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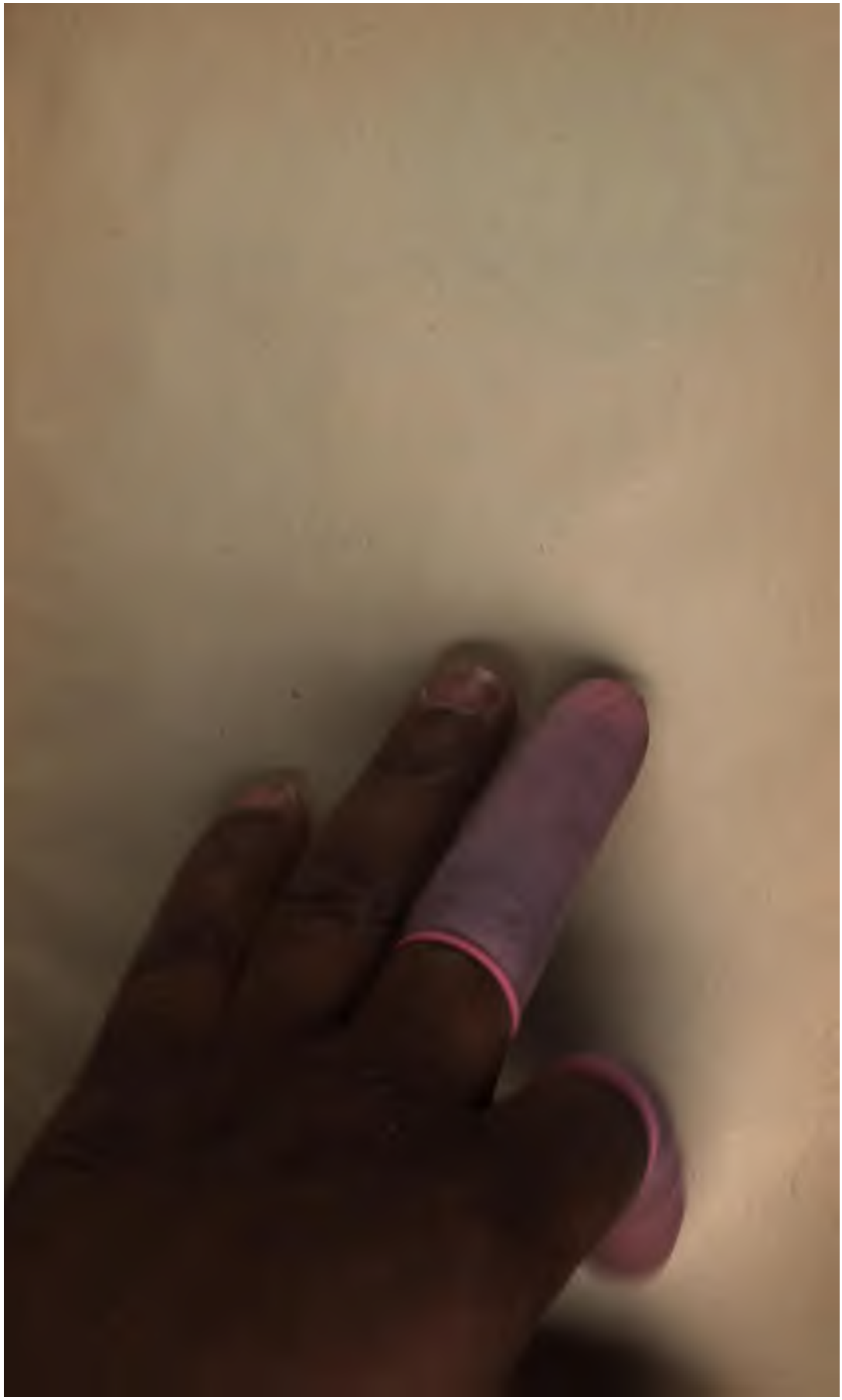

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ANCIENT LAWS OF IRELAND.

VOL. VI.

GLOSSARY

TO VOLUMES I.–V.

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GLOSSARY

TO

VOLUMES I.–V.

OF

THE ANCIENT LAWS OF IRELAND.

COMPILED BY

ROBERT ATKINSON, LL.D.,

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PREFACE.

THIS volume, the sixth volume in the series published under the short title of "Ancient Laws of Ireland," is a glossary to the text in the preceding five volumes of this series. The Author has endeavoured to secure to the future students of these documents a reliable handbook to the vocabulary, so far as the printed documents extend. The references to the old glossary of O'Davoren, published in "Three Irish Glossaries," by W[hitley] S[tokes], 1862, will furnish a fair clue to the extent of the vocabulary included. It can hardly be doubted that the best hope of ultimate progress towards the solution of the numerous difficulties that beset this study, will be found in the minute investigation of the meaning of the various *terms* employed. The investigation can hardly fail to be facilitated by the publication of a work setting forth the place of the occurrence of these terms, even though the explanations given are not accepted in all cases, or even generally. No doubt, in many cases, definite knowledge of the precise connotation of a term is hardly to be expected, where the conditions have been long forgotten under which the usage arose, to which the term refers: to quote an example or two, the expression **fir fogerrtha** seems used in a definite sense, but I do not know of any passage that shows its exact meaning; again, under **gelestar** I have suggested an origin for this word which may or may not be approved; under **methas**, the technical meaning can scarcely be said to be 'defined'; and so throughout the book, nearly every page of which contains reference to problems awaiting or defying solution. On questions of legal procedure, I have found it altogether impossible to include within the boundaries of the Glossary the thousand and one queries that arise at every turn in the discussions of the commentaries and their elaborate statements as to the forms and practices. The broad features are fairly established, in general, but the details often either elude precision or awake suspicion as to whether much may not have been mere elaboration

of the schools. Besides, the commentators do not always agree in their statement or explanation of the tradition. From the elaborate notices of many of these customs, it might seem as though the time of the people must have been largely taken up in formal procedure, but the general literature does not make much detailed reference to these conventional practices; and it is not unlikely that peasants, shanachies, and priests knew very little about the technical details, which the Brehons kept very much in their own schools. But the conclusion has been forced upon me by the prolonged study of these documents, that there was a very definite teaching of an *oral* kind (of which the present documents only give us the notes), based upon old traditions preserved as faithfully as was possible under the altered conditions of the time when the extant MSS. were committed to writing. But as the circumstances changed, the application of the oral traditions must have been from time to time modified, so that our MSS., in all probability, contain very many layers of theory and practice, which it is impossible at first sight to disentangle. As the language has altered, and yet left deposits of an archaic or archaistic kind, so the customs contain indications of their temporal and causal relations which it may not be impossible for some future archæologer to determine. The problem is to call up and set forth the general state of civilisation in the different epochs to which these memorials refer, and to indicate, at least tentatively, the probable course of development under the action of the disturbing factors, the introduction of Christianity, the invasions of the Norsemen and the Anglo-Normans, and the internecine quarrels of the native inhabitants.

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GLOSSARY TO BREHON LAWS.

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[The particles and prepositions are in general not noticed in detail.]

A, voc., poss. adj., article, &c., as usual.

Ab, [from *abbas*, but with adaptations as dental-stem] abbot; III. 72, 18; V. 22, 24 *aib*; in t-*ap* I. 52, 28; V. 48, z (*app*); 364, 21 (*ap*); *gen.*, damna *aba* IV. 372, 19; *apadh* III. 208, 13; V. 206, 6 tellach *apu* [=*apadh*]; III. 72, 13 damna *apaid* (!); *dat.*, *abbaidh* III. 22, 7; V. 118, 4 *abuid*; *acc.*, cen *apaid* 1, 50 z; *pl. gen.*, *abbad* III. 14, 15; cf. also V. 356, 12 cor manaig riagalta sech *apa* (R), and (*gen*) 364, 20 fo mam *apaid* (!).

Aba, in phr. *ar aba*, on account of, IV. 12, 13; 166, 20; 208, 7.

Aba, [of mixed declension] river; *abann* IV. 138, 6; *gen.*, *aba* IV. 144, 1; *dat.*, *abaind* I. 2, 11; 204, y.

Abac, dwarf; I. 72, 6 [gl. lu-chorpán 70, z].

Abad, notice; IV. 12, 13; *apad* I. 80, 7; V. 442, 21 *a.* fine, 'Tribe Notice'; IV. 2, 18 abad do tabairt im an ferann; *gen.* *apuid*, I. 78, z; see under *athgabail.*

Abad, tr. the 'abad'-gains of harlot (?); IV. 62, 14.

Abaid, ripe; I. 170, 29; *apaid* I. 134, 14.

Abaid (?), II. 310, 23, where the text is quite unintelligible; the gl. *seems* to equate it with *fuach*, 'word,' but it is prob. only a form of *abad*, 'notice.'

Abairsech, female spinner; I. 152, 21 iní ar a comoibrigenn in *abairsech*, gl. on I. 150, 8 im comopar n-*abairse.*

Abairt, prob. = *epert*, 'word,' referring to any composition of a poet, &c. V. 460, 4, where is given the equation *ae* = *abairt* = *dán.* Cf. follg.:—

Abarta, (word) blessing; I. 132, 26, 27; gl. on 124, 2 im *opartain*; and similarly I. 152, 7 gl. on 150, 4. The gl. in Cor. 4, also refers it to *epert*, and in the tr. the word is rendered 'benediction,' with a note by O'D., to the effect that "It was an ancient custom for workmen on completing any work and delivering it over finished to their employer to give it their blessing. This was the *abarta*, and if it was omitted, the workman was subject to a fine or loss of a portion of his hire, equal to a seventh part of his feeding or refection, &c." I do not know any text which justifies the inference made that the word was "transferred to denote the complimentary reward for pronouncing a benediction." The text at I. 152, 7 is a gl. on 150, 4 where the *apartain* seems to be equated with *nem-bennachad*, 'non-blessing (of a woman to another).' The word occurs in the literature, cf. *LB.* 128 *a* 50 *abarta* inganta, along with *cuclaide* moir, and cf. 130 *β* 4 with S na Rann 6673.

Abdinn [illegible] III. 34, 12. [illegible] III. 71, 26; 74, 19; V. [illegible] 12; [illegible] 396, 1.

Abel [illegible] III. 36, 11.

Abel [illegible] I. 141, 11 a sin sóer. 12 [illegible] sáre is open,' as ety. gl. in sóerl [illegible], [illegible] sóer sóer is sóerl [illegible] sóerl f).

Abra [illegible] 1. [illegible] 2. gl. ábrae: 'aranaicith ecna in sonain inna [illegible] fiuntter in senae senae his in durchaidetu in nit a sóerea [illegible] sóer.'

Abra [illegible] III. 352, 11. *ábrat* brói-sóel 'eyebrow', V. 150, 4 gl. [illegible] sóerl.

Abras [illegible] I. 132, 11 II. 372, 1 [illegible] cf. LB. 304 a 61, 64.

Abrasl [illegible] V. 242, 11.

Abthain [illegible] 1. [illegible] 1: where there is nothing to show the meaning, a mis sóerea.

Abuil see sóer-bel.

Abuir see sóer-ber

Aca (V. 472, 13 . *acail*, *acaibr*, &c., see sóer-sóel.

Achad gaining: bóel III. 256, 11; 374, 11; bac n-achaid, 'passbeck.' I. 32, 11. II. 78, 5; 84, 11; V. 464, 19.

Acair [illegible] gerund of *ceirim* in a gl. I. 212, 26, but there is nothing to show that this is the meaning.

Acair accusative. II. 262, 4 a a mbaisi.

[**Accaill** II. 424, 1, where it is prob. only an error for *caeul*, 'wool.']

Accairbe severity: II. 348, 22 (gl.): cesg gan *aguirbe* V, 96, 23.

Accarb severe, fierce; *compar.*, *accairbi* V. 194, 24(*c*); 280, 26 (gl.).

Acced IV. 326, 13, see *sicid*, 'implement.'

Accobar desire, covetousness, [avarice, FM. 1537]; V. 284, 6 foben inracus acobuir, 'covetousness vitiates worthiness,' (i.e. fobenaid a indricus uimi-sim saint acobuir na set, 284, 20). I. 180, 13 cenip accopair lais [cf. Ml. 31 b 6; 34 b 10; 50 c 14; 53 c 16]; II. 318, 28 [imscarad] accobra saire, "a separation owing to a *desire of taking* 'saer'-stock," (i. ar a met is acobair leis [in ceile] bith a sairi, 320, 9); II. 210, 7 imscar ar a. s., but 206, 23 a cobra [as if *ar c.* !], 208, 3 a cobru. On V. 252, 8 tacra im a reir conid n-acobuir, "pleading in respect of his decision, so that it is their desire" (*f*), with gl. by O'Dav., p. 53, co ro cuimrighi ai caich i n-a reir, "that he may bind the case of each according to his will." In fact, it is evident that O'Dav. takes it as some form of *cuibrech*, *cuimrech*, 'bond, tie, &c.,' cf. p. 49, where he gives 'cuimrech' as the equivalent of *acobhair* in the sentence *ni acobair gell* (= na bi gell, &c.); cf. the passage I. 282, 28, where the word seems used in contrast with *fuaslugad*.

The expression *setaib acobair* is common, cf. V. 382, 7; 384, 23; 386, 7; 388, 19; 418, 6; cf. the passage in Cor. sub *Clithar* p. 9, 5, hit-e sin na *seoit acobair* asberar hi *Cáin* Patraic, ar it leth-uinge a seoit side, with the explanation,

"for its *sets* are half an ounce." This might seem to denote the *samaisc*-heifer, of half the value of a milch cow, cf. V., 382, 19 and 26.

There can hardly be any reason for the rendering given at III. 474, 14, 22 ar *acobair* raindi, viz. "for *facility* of division."

Accomallain [*ad-com-la*], I adjoin; IV. 2, 9 co n-*accomailter* a ferann doib-sium, "so that their land is joined to them."

Accomul, adjunction, union, [FM. 1602, p. 2334, 'to bind (by law')]; II. 358, 18; V. 288, 12 [in gl. to the phr. *comul comuir*], *a.* a comuir, 'union of co-ploughing'; III. 20, 4 is maith in t-*acomul* sin, 'a good *observance*'; used IV. 10, 8; 18, 11 [tr. 'claim, obligation'], as gl. on *forcomul* i.e. *fir-accomul*, berus si in fir-accomal sin, soraidter a fír-accomol. In the text IV., 2, 2 bactair cricha *com acomol*, the gl. seems to take *com- a.* as a cpd., = comchairdi.

V. 318, 2 fine *occamail* of an addition to the tribe, said of persons who have simply been *added* to the tribe proper, gl. exiles and strangers from over the sea.

Aclaid, IV. 56, 29 da a. cor, two 'aclaid'-contracts (?), contracts *of claims* (?).

Aclaid, he sues for (payment), cf. O'Dav., p. 52 *aclad* i.e. íoc fiach: "ar n-aclad im chin a slan" i.e. ar na híocad eneclann agus diablad; II. 82, 1 ni *hacluid* fuata; 242, 14 m'*aclaid* airigu, 'if he claims tests'; cf. II. 124, 18, 24 ni ha., ni *na.* (!) At IV. 270, 7 is a quotation 'ni *haclaidh* selb tuinidh lia[n], where H. 3, 18 has *liuntach*; IV. 106, 17 ni *haclaigh*; and the *pl.*, IV., 336, 12 ataat tri aurrach nad *accladat* rig, 'three extra taxes that kings do not claim.' In *pass.*, IV. 154, 12, 19 aurba nad *aclaidead*, gl. 15, 25, noco tabar (tabrat) *aclaide* fiach air; cf. also the same gl. II. 242, 23, *aclaide* fiach, 'payment of debts'; cf. IV. 156, 21 ni *haclaide* áin bo do tarb, given as a gl. on the unintelligible text ata anad (!) aclaidh, dligeas X to Y; V. 510, 23 fri *ha.* coibche, 'for payment of dower'; cf. V. 462, 13 no-dos-claen-coraigenn icin *aclaid*, as gl. on *fodaclaid* (q.v.); cf. also *imaclaid*.

Ach-lais, V. 482, 28 and **Ach-lasga**, see *ech-l.* (v. 484, 17 *ech-lasc*).

Ach-luaith, see *ech-l.*

Acmaing, ability; II. 284, 30 biad *a.*

Acra, the act of suing, suit, [see under *ad-gar*]; I. 104, 25, (26) nocha bi acra athgabala do'n ti bis ar faesam neich, gl. on 102, x ni bi acrai difaesam; 104, 27 ni tualaing a.; 194, 16 accra [beiris] co cuicthi, 184, z; II. 14, z "dobuing agru ericc" (cf. 124, 11), which is variously interpreted in the gl. 16, 6; II. 66, 9, 12 a (acruidh) do denum for, 'to institute a suit against'; 140, 20, 27 agru bidbuidh dorigne air; 170, 4 ciamad ail a n-accra for aite;—II. 36, z ni tuasluce suire . . . . agra [of him] bes uaisle enech; 198, 7 dia roibe in aiten [? i n-aititin] cin a.; 362, 18 cin n-a., gl. on imaclaid; V. 490, 17;—*dat.*, I. 6, 23 ticfa d'acra a dala; 112, y dochuaid d'acrad

in graid fl.; 294, 7, 8 do t'agra-sa, do m'agradh-sa; III. 252, 19, (20) ac a. ar nech; V. 42, 18 ag agra goidi; 120, z ac a. uatha; 504, 2;—*gen.*, II. 10, 25 forus n-a.; 134, 11 is ann ata eiric agra borblachuis, (cf. 140, 22 is ann ata eric agru bidhbuidh); 140, 13 do'n fir agarta (!), 'the suitor'; IV. 340, 19 agraitto (?); V. 306, 10 ae an fir a.; V. 372, 7 ai n-accrai, 'action of suit.'

Acradaib (?), gl. by 'adopted sons,' III. 16, 30 gl., a mic faesma ocus a ngoir-mic.

Acraither, 'it is put in,' gl. *ecairter*, II. 306, 2; the infin. being apparently *ecur*, 'putting-in (of stock).'

Acht, but; except.

Achtaigim, I stipulate; I. 146, 4 da n-*achtaigthea* re airithe orra; 146, 5 munar *hachtaiged*; II. 40, 17 nochar *achtaigh* neimhe airithe ann; 170, 7 is achtugad ro-*achtaigestur*; III. 116, 2; 152, 15; 182, 5; V. 212, 12 *ro-achtaiged*; V. 194, 19; 348, 26 *ro-achtaidh*; 348, 25 achtugad *ro· achtaigi* [°ged]; V. 380, 9 in re *r-achtaigsed*; 488, 19 a *r-achtaigsit* orra frecra, &c.

Achtail, L. Lat. *actualis*, V. 22, 13.

Achtrann, external; II. 326, 14; 334, 6; III, 8, 7; *pl.*, *achtrunda*, 'externs' II. 284, a.

Achtugad, act of stipulating, [*gen.*, *achtaigthe*; *pl.* °*gthi*;] stipulation; II. 352, 18 is e cuit in *achtaigthe* [text, °*tna*°]; II. 374, 25, y a. ice, "stipulation of payment"; 388, 28 *achtudug* icce; III. 152, 16 da raib a. orra, 'agreement about them'; 270, 1 ma ta a. airithe air eturra; 390, 17 in t-urrad *achtaigthi*; V. 188, 28 mas *achtudh* a coraib bel, 'a verbal stipulation,' cf. III. 152, 19.

Acu, fixed time, V. 380, 4, see *aige*.

Acur, II. 86, 13, see *athchur*.

Ad, in the cpd. *danad* [dian-id], *cui est*, V. 106, 20.

Ad, law; IV. 4, 17 gl. *dliged*; cf. *ed*.

Ad, cow; V. 154, 9; *ad* allaid, 'wild deer,' V. 194, 18; vide *ag*.

Ad, luncheon; II. 30, 5.

Ad, space (of time); IV. 76, 23; prps. I. 120, 26 ar ní *ada* tresi as coir gell di; V. 464, 14 *ad* ris-i tairsed, 'space of time in which he could, &c.,' cf. IV. 86, 8; cf. also the entry *adraimm*.

Ada, due, fit; legal; I. 286, z cach dan-a *hadha* in riarad; 288, 1 cach is *agda* do riarudh ann; III. 42, 17 danad *a.* in tidnucul; IV. 34, 28 na fir d'a n-*ada* in ceilsine. Prps. *attribut. adj.* in *toisc adha*, II. 358, 32; V. 296, 8, given as gl. on *do toiscidib* (II. 358, 6). Found also as crude adj. prefix apparently in II. 282, 29 is *adha dlechtuin* do'n fir, gl. on *adruidlecht*; prps. IV. 208, 33 nocon *adha lenas* inn (fh)ini iad 'm-a fastad. [Often not easy to discriminate in the vague etymologies of the comm.; II. 38, 22 na cethra *ada* nime, tr. 'the cattle *which* are exempt'; V. 160, 25 ait a fuil *a da* fis dai(n)gne no etdaingni. For its use II. 388, 6, see next entry.]

Ada, prps. O.Ir. *ade*, this, Z^2 390; cf. the use II. 388, 6 *is i ada* foirttheo uais doberar, with O.Ir. *is i ede* ind ail rúnde. In any case the word is very common in the phr. *in ní ada hi-sin*, often as gl. on *suide*, *suidiu*, &c., in the sense of 'this *particular* thing.' [The demonstrative particle í being added to the ntr. article gives *an-í* 'id,' pl. *nahí*, 'ea'; to nouns was added also at times the particle í, further defined by an additional *sin*, *hi-sin*, leading on to the forms common in the BL., *in-ní í-sin*, or with the insertion of *ada*, *inní ada ísin*; hence under the govt. of prepp., we have *doni hi-sen*, *forsni egda hisin*, *iarsani ada isin*, &c. The *dat. pl.* received the particle í, as *donaib-í*, but the construction being misunderstood led to forms like *do nahib*, *do na-ib-sin*, *isnahib ada sin*, *im ib egda i sin* and finally to the absurdity *do na fiib so*. This will furnish a clue to the extraordinary variety of spelling in the follg. examples:—] I. 18, 10 cach urlabra *do na fiib so*, 'each utterance of these particular things'; 26, 10 *do na fiib*, '(precedent) for these things'; 98, 21 *in ni hisin*; 138, 31 *na hi* (ro-uaisi), 'these (goodly) things.' I. 156, 1 iars *aniadaisin*, 'after this particular time'; 230, 21 *do na ibh sen*, (gl. 232, 7 *do na hib*); 252, 33 *do ni hisen*; 270, 25 *im ib egda isin*; 272, 31 *fors ní egda hisin* (gl. on *for suidib*); II. 30, 17 *res na hieadhi sin*; 140, 26 *is na hibh adha sin*; 188, 24 *o tha ini adha sin* [corrig. 23]; 196, 19 *iarsa ni adhisin*; 306, 34 *do na hib* setaib; 324, 14 *dar inni adaisin*; 366, 27 *as aniadaisin*; 392, 4 *don iadaisin* (gl. on *suidiu*); 394, 6 *is in niadaisin*; 398, 16 *isin ni ada aisin*; III. 44, 19 *is don niadahisein*, tr. 'it is *lawful* for this particular person"(!); 108, 12 *is in niadhi sin*; 292, 6 *in niada hisin* [corrig. 5]; IV. 22, 4 *iars aníada sin*; 56, 22 is *do níadaisin*; 64, 9 aisneis *do níadaisin*; 90, 6 cach mís *do na hibadha hisin*; 104, 2 *na hedu isin*, 'these cases (occurred)'; 122, 23 cid fil *isin níada isin*; 124, 16 in ni hisin; 124, 25 *dona hib* caithaib seo; 144, 18 *fors na haibíseo*; 168, 8 fo chosmailius *na aei* [sic] *eadha isin*; 178, 6 *o naei fheadha isin*, 'from that particular individual'; 178, 22 *is an aei eadha isin*; 180, 2 *is an ai eada isin*; 188, 3 *o nai eadha isin*; 196, 16 is dilis *don aei fheadha* isin, 'the property of that particular person'; 208, 10 *asa nai eadha isin*; 222, 6 otha *innai eadha isin* (gl. on *otha suidiu*); 236, 21 ma mic urradha *na haiaib so* (!), 'if *these men* are sons, &c.'; 242, 4 *do ni adha ís in*; 242, 6 *don iadha ísin*; cf. also V. 52, y *do na hib edai sin*; 246, 27; 248, 13; 282, 15; 346, 25, 29. Cf. O'Dav., p. 67, *dona hiib sin*; p. 83, conidh *don haibhadha ísin*; p. 165 *do na hiib adhaib isin*, tr. by Stokes, 'so that (mention was made) of these *adha*.' So, in another direction, cf. I. 192, 1 where it is edited *in ni ata isin*, tr. 'the thing *that is* for the name' (!).

Adachuirim, I put, place on, (and so = *im*-pose, *de*-pose, when followed by suitable prep.); II. 286, 5 *adacuiridh* se mac

foes*aim*, 'he imposes (on the tribe) an adopted son'; II. 306, 25 is e *adha-chuires* na flaithe eile de, 'he expels from him,' [gl. on *friscuirther*]; V. 432, 8 in manach *ro·adachuiristar* o eglais (she expelled); III. 54, 9 mad risin n-eclais *ada-cuires* nech a fearann ar gaire, 'he *lets* his land,' [gl. on *foceird* nech a orba], cf. IV. 54, x *ada-curtar* for a memraib, [gl. on cach ndochar focerdcar for, &c., 5]; II. 308, 10 is diabul n-aithgina *adacuirthur*, 'double restitution is imposed'; used = 'undertake,' cf. II. 288, 18 (cach) *ro-adachuirustur* curu do denum, 292, 4; 288, 17 cach, *adachuirius*; cf. II. 306, 20 *ro-adcuirter*; II. 122, 21 *adcuiridar*, 'are added'; see *adcuir*.

Ad-agor [dep.] I fear; so to be read I. 222, 20; V. 376, 10, 11 *atagathar*, he fears; II. 50, 6; 52, y *atagur* a marbad, 'their death.'

Adaig, he drives; III. 128, 2 *a.* secht mbu i tir a cheile; IV. 304, 14 *adaigter* secht mba inn, '7 cows are put for the land'; IV. 132, 22 *ataig*; V. 466, 4 fer, *idaig* [gl. by *cuires*] ceathra a cheile i n-a fér ciguin, amail bid a cheathra fodesin *ad-n-agad* ind; V. 254, 4 athgabail *atagar* i faiche neimed (gl. *indsaigther*), cf. O'Dav., p. 53 sub *aghar*, where this passage is intended.

Adaig, see *aidche*.

Adaig, see *agaid*.

Adaig, see *oided*.

Adaig, space, (of place); V. 484, 22 *in adaig* bis etarru, 'the space of ground that is between them,' apparently of *unappropriated* lands left free, but cf. the curious use on follg. page, 484, 5.

Adaim, &c., see *ad-daim-im*.

Adainter (?), tr. 'the stakes *are restored*,' IV., 140, y, see under *ad-daimim*.

Adair, III. 28, 28 *ro·hadair* di, 'he *paid respect* to it,' to the counsel.

Adall, visit, resort; III. 326, 13 (V. 224, 24), a. tige breitheman, 'to resort to the house of a brehon'; IV. 350, 1 cen a. fine aco, tr. '*help* of family' (?); V. 216, 15 urnaidm ar a., 'contract for a visit' (?), cf. V. 510, 24.

Adaltrach, [adultress], concubine; I. 52, x; II. 378, 17; V. 226, 11; *dat.*, °aig V. 142, 7; *pl.*, -a, II. 404, 17; V. 480, 17 (gl. cid *aen* uaire, 482, 13). The *adaltrach* (cen macu) *without children* is often referred to, cf. V. 364, 23.

Adaltras, adultery; I. 54, 20; *gen.*, -ais V. 122, 6; 460, 3.

Adam, atom, twenty-four to the grain; *pl.*, adaim V. 18, 9.

Adamra, remarkable; I. 24, 10. Cf. the curious usage, V. 406, 21 di' *adamraib* set, gl. by do na setaib *ada morda*.

Adannai, act of kindling; I. 170, 21 cin in tenid *a.*, 'offence of kindling the fire'; IV. 334, 10 rechtt crettme *a.*, 'a right of lighting up religion'; vide *adnaiset*.

Adantaib (?) V. 24, 9, *stopping*-places, pauses (?).

Adantaig, candle-lighter; V. 24, 5; *adannad* IV. 354, 16.

Adaragad, IV. 130, 15 tr. '*they proceed* [?] as if the land were their own,' apparently as if read *ada-ragad* but perhaps only *atraig*, *ad-reg*, q. v.

Adarc, horn; of the horn handle of a spear; IV. 226, 10 an baile a n-egarthar a *ha.* fuirre; III. 370, 8 isin *adhairc* go n-a slibach, 'for the horn with its pith'; IV. 146, 6 caithche a n-*adairce*, 'trespasses of their horns.'

Adart, pillow; IV. 314, 4 *adairt* (gen.); V. 134, 21, 294; 9 ar aen *a.*, '(for disclosing a secret) to one pillow' (his wife?). Cf. the extraordinary ety. gll. of Cor., p. 3, adae + irt, *due* + (*to*) *death*, where *irt* = *bás* (death) = *suan* (sleep), but also = *ath-ard*, because the pillow is *higher* than the rest of the bed (!).

Adas, than; V. 370, z is mo pentar *adas* adgairethar.

Adastar, halter; I. 124, 14 *adastor* (with ety. gl. 138, y *iadustar* araig ind eich, or *iadus tar tor* i.e. cenn).

Adb, see under the words *adb-chlos*, and *adb-eibertech*.

Adba, property; IV. 18, 13 (gl. on *ban-adba* 16, 24); IV. 312, 18 i ngait n-*adbiai* (?) as a airlisi, where text has *nad biai*, tr. '(stealing) what *may be* in it.'

Adbaill, *adbalet*, &c., see *aith-bel-*.

Adbar, material; cause; I. 44, 3 the material object, the subject of his poem; 134, 27 *a.* droichit, 'material for a bridge'; 218, 17 ni tesband nach n-*adbur*, 'no material element is wanting'; V. 142, 18 can *a.*, 'without cause'; V. 418, 6; 434, 15, 16; 488, 24.

Adbal, (*-ul*), great, vast; (as gl. on *adblam* (q.v. II.) 372, 16), of wool in the *rough*, 'in its first process,' II. 372, 19. Often in cpds. as analysis of prep. *di* (*do*):—

Adbal-beathaiges, V. 386, x, 'the seds which *amply feed* them.'

Adbul-cantain, I. 38, 7 'the great recital.'

Adbal-cend, IV. 242, 8 cach ni gus na bi ábhal-cenn cinadh, 'who has not a great head [chief] for sustaining liability for crime.'

Adbul-cinned, I. 298, 2 'the determination (of the contract,' na caingne); II. 16, 23 uidhe adbul-cinniud a dithma, 'period of the determination'; IV. 22, 20 in adbul-cindiud, 'the full determination (of the xxx days)'; always used in gl. *dicend*, 'forba,' completion (of a certain time).

Adbul-dicheltir, V. 452, 26 as gl. on *dociallathar*, q.v.

Adbul-dilaithi, V. 366, 18, 'great payments.'

Adbul-eirnither, IV. 48, 20 noco n-*adbul eirniter* eiric ind, 'eric-fine is not (wholly) paid for it'), cf. III. 26, 3; V. 412, 7.

Adbul-lom, II. 394, 10, see *adblam*.

Adbal-lugud, V. 386, 23, 'to remit totally.'

Adbul-etlaiter, V. 440, 26 'is greatly stolen,' gl. on *dithle*, evidently so at V. 360, 3; 450, 18 *a.* etlaidenn; cf. H. 3, 17 col. 421 same gl.

Adbal-mael [illegible] i n the great servant of the wood,' na mailc [illegible]

Adbal-magh [illegible] the great plaining of the churchyard,' na mure.

Adbar see *adbur*.

Adbath m finn. [illegible] *adbuth*, [illegible] i [illegible] pl. *adbathaib*, 'they were lost' [illegible]

Adbelim assume n pl. [illegible] ; ath-gnimh in brcim. Cf. Ml. 41 c 21 = [illegible] gl. [illegible] *adbelmach*, [illegible]

Adbelmach, [illegible] = *pompous talker*,' noisy claimant, arrogant self-magnifying, &c. [illegible] as an epv. gl. on *dubartach*, 'examiner.'

Adber [illegible] *adbera*. [illegible] *adcr* in the [illegible] forms [illegible] The following analysis of the verb includes all the instances found in [illegible]

[A] forms —

Ind. pres. 1 sg. *adberim* [illegible] ; *adberim* 162, 14; *aderim* [illegible] 2 sg. *adber* [illegible] x. [illegible] ; *adber* 304, 15[2], 21; *adber* 91, x [illegible] 213, 14, 21; [illegible] 226, 25; *idber* 92, 12; [illegible] ; [illegible] x [illegible] 10; *adber* 154, 11, 25; 228, 11; *adber* [illegible] 3 pl. *adberat* 72, 11; *adberaid* 34, 4; *adberat* [illegible] Subj. 3 sg., *m'adbera* [illegible] ; Impcr. 3 pl. *aderdis* 22, 15; Fut. 1 sg., *adberas* [illegible] 2 sg. *adbera* 302, 26; *adera* 302, 24; 1 pl. *adberam* [illegible] Pret. 1 sg. *atrubart* [*bairt*!] [illegible] 3 sg. *adbert* [illegible] 72, 12; 74, 23; *asbert* 14, 22; [illegible] 74, 6; 250, 19; *idbert* 72, 20; *ispert* 8, 14; *nidbert* 4, x; 32, 29; 46, 18; 1 pl., *atrubramar* 144, x; 238, 1; *atrubramar* 40, 4; *adubramar* 92, 9; 240, 12; *indubramar* 142, 27; *adubramair* 42, 20; 84, 3; *atrubramar* [illegible] 17, 18; 3 pl. *asbertatar* 32, 27; Pass. pres. 3 sg. *adberar* 26, 28; *atberar* 2, 8; *adberar* 34, 15; *idbrar* 34, 14; *asberar* 36, 19; 42, 5; 198, 5; 254, 9; *adberar* 22, 6; *isperar* 264, 8.

As *inquit*, we have *rad* 6, 25; 34, 11; 130, 10; 192, 5[2]; 242, 25.

For *inquit*, *ait*, we have *ol*, 6, x; 8, 7; 18, 19; 22, 20; 72, 20; 250, 22, 25, 26; 252, 18, 24; *al* (!) 250, 21; (*ar*); 252, 15, 16, 22.

[E] forms :—

Imper. 2 sg., *apuir* 302, 34; *apur* 304, 1; [*raid* 8, 8]; *dipuir* 164, 23; Pret. 3 sg., *ebairt* 8, 11; 34, 6.

Adblam apparently superlat. of *adbal* [cf. Ml. 14 c 11; 53 a 22, 23; c 18; w h. 2 d, v. 9] 'biggest, roughest, coarsest,' used of the rough combing of wool, in phr. II. 372, 16 trian a cirthu *adblam*, tr. 'one-third of [wool] which is combed once,' defined as in the rough state, when it is not prepared (*scrim*), but combed (*cirad*), after the wool has been greased

and mixed; II. 372, y *adbalam*, but 394, 10 ar cirtha *adbullom*, 'of the rough carding'; 394, 15 *adbulum*; 416, 2 *adbulam*; 17 *adfulamh*.

Adbonnar, III. 298, 6 'let it be proclaimed'; cf. III. 478, 17[2] *isboind* do dingbail, *isboind* ar na dingabar, where the commentary uses the same gl. (viz., *obaim-sea* 'I refuse') as that given in O'Dav., p. 50, sub *adbo* (i.e. *urfocraim*, I proclaim) i.e. *obaim*, I refuse; giving two other forms, *atboinn* and *atbois*; V. 200 (note[1]) 14 *atboind*, 'he makes proclamation'; cf. IV. 104, z; 106, 1, 3 *atabaind* (tr. 'notice is given') = *ad-da-boing*, 'he proclaims it.' For these forms, see under *doboing*.

Adbrond, ankle; III. 350, 20.

Adbuch, some kind of cattle-disease, cf. Amra C.C. sub *udbud* in *L. Hymn.* gloss.; III. 6, 5, cf. *combach*.

Ad-chi-, to see; [A] *ad-chì*, [Z] *àcca*, with many variations *ac*, *aic*, (*fac*, *faic*, often after *ni* and *co*). The perfect stem is from *con-darc*, modified into *connarc*, *connaic*, *chunnaic*, &c.

A few only of the instances are here given :—

[A] pres. 3 sg. *adchi*, I. 44, 2 (*·chid*); 202, 30; *atci* II. 60, 4; *atchi*, V. 156, 18; but also is found *dochi* III. 220, 22; 226, 19(!); (II. 60, 9 *atace* = *ad-da-che*?) *perfect*, *atconnairc* I. 132, 27; III. 262, 14; *atcondairc* V. 158, 2; *adconnaic* I. 178, 16; III. 168, 7; *atchunnuic* II. 72, 27; *dochunduic* II. 72, x; cia *no·s·connaic* III. 186, 12; 222, 5; 262, 26; ce *doconnaic*, 262, z;—*plur.*, *atcondarcatar* II. 326, 13; *atchondcatar* I. 14, 18; *atconncatar* III. 168, 8.

Passive, *atcither* II. 58, 6; *ro·cithea* III. 84, 9; *atceth*, 'was seen,' II. 58, 9; *atces*, 'was seen,' III. 126, 2; 172, 5.

[Z] do·*àice* (?) V. 464, 8; na *fàicenn* III. 220, 24; 226, 21; cin co *fàicsa* III. 224, 18; but frequent in *perf.* *àcca*, &c., [faca, facaid, facaig], *fàca* II. 50, z; *àcaid* III. 168, 7; *pl.*, *fàcatar*, II. 326, 23; *àcatur* III. 168, 16.

Passive, *àiccither*, IV. 376, 28; *àicther*, II. 146, 9; *àiced* I. 22, 19; *fàicthea* III. 84, 6; *fàcus* III. 172, 6; 468, 17; V. 196, 18.

Infin. *fàicsin*, q. v.

Adchobraim, I desire; does not occur, but its infin. *àccobar* is common.

Adcomarcar, see *ath-c.*

Adchota, he gets (got); IV. 4, x ci-*adchota* in scor ar n-eoch[u] sunn, tr. 'though the unyoking took our horses here'(?), where text and trans. are unintelligible, based on the *cuinche chota* of 29 (*quasi* 'claim of share'), but *ciad* as read is unmeaning; IV. 348, 2 amail *atcota* riam, 'as *he got* it, (he left his patrimony as good); V. 48, 7 fer *adcota* buindi cet, 'a man who gets a company of 100'; cf. the speculation in IV. 276, 18 anmin *cotat* tír raithen-mag, tr. 'coarse land *comprises* [!] land of fern fields.'

Ad-chuir-, to remove, expel; V. 430, x indmus manaig *adcuirithear* o (e)aclais (gl. *ada-cuirim*, q. v.).

Adcuma, IV. 278, 24 mad roilbe dono a. (?), see *athchuma.*

Adcumaid, IV. 278, 18 mad sligi a. o thir co flaith (?) see *athchuma.*

Adcumuing, IV. 358, 23, tr. 'it is *powerful*'; 358, y '(his art) *embraces* all.'

Ad-daimim, I acknowledge, recognize; adopt; consent to; V. 454, 14 *adaim* in fer comrag fria; often with *t* for *dd*; II. 300, 23 *ataim* nad innarban, 'one acknowledges what he does not repudiate,' (cf. III. 8, y); II. 288, 1 cor nad *atuim* fine, 'a contract which the tribe does not validate'; II. 308, 6 o'n ti adaim; II. 308, 17 ni nad n-*at*[*m*]*ann* flaith; III. 98, 6 co n-*atmann* re luigi; IV. 316, 23 *atndaimet* do thuisech, 'they acknowledge him as leader'; *subj. pres.*, II. 308, 19 mani *atma*; V. 238, 7 madh *admhaidh*; II. 308, 16 m' *ad·ro·dma*; V. 384, 5 m'*adrodma*, 'if he have acknowledged it', with the same gl. (i n-a *ro·aititin*); II. 286, 12 m'*adamut* a mi-curu; II. 308, 18 m'*atrodmat*; IV. 210, 27 (212, 1) dia n-*ardamat*, (gl. madia rabad i n-a *ro-aididin*, 212, 9, 17).

Pass., II. 60, note[3] *adamthar**; 286, 14 co n-a foltaibh, *adaimthur*; 300, 22 nach tidnucal *adaimtur*; V. 284, 30 *adaimter* i trebud, (gl. aititnigter treabhu do beith aige, 288, 7); V. 314, 15 tir *adaimtar* la flaith; V. 288, 4 isin ferand i n-*attmaither* he; V. 314, 11 tir a n-*atamar* comarba; V. 454, 17, 20 *admaidter* comrac ria; IV. 212, 2 m'*adromaiter* (same gl. as 212, 10); V. 270, 14 nad usa *adrodmaither* a ratha; [prob. also IV. 100, 8 *adromad* a comingaire, tr. 'common pasturage was *arranged*'; IV. 104, 24 cach cethra *adrogma* for tir, tr. 'is caught,' (as if *-gbad*, from *gab*); cf. O'Dav., p. 52, *adrodhmadh* and *atroat* (also p. 54), gl., *aititnighit*, *aitinighther*. It seems clear also that the gl. on I. 54, 1 ro *aitiniged* refers to this word at I. 52, 3 amail *adrodad* Adum in derb-diubairt.

Ade, this, (after the noun); II. 370, 10 ar in mbliadain ade; [? II. 242, 22 ni tabar *ade* forsin flaith]; see *ada.*

Aderigar, II. 176, 1 oll-iarraid *a.* altrum dar-ese araile, (gl. *airgithur* in t-altrumu); see under *ath-tairig-.*

Adetge, loathsomeness; II. 94, 4 *a.* lais, 'he was loath'; III. 348, 14 *ar adeitche*, [rendered 'acc. to his *intention*' (?)]; V. 92, 29 *adeitig* lasin ugdar, 190, 7; cf. 114, 3 *a eidid.*

Adfenar, is rendered, paid for, given in return for; II. 308, 20 is aithgin ind, *a.* feib ro nerthar, (gl. *athtairgither* 310, 4); I. 256, 7[3] *a.* fo fio, *a.* olce anmuinib, *a.* maith muinib, [with the same gl.]; cf. the quotation IV. 386, 3, where also the same *gl.* is found; [here perhaps is to be referred the word *atoibenar*, 'is offered,' V. 314, 17 (?)].

* So perhaps the word *adainter* IV. 140, y is only *adamter.*

Adfogaraim (?), I serve notice; I. 264, 11 *adfogarar* dechmu do feine, 'notice is served' (gl. 286, 19 *urfogurthar* apad).

Adfoirichin, relief; I. 130, 6, in the etym. gl. on *othrus*, cf. II. 388, 6, where it is given *ada foiritheo uais*.

Ad-gairim, I sue, claim, seek from; in the following forms:—

	[A]	[Z]
pres.	adgair.	àcair, *pl.* àcrait; [rel. *àcras*].
[subj.	adgara (?)	àcrà àcrait.
imperf.		no-àcrad.
perf.		ro-àcair, *pl.* ro-àcrutar.
fut.		àicera, *pl.* àicerat; [rel. *àiceras*].
condit.	adgĕrad (?)	do-àicerud.
Pass, pres.	adgairther.	àcarthar, &c.
imperf.		àcurtha.
perf.		ro hàcrad.

folld. by (*a*) *acc.* of person sued or object claimed; and
(*b*) *acc.* of object, and *for* (*ar*), (*for*), or *o*, of person sued.

II. 118, 24 do neoch *adgair* fair, 'what *thou* suest against him'; I. 260, 4 cach *adgair*, 'every one who sues'; II. 14 20 nech *adgair fri* hinbleoguin, [gl. agra *for* cintuch 23, do aicerud *ar* 26]; II. 124, 7 fear *adgair*, 'the man whom he sues,' but IV. 114, 31 'the man who sues'; IV. 364, 1 *adgaire n-ainme* [! text and tr.]; V. 100, 21 is ed *adgair o* rigaib; I. 102, x ni *acair*; II. 16, 9 ni *acuir for* in cintuch in aithgin; II. 196, 24, 25 bliadain i n-*acair*; IV. 126, 4 resiu *atgara* (?); V. 118, 1 ma X . . . *atgaru* uadaib (gl. *acras* uaithi 128, 6); II. 16, 7 dia n-*acru* ni is mo ina aithgin; I. 104, 28 nocha n-*acraid* athg. do gbl.; V. 118, 10 o nach *acrait* a leasa (128, 2 acrat); I. 112, 26 dia n-*acrait*; V. 128, note[1], ce *agruit*; V. 180, 6 ce *acrait* (but cf. 180, 4); I. 58, 17 in file; *acras* in nihed na dligenn; I. 82, 6 mas ar gradaib flatha *acrus*; I. 146, 27 mad fer, *acras* for mnai; II. 86, 4 cid e *acrus*; III. 344, 7 cidpe dib *acras*, 'whomsoever he sues,' (cf. IV. 260, 7 *agras*); V. 6, 19 126, 21 is uime *accras*; V. 180, note[1], cia no-*acrad* (imperf. subj. ?); I. 118, 12; II. 52, 25; 142, 9 *ro acair*, *ro acuir*, 'what he claimed'; I. 76, 23 *ro acrutur*; [for the form I. 262, 15 o n-*aigertsad* feine cin cach comfoguis for araile, the gloss 282, z ro com*coigert*sad, shows that the text was referred to *aith-cert-*, q.v.)]; I. 272, 11, (18) in conair ar a n-*aigera* in cin; I. 116, 26 ni *aicerat* iarum aitherrach, 'they shall not sue again'; II. 208, 25 is e X *acerus* in rath, 'who shall claim the stock'; III. 344, 6, (31) a rogha do, in X no Y *aiceres*, (cf. IV. 258, z; 260, 6 *aigerus*); III. 386, 27

cidbe dib *aicerus*; IV. 102, 7 *aicerus* each a cin; II. 14, 26 log in nech do-*aicerudh* ar cintuch; [of the *condit.* A-form, there is no example, unless we refer here the passage IV. 220, 7 ar *adgerad* each di threbaire neoch, &c., where the gl. has *da-urgairfed*, 'his surety *would forbid*'; O'Dav., p. 53, gives *adguiret* in this sense, i.e. *urguiret*: and again, p. 54, *adguir* i.e. *urguir*: see the passages quoted at *argairim*; so also p. 53 *adrogurt* i.e. *ro-urgair*, but here too the text (V. 434, 1) has *arro-gurt*.

Passive, I. 8, 13; 260, 5; 294, 27 *adjairther*; IV. 302, 10 (tr. he sues'); V. 306, 11 colla fiach *adguirter*, 'the original debts which are claimed'; V. 372, 1 *adguirethar*, 'is sued'; I. 94, 25 *acurthar*; I. 192, 25 each ndail *acurthar* tar in crich; I. 196, 22 is a cin a. orra, 'whose liability is demanded of them'; I. 280, 15 each trath *acurthar*, 'whenever it is claimed'; I. 302, 35 ar a n-*agurtar* cin; II. 16, 2 nocha n-*acurthar* nach cin ar cintuch; II. 38, 1 ini *agartar*; II. 98, 10 na fiach *acurtar*; II. 134, 8 in cinaid *acurtar* for in giall; II. 140, 7 *acurthar* for fine; II. 196, 23 mad ann *acurtar*; II. 272, 6 munn *acurtar* air he; also *acurar*, I. 114, 24; 184, 2; II. 14, 31 cf. (*agarur*; V 430, 20, *agardar*); [or apparently even *acur* II. 214, 10 munu *acur*; II. 214, 2 bliadain i n-*acar*, unless this is the active *acair*, as in II. 196, 24]; II. 94, 15 gach cin ro *acurtha* ar na riguibh; ro *hacrad*; I. 70, 17; 172, 24; III. 114, y.

Adgellaim, I promise; III. 330, 1 *adgelltar*, 'what is promised.' Cf. also the passage IV. 36, 5 ite measra *ad gella* a cumung do cach, tr. 'the *promises* of all should be adjusted to their ability,' see under *measra*.

Adgenedar, occasionally intended as *he restores, gives back*, (see *aithgin*); V. 370, 1, x; cf. IV. 336, 15 *adgenedar* huad, compared with *nad aithgeinethar* of line 16 in *adgeinithir*, but genly. tr. 'is produced'; II. 312, 24 *adgeinithir* seoit, 'seds are produced,' gl. *ada geinit* 314, 7, the same gl. being used; IV. 42, 10 [fo miad grian *genither*]; and IV. 90, 13 'grass *grows*,' *itgeinither* fér i samrad; IV. 164, 2 cipe las n-*aidgenetar*, explained i *ngeinend* siad gu *aith* no gu *eada*. But in other cases the word seems plainly cognate with *aithgin*, 'restitution,' cf. I. 300, 4 in tan *adginidther* in colund, 'when the carcass is delivered, handed over'; apparently so with follg. *uad* in IV. 336, 15 *adgenedar* uad, 'he restores,' and IV. 100, 8 *adgenithar* uad di-a ceile.

Adgiallaim, I owe obedience; IV. 346, 6 *adgiallat*, evidently referred to in O'Dav., p. 50, sub *atgiallat* i.e. di-a fognat, '(the high king) whom they serve.'

Adgladur, I address; cf. ni *arlasair* (=ad-ro-glas-air), which explains the form occurring in I. 16, 20 nonbur *do erglas* do ordugad [*àd·ro·glas*] in liubair-si, nine persons *were appointed*, cf. *tarfas*.

Adgnith, II. 120, 8 prps. from *aithgnim*, 'to recognize,' but the text is corrupt, cond-accai cosin comardu *adgnith*-side, tr. 'until *they* have seen them and the mark which *they make* (on the flowers)' O'Dav., p. 54 *adgniatt* i.e. *aithgnit*, but in the quotation *aithnighit*.

Adgo (?), he chooses, V. 408, 2 set *adgo* fechem, but the gl. does not help here; perhaps it is only a distortion of the word follg. :—

Adguidim, I request, beg; V.272, 8 ben *adguid* aitiri De i fomatu a cuirp, 'who tempts him'; IV. 346, 17 *atguidhet*-som na tuatha, tr. '*he prays* the peoples' (!); IV. 376, y *adguiter*, 'it is requested.'

Adig, see note on V. 54, 10.

Adilce (?), I. 254, 7 athgabail trebaire agus *adilce*, but the gl. sheds no light on the meaning.

Adlaic, pleasant, desirable; I. 140, 24 *a.* re nech; see *aidalic aidilg*; prps. I. 254, 20 a dlighedh *adhluig*, tr. 'the right to *which he is entitled*' (!) as if V. *dlig*; [F.M. 1094–1590 (p. 1898), 1594 (p. 1948 the *proper* engines.)]

Admad, material, timber; V. 474, 2, but apparently = 'composition,' V. 372, 20 where prim-*admat* is coupled with prim-*cerdd*; cf. the entry in O'Dav., p. 47, dligter dire, &c., *atmat* [i.e.] *abrad* gach aen.

Admaid, see *ad-daimim*.

Admidir, he thinks; I. 72, 14 *a.* fobairt L.R., tr. 'he took into his head to enter Loch R.'

Admolad, eulogy; V. 130, 1.

Adnacal, grant, gift; III. 42, 14, 17, 18, 29, gl. *imna*, 'bequest,' 16, in *t-a.*, 17, 29, but cach *n-a.* 14.

Adnacal, burial; I. 186, 19 (V. 308, 5, but cf. III. 42, 29); III. 66, 13 *adhnucal*.

Adnaigim, to bury; III. 66, 13 *adnuigtar*, 'let him be buried (in the church)'; I. 204, 17 *ro hadnuiced*.

Adnaiset (?), V. 370, 6 said of a man, *adnaiset* gruaidi, '(whose) cheeks *have kindled*,' as if connected with *adannad* (?), but the text has nothing to determine the real meaning.

Adnuiter, II. 130, 19 *a.* cert, tr. 'let justice *be dispensed*'; evidently = *adnaigter*, cf. O'Dav., p. 53 *adnaig* i.e. *tabairt*, where *atnaigh uait*, is gl. *dobera* do tarb uait, &c.; cf. IV. 302, 2 [where text and tr. run '*adnaig tar* fot cruach, ' he is *conveyed over* the bloody sod.'

Adog [*atod*], act of lighting a fire, kindling; IV. 20, 1 co feis, co n-*adogh*, co tein, co n-aitreib [see under *spred*].

Adosgairi, V. 70, x where Y reads *dogni a gaire*, '(his son) who supports him.'

Adrad, adoration, worship, IV. 142, 16 ail *adrada*, cf. V. 472, 21 im ailig n-*adartha*; V. 398, 11 solloman *n-adratha* (said of Easter and Christmas).

Adraimm (?), IV. 314, 18 tr. 'except so far as,' but how that meaning is got, there is nothing to show. It may have been regarded by the tr. as *ad* + *reim*, 'space course,' but can hardly be anything else here than *ad* (q. v.), '*space*,' 'amount,' followed by prep. *re*, possibly *r'-immtuargar*.

Ad-reg-, to *bind*; cf. the follg. entries—[cf. F.M. 458 duile De *adraegaid* raith]:—

Adragar, III. 14, 11 a. cach fria techta, gl. *airgitir* fri-a dliged fein, 17, 'he is bound *to* his own law'; III. 14, 28 *a*. fri flaith, gl. *airgitir* iat fo dliged na flatha, 16, 3.

Adrechtudur, *t-pret*. 3 pl., I. 22, z atr° suainemain filidechta, 'they bound a thread of poetry,' &c.

Adregar, III. 22, 12, where the gl. 22, z adds 'for in cintach,' 'it is *bound* on the offender,' cf. III. 26, 5 where gl. has *airgithter*; and possibly this is what is meant by *airegar* V. 2, 4.

Adriastar, III. 228, 7 *a*. a laeg, tr. 'her calf *is tied*,' gl. *airgetar*, 11; cf. O'Dav., p. 53 sub voce, glossed *arach* or *cuibrech*, quoting this passage; cf. V. 152, 16 *no riastar*, and O'Dav., p. 54, cein *araniastar* sealba i.e. cein *airgither* a beth i n-a tseilbh.

Adren, he pays, V. 466, 4 (as-*id*-ren?), see *as-ren-*.

Adrimim, I count; refer to; [A] (*ad-rìm*; [Z] *àirm*); II. 38, 23 cethra na nime *adrime* sunn, 'he refers to here'; IV. 298, z fri mes airechta *adrimter*, 'by the estimate of the assembly they are counted.' In [Z] forms, the root becomes *àirm-*, cf. V. 76, 11 nicon *airmi* fri nech, 'he keeps no account against a person'; II. 350, 17 ge *airmid* dlige chendachta ac an fhir, 'though they reckon the law of headship (v. tr. !) on the side of the male'; V. 436, 23 (three contracts) nach *airmead* liubair na Feine, 'which the F. books do not *reckon* as, &c.'; II. 174, 19 co n-*airmither fri* re, 'is reckoned by time'; IV. 182, 9 ce *airmither fri* tir; 298, 3 *a*. i n-a grad techta; V. 24, z in tan nach a ngradaib fl. *airimter* na riga sin; II. 370, 3 co na *hairmithea* bunad etir, 'it should not be taken into consideration.'

Adrodad, **Adrodmad**, and **Adrogba**, see under *addaimim*.

Adrodarcar, I. 230, 11 *a*. a triur di cach hae di sund sis, tr. 'these three *excel* all others of those which follow'; possibly intended ad·*ro·darc*, ad-*ardarc*.

Ad·ro·gesta, [ad-ro·*ges*]; IV. 210, 9 amal *a*. ind, gl. 21, amail do *rognîtea* e fein *ind*, which is tr. 'as if he himself had *made* them'(!), but *ro·gnîtea* is surely to be read *ro·guitea*, 'as if he had been *supplicated* in the matter,' from root *guid-*, to beg, cf. the gl. IV. 54, 17 cia *ro·guided ind* iat, with the same construction with prep. *in*.

Adroillim, I deserve, am entitled to; II. 24, 20 *adroillid*, 'he is entitled to'; I. 12, 10 *adroille*; V. 264, 15 *adroille* duilgine, 'who earns wages'; II. 14, x *adroillithur*, gl. ro hairelltniged do dlestin do cintuch, 16, 3. II. 98, 15 nech *atroille*[*d*] ann,

'of what was due in the case,' gl. ro airellnither. [The Z-form *àirill-*, (compared with *ad-rò-ill* of the A-forms, nad n-*àirillet* Ml. 40c 12, cf. co ro-*ailler* L.B. 191b 13,) does not occur in BL. in verbal forms, but we often find the inf. *àirilled*, and a deriv. *àiriltiu*, *airilten*, whence the secondary verb *airiltnig-im* of constant occurrence in the commentary.]

Adroir, only occurs in the bad text of II. 122, at line 3, dilsi neich *adroir* diib inn a tir, tr. 'the lawful right to such of them as he *shall catch* in his land.' This is prob. the meaning; as to the form, cf. IV. 104, 3 leth-dilse neich *adroreasta* isin treas feis, 'half forfeiture of what *was caught*,' IV. 104, 4 o[g]-dhilse neich *adrorasdar* isin ceath ramad feis; IV. 104, 8 acht *adroirisdair* a ndiaid, tr. 'they are pursued.' It is evidently the same word that is given by O'Dav., p. 50, *adrorastar* i.e. *tarraither* (q.v.), 'it is caught'; cf. also *adaragad* of IV. 130, 15.

Adroiscaidear, IV. 54, 1 is gl. by *ro·guided*, apparently *roisc*, (*ro·seg* ?) or prps. *isc*, *ind-seg*, as Cor. gives *roscad* = *ro·insce*.

Adruidleacht, a quasi Z-form, [*rodlècht*], *rùidlecht* II. 282, 12 cu n-iardaige gaire *a.* finntiu, gl. do neoch *dlighus* a gaire a finntiud, 'one who is *entitled to* his support from tribeland.'

Adrulla, V. 502, 11, see *as·ro·la-*.

Adsuidim, I fix, settle, determine; II. 130, 3 *adsuidet* adi, tr. 'they *fasten*,' prob. referring the word to √*ast-ad*, &c.; cf. IV. 142, 24 *adsuighe* crích cadesin, 'it *determines* a boundary,' but IV. 142, z *adsuighidter* cricha frisin; IV. 158, 3 dia mbed da clad ime, *adsuitear* leo, tr. 'he is *restrained* (!) by them,' prob. 'it is determined'; V. 450, 5 *adsuitear* saire a tarras.

Ae, [aei, ai] a word of vague meaning and indefinite use, = *law*, cf. V. 14, 3 ae i.e. dliged; II. 174, 3 is *ae* toga, gl. is leis a rogha do reir *aei*, 'his choice acc. to *law*'; but even this is widened into *science*, as in the curious *allabrig naie* IV. 164, 4, gl. 166, 8 oll-brigh bis um an *ai*; IV. 236, 18 na *hae* = *in foircedail*, and *na* [*he*]*aladhan*; V. 26, y *ae* = *oircetal*, cf. V. 408, 23; 460, 4. This no doubt referred only to legal knowledge* in the treatment of *cases*, (and the word is of frequent application for *case*, '*causa*' gl. *caingen*, cf. I. 82, 5; II. 80, 20; 88, 14); these it is said had a special time allowed them, cf. I. 18, y tomus n-*ae*, tr. 'measure of *pleading-time*.' But not uncommonly it denotes the *property* at stake [cattle no doubt], cf. I. 302, 29, z ima'r gabad *ai*, forus i fuirmidther *ai*; and seemingly may be applied to the *procedure*, cf. II. 126, 20, 22 smachta *ai*, 'fines of *suit*.'

From its constant use = '*causa*', it prob. crystallized into the form *ar ai*, 'on account of,' II. 16, 26 *ar ai* a denmha;

* O'Dav. p. 48, *sub* 'anfeith,' seems to use the privative form *an-ai*, 'ignorance, aos nacha fiter: "ni erba breth a mbeolu anfeith, 'entrust not judgment to the lips of ignorance [or a fool, *baeth*, on entry, p. 47]."

II. 212, 23 *ar ai* na tabarta; IV. 2, 13, 17 *ar ai* a cèt-techtaigthe, &c.: cf. *prps.* II. 26, 10 ar a n-*ai* fadeisin, tr. 'of their own accord'. From another side we have *ar a ai* II. 360, 16, prob. in the sense 'nevertheless'; V. 274, 21 *ar ai* beth i-t farrad-sa, 'in spite of (my) being with thee'; cf. *araide*; [F.M. 1006, 1543 ar aoi; 1592 (p. 1916); and ar a aoidhi, tr. 'for that reason,' FM. III. p. 2212].

An interesting note is found in H. 3, 17, coll. 433 headed do *thosach caingean* ann-so, in which apparently is set forth the *order* in which causes are to be heard:

Ces, cotaot aoi in airechta la Feine? Ni ansa: aoi loirge, ar is aoi lobair aoi gach banscaile; dofet aoi briugad i n-a diaig side, ar dligid side fortacht o cach ag denam a lesa; dofet aoi filed i n-a diaig side, ar cara cach aei nech (!); dofet aoi eclasa i n-a diaig side, as is di-anta aoi eclasa, ccus "smur tar glasa" ['rust on locks'] aoi eclasa. The order here is the cause of a *woman* [cf. O'Dav. p. 101 sub 'lorg'], a *breicy-farmer*, a *poet* and a *church*. The note following says:—Ma comfhoicsi, no ma comlabair, no ma comuaisle, no ma comdinnba [dinnba = pauper, O'Dav., p. 76], is cranncar do chur eturru, dus cidbe dib is-a dail doneither ar tus; manab comuaisle itir, is caingen intí is uaisle dodéntar ar tus; whereby in cases of equality of status, a lot was to be cast, otherwise the case of the person of highest rank was to be taken first. The note is preceded by a few maxims, showing the importance of the *procedure:* is bun baisi *aoi cin toga*, is gulgu (!), is gnim for gainem *toga cin astod:* is uball anairear *fastad* cin *cuinnrech:* is imtecht mbodbain *imtecht cin arach* [i.e. trebaire, says O'Dav., p. 60, quoting this last clause, under *bobhan* i.e. laogh], ar ni fuigle nad aragur for naidm, &c.

Ae, as *pronoun* [= of them] commonly after *cach*, 'each one *of them*.' cf. V. 514, 24 in cach n-*ae*.

Ae, in phr. *is-a ae*, whose *is*, cf. V. 476, z.

Ae, salmon; V. 482, 23 so apparently gl., *bradan*, 484, 8.

Aebda, III. 84, 20 *a.* in raind, '*celebrated* in verse,' cf. aobhda, Oss. V. 136 'prudent'; Oss. VI. 132, 'beautiful'; cf. aobhdacht, 'comeliness,' F.M. 1591; 'courteousness,' M.R. 116.

Aeda (!), V. 62, x and 70, 3 cach *aedha* anamna, *cach-ai da* (!).

Aeded (!), V. 14, 3, possibly the infinitive of the follg.:—

Aedim, I sell, lend (!); IV. 64, 15, 16, cid meirdrech *aes*, cid m. nad *aecann*; spelt *oidus* H. 3, 17, p. 327, and cf. V. 272, 4 *oides* a corp. gl. 274, 6 *aidhes*; evidently the same word as *oidither*, *odar*, q.v.

Aegaire, shepherd; II. 372, 4, 5; IV. 86, 3 *aedhaire* ag na cairib; but *ae* [= sheep, v. *ai*] is constantly written (*au* or oftener) *u*-, II. 368, 21 *augairaib*; II. 414, 30 *igairib*; II. 420, 17 *ucairibh*; II. 414, 11 *ugairi*; 366, 7 *ugairib*; even *urgairib* (wrongly) II. 364, 6, 13.

Ael, flesh-fork; III. 266, 8, 10; V. 156, 14 mire do *aeiel*; [spelt adhal I. Sam. II. 13, 14; pl. ádhala Num. IV. 14.]

Aemead (?), V. 26, 15, apparently means *to descend*, prps. only *toined*, [cf. Ml. 42c 30; Wb. 26, a; F.M. sub ann. 804].

Aemustair, I. 6, 17, see *faem-*.

Aen, [*aon, oen*] one; in adv. *ar aen*, 'both,' II. 334, 3; 364, 1; 414, 19; 416, 11; *mar aen* (*re*), 'along with,' II. 238, 3; 332, 6; often in cpds., cf.:—

Aen-cinnid, tr. 'sole survivor,' II. 246, 12; 256, 25; 258, 3, 7, 9, x, z; 354, 3 (*gen.* cineda); oen-cinneda IV. 302, 20 (see note[4], p. 303).

Aen-danach, 'person of one art,' V. 108, 11.

Aen-dath, 'of one colour,' V. 382, 18.

Aen-direch, 'person of one 'dire'-fine, V. 108, 11.

Aen-fecht, '*une fois*,' once, together, simultaneously, I. 62, 31; II. 214, 17; 236, 14; III. 74, 7; 348, y a n-*enecht*; IV. 86, 11; 162, y a n-*eineacht*; V. 108, 16; 402, 8 (*aenecht*).

Aen-guin, 'one thrust,' V. 484, 9.

Aen-lus, ar aen-l., 'on purpose,' IV. 364, 4, 6, 23, 24; V. 458, 5, 10, 12, 19.

Aen-ni, anything, II. 156, 3 'any item (of these.)'

Aen-reim (?), re aen-r. torba, tr. 'on profitable business,' III. 258, 4 (but cf. 15 *eirim*).

Aen-seitchi, '(bishop) of one wife,' I. 56, z; IV. 364, 16.

Aen-sillabach, monosyllabic, V. 4, 29.

Aen-tallaind, 'in one holding,' III. 142, 2 dias i n-a.-t., gl. dias for ferand in aen-fir, ocus talla ann iat, 12.

Aen-tarraing, in lin, 'one pull (of the net),' V. 484, 10.

Aen-tigi, amus a.-t., 'co-dwelling soldier,' V. 72, 25.

Aen-toisg, d' a.-t., 'specially,' III. 422, 5.

Aenach, fair, assembly; III. 532, 20; V. 108, 26 *aenaigib*; IV. 220, y *oenaig* (*gen.*); V. 302, y *aenaid*; V. 486, 14 combach tar *aenach*; V. 432, 18 somaine n-*aenaig*; 474, 13 corus *aenaig*; V. 484, 3 *aenach* n-aiditan (?).

Aenach, some kind of injury; III. 346, note, (exposure of blemish ?).

Aenda, simple; III. 92, 16.

Aentaigim, I consent, submit to; I. 18, 6; 190, 20; III. 252, 4.

Aentu, unity, union; I. 14, 14 fri aentaid; I. 20, 34; IV. 366, 9.

Aenur, one person; often with poss. adj. pron., *a a.*, 'he by himself,' alone, only, *per se*; I. 18, 12; 270, 22; 156, 23 a n-a.; II. 52, 2; 56, 18; 266, 22; 302, 24; 358, 22; 368, 18; 370, 11; IV. 94, 20; V. 106, 31; 142, z; 158, 27; 172, 18; 492, 19.

Aer, air; *gen.*, *aeoir*, I. 26, 26.

Aer, satire; I. 162, 6; IV. 16, 12; 348, 11 air; V. 12, 21; *gen.* aire I. 176, 16; III. 92, 15; V. 228, 25 the *seven kinds* of satire; *aer-aicetal*, 'satire-recital,' V. 228, 26; I. 18, 8 fri molad agus *air*; 58, 18 *air* doni indligthech; IV. 352, 5 di-a *air*, 'to satirize him'; pl., *aire* V. 168, 12; 172. 18; 174, 16.

Aeraim, I satirize; III. 92, 11 *aerfa*, 'I will s.'; V. 176, 11 *aerus*; V. 228, x aigthe *aerthar*.

Aerachus, act of satirizing (?), V. 142, 20.

Aerad, the act of satirizing, I. 188, 12, V. 388, 8; 512, 19.

Aes, age; period; [*gen.*, aisi I. 62, 9; II. 66, 7; V. 80, 5; 86, 16; *aesa* (?) III. 510, 1; *dat.*, ais II. 60, 9; V. 52, 20; *pl.*, aesa V. 86, 2]; 'the age of reason,' maturity, *aes* codnaig, II. 46, 15; 'marriageable age,' *aes* toga II. 346, 8; 'at the age of paying 'dire'-fine,' or *aithgin*, II. 60, 9 i n-*ais* ica leith-dire, V. 150, 25; II. 64, 4 aithgina; i n-*ais* gaire I. 90, 12; 'oldest in age,' V. 52, 20; IV. 102, 3 muca *ais* (?), 'old pigs'; 'three ages of foster-children,' II. 188, 5 [1–5, 5–12, 12–17, see note *in loc.*]; 'cattle of every age', II. 74, 10 gach n-*aes*.

Of constant use with follg. noun in *gen.* to express the *class* of people so defined:—

Aes aidbreda, 'those who reproach,' I. 72, 29;

Aes mbec-leigind, 'people of but little learning,' IV. 356, 16;

Aes bidbanuis, 'people of hostility,' 'enemies,' II. 182, 17; III. 500, x;

Aes cerdd, 'professional men,' IV. 316, x, note;

Aes ciuil, 'musicians,' V. 108, 19; [gl. 25 cronanaig];

Aes comgnima, 'co-workmen,' V. 156, 18;

Aes cotalta, 'persons asleep,' III. 220, 23;

Aes creidme, 'religious persons,' II. 120, 7;

Aes dala, 'advocates,' V. 252, 26;

Aes dana, 'professors,' I. 14, 25; II. 118, 21; V. 90, 21; 264, 15;

Aes ecolsa, 'church folk,' II. 120, 5;

Aes graid, 'people in orders,' II. 120, 7;

Aes laime, 'hand-party,' [cf. *fer laime*], III. 252, 13;

Aes sruith (?), 'persons of dignity,' III. 510, 2;

Aes tail ocus beile, 'adze-users,' II. 118, 25;

Aes tairce, 'the party led out,' III. 114, 21;

Aes tathuigthi, 'frequenters,' II. 24, 20;

Aes urlaide, 'the striking party,' III. 190, 14.

Aesa, II. 88, 13, where the text is utterly corrupt; as it stands, it reads [*n*]*i ba aurracht uchae munub faitiuch aesa*; the gl. 15, etymologizes *faitiuch* as *fath is deach*, 'good skill,' and *aesa* apparently as *so-fis*, 'of good knowledge,' cf. I. 42, y imad a *so-fesa*, .i. do fuarascaib a *soas*, [connected with *sai*, *sui*, *suad*, 'chief poet']. The text in O'Dav., p. 53, *sub* 'airechtach' [q.v.], has "munab faitach *eola*," gl. 'fath is dech acat im *eolus*'; prob. therefore if *aesa* is to stand, it should be, *shoesa*.

Aesdrecht, IV. 120, 20, see *eisrechta*.

Aeth, oath; II. 60, note, (oeth); III. 62, 9; IV. 106, 13; III. 394, 12 *aoth*.

Aethad (?), III. 24, 21 in a gl. on *troithait*, 14, tr. 'they remove,' i.e. a *tren-aethad*, or tren-timurgun, 'putting down,' &c., cf. the same gl. on the same word, I, 52, 13 and III. 14, 7.

Ag, cow, calf; deer; (pigs?) I. 60, 28; II. 238, 10; 240, 7; 244, x; [*gen.* aige, III. 272, 12; aide V. 152, 3; 194, 18]; *pl. aige, aigi* I. 144, 15; IV. 98, 23; cow V. 268, 18; IV. 24, 12 [q.v. !]; V. 78, 2, 3, 4 (*ad*), 'cow-flesh,' 'beef'; *aige* IV. 98, 23 of large pigs [apparently contrasted with *banbu*]; deer, I. 144, 15.

Ag, crime (?); III. 156, 6 (gl. cin, 15); attack III. 286, 14; III. 536, 23.

√**Ag**, to drive; II. 118, 11 do-*agatar*, 'cattle are driven into pound'; II. 128, 2 i n-*agar* [for 'cid i n-*agar* breithemnes,' V. 2, 1, see *airegar*]; I. 64, 1 *do*-sn-*acht*, he drove them, (the cows); the simple *ag* is defined by O'Dav., p. 49, to drive outwards, 'imain *amach*,' but *do-ag, tag*, is defined as imain *amuig* [cf. also the quotation *aig taig*, p. 50, gl. '*go there* and *come back*]; cf. also *ad-aig*.

Aga, Agu, see *aige*.

Agaid, (*aigid*), face; [*gen. aigthe*; *pl. aigthe*]; I. 300, 9 *aide*; V. 332, 20 a *aidid* ar a tech, 'its face turned homewards'; often, ag. i n-ag., 'face to face,' 'over against' each other, as a set-off, II. 140, 12; *aduid* i n-a., II. 78, 29; *aigid* i n-a., I. 114, 5, 21; often after prep. *i*, ='against,' in face of, obviam; I. 88, 24 i n-*adaig*; II. 72, 4; III. 218, 7; III. 178, 12, 224, 2 = obviam ei; V. 256, 23 (to raise up) *against* a person, 'n-a *aidid*; after *ar*, on behalf of, for, &c., with varying shades of meaning, I. 132, 27; 164, 21, 27; V. 66, y ar a n-*aigid* budein, 'of their own natural value,' 106, 31; III. 158, 8 'proprio motu,' 194, 20; III. 244, y (pay) on his own account.

[The pronunciation was no doubt pretty much the same as it is now (viz., *ĕi*), but the spelling varies much, *agaid, adaid, adaig*; *aigid, aidid, aide*, the *g* and *d* being both dotted, and so practically silent.]

Agda, lawful; I. 288, 1, for *ada*, q.v.

Agirr (?), V. 80, 3.

Aglonus, for *annglondus*, q.v.

Agraitto (?), IV. 340, 19, apparently *gen.* of *acra*.

Ai, see under *ae*.

Ai, grandson; V. 512, 2, see *ui*.

Ai, sheep; I. 106, 8; da *ai*, 'two ewes,' IV. 8, 17; see *ae-gaire*.

Aib, see *abb*.

Aibell, heat, sultriness; IV. 94, 4 in tan bis *aibell* orra re teas ngreine; IV. 104, 8 [cf. exactly the same idiomatic expression GG. Wars, p. 192, 2 amail elta bo ar aibell re ro-tesbach, and below, 25 nuchu n-etar in a. fail ortho, acht ni anait re mblegun, mased !]; *gen.*, *aibil* IV. 92, y airlim n-*aibil*; III. 66, 17 ind *aipel*, 'the spark'; [cf. F.M. III. p. 2012, 2148; III. 2264 aoin aoibel beo na freime, II. p. 1628; sub ann. 1597; *pl.*, aoibhle, 1435].

Aibillteoir, hermit; III. 14, 21; V. 126, 4; 408, 14; gen. °*teora*, IV. 228, 6; *aiblectoir* I. 56, x (note). O'Dav., p. 50, has a curious gl., intí istai foirithin amail aibell a fertaib, 'the man who (—?) help as a spark from graves (?).'

Aibilteoiracht, state of being a hermit; I. 58, z.

Aibind, delightful; fér na tulach n-a., III. 296, 12; V. 406, y, V. 408, 13 cno mora *aibinde*; IV. 214, 25 *aiminn*.

Aibinne, Aibne, pleasantness; I. 166, 26 im lot do a., (gl. 170, 15 do suide dala, tr. 'thy convention-seat,' see note, where *aimmine* is quoted from C. 797 and inserted into I. 164, 16; I. 2, 2; I. 164, 17 d' aibindib.

Aibrisc, frail, transient; I. 10, 10.

Aich (?), IV. 376, 20 ni fiach for aich aos [!], tr. 'it is not the tooth of old age that merits it' [!]; but prps. it is only a perversion of *for-aice*, or it may be something totally different, e.gr. *foraith*, &c.

Aicbeil, dangerous; III. 220, 6; *compar.*, —°le, III. 496, 17; *aigmeili*, 'more enormous,' I. 164, 31.

Aicbeile [*aigmeile*], dangerousness; III. 166, 19; 220, 5; 230, 9 ('a greater crime']; 422, 13; IV. 222, 5; *aigbeile*, 'terribleness (of the case),' V. 300, 14; *aicmeile*, 'furious character (of a lunatic)' III. 508, 14. In III. 284, 26 *clesa aicbeili*, of feats of juggling in which point or edge is used, cach cles ar a mbia rind no faebur.

Aicc, II. 130, 9 aicc macu, tr. 'bind securities,' which is *ic* macu 116, 13, but all these pp. at the end of the *Distress*-section are hopelessly unintelligible; *aicc* is found = 'a bond.'

Aicc, no; V. 368, 12, cf. H. 3, 18 col. 63.

Aicde, (aiced), structure; work; manufactured article; implement; utensil;—of *action, deed, conduct*, I. 118, 22, z; [cf. III. 4, 15; 326, 25 is cuma *eibert* agus *aicdi*, V. 358, 17, 19, 20, of a person whose *word* and *deed* are the same; this is the quotation given by O'Dav., p. 82, sub *eipert*; but the word *aiccde* is gl. by *ucca togaide*]; of *hand-work, handicraft*, I. 132, 26; (152, 9) na derna in bendachad na *haicdi*; V. 212, 4 duilgine cacha *aicde*; of *manufactured articles*, I. 188, z; III. 204, 1; 208, z *aicdi* urlama; II. 414, 24 fer na *haicdi*, 'owner of the article'; IV. 332, 1, V. 14, y; 82, 5; 98, 9 *oigdi, oige*; V. 394, 22 *aiccde* airgit; V. 448, 18 *aicidib*; of *tools, implements, utensils*; II. 378, x *aiced*; 386, 2 *aiccead* fighe; 410, 22 ban-*aicidh*; III. 276, 1 *aiced* fognuma, IV. 310, 12; IV. 326, 13 acced cecha laubrai; fer *aicdig*, 'a workman,' II. 392, 15; II. 130, 10 imme fuigle in *aicdiu*; V. 396, 1, 8, 14, 17 gill *aiccide, aiccde*.

Aicditar, it is begged (?); V. 308, 18 saigid feich *an aicditar* o mnai, but the text is obscure. Anyhow the word is glossed by *ugad eisced* and *ucad togaide* 308, 24 (which is also given by O'Dav. for *aicde* p. 82); but the same gl. is given IV. 58, 8 on the word printed as *anaicaidtear*, just as on 34, 2 with similar gl. 23, *ro'huc* eisced, 'he was permitted.'

Aice, foster-father, gl. by O'Dav., p. 53, *aiti* or *altrum*, with quotation of the text at II. 360, y (where O'Dav. is quoted 362, note[1]) so-aici, good foster-father.

Aice, *ar aice*, 'near,' III. 82, 1; [cf. Acts VIII. 29 *a n-aice* (not in the old edition); I. Sam. VI. 15 'n-a *haice*]; see follg.; O'Dav., p. 49, gives *aici* i.e. *ucht* (bosom):—

Aice (?), I. 202, 28; III. 426, 19, 24 set for*aici* uingi, 'a sed *worth* an ounce,' based on O'Dav., p. 51, who thinks that it is the same as *fiu*, quoting this phrase.

Aicecht, instruction, teaching; V. 28, 18; 56, y prim-*a.*; ur-aicecht beg, 'small Primer,' V. heading; really a transformation of Lat. *accept*-us.

Aiceda (?), I. 144, 14 in cu bis *ar cae aiceda* na ngataide, as an etymologizing gl. on *arr chocaid*, I. 126, 9.

Aicen, ocean; III. 422, 10 aicenaib; V. 298, 18 aic*d*enaib.

Aicenn, I. 240, 18 prob. for *i cein*, cf. 22.

Aicenta, natural; I. 36, 6 brig *aicenta*; I. 252, 32 laithi *a.*, 'natural day,' [opp. *laithi saerda*;] II. 4, 15; II. 30, 2 foesum *aicintu*; II. 18, z anad *aiginta*; V. 512, 11 in daer *aicinta*.

Aicetal, recital (of satire); V. 228, 26; *aiccetal* in eigme, '*sound* of the shout,' V. 308, 10; cf. O'Dav., p. 47, *aicetal* i.e. roscad: "lecem ae n-aicetail;" but p. 48, i.e. *cuibdius*, with the gl. *aor aicetail* i.e. aor co *cuidhbus*.

Aicillne, service, tenancy; defd. in *cain aigillne* (V. 364, 7), as 'law of *daer*-stock tenancy,' II. 222, 1 seqq.; sometimes = 'tenant'; ety. always given as *uca togaide ceilsine*, apparently to denote *service* to an extern chief voluntarily *chosen* by the tenant to distinguish it from the service due to his own chief; (etym.) I. 40, 22; 48, x; II. 344, 18 (*cg.*); V. 24, 10, 16; of service, V. 24, 10 flaith fria *haicillni*; V. 128, 16 cor fri *aicille*; V. 358, 2; tenancy, II. 324, 20 anbfolta *a.*; II. 320, 4 meth n-*aigillne*; tenant, II. 316, z *aigillni*; II. 312, 21 *aiccillnib*; in phr., I. 226, 24 sencleithe *aicille*, 'an old dependent.'

Aicillnecht, tenancy; III. 86, 6; V. 360, 9 *aigillecht*.

Aicillnius, tenantry; I. 162, 10 doboing ini dligis di-a *a.*, 'he exacts what is due to him from his tenants.'

Aicme, tribe; I. 136, 2; II. 48, 5; V. 4, y aic*ni*; but again cf. III. 142, 18 is e a n-*aicme*-side, for *aithne*, q.v.

Aicned, nature; I. 16, 2; III. 26, 29; II. 18, 20 *aigne*[*d*]; IV. 258, 28; native, original form, V. 80, 23 (undyed, &c.); V. 8, z lom-aignid; quality, position in life, II. 26, y; 28, 4; circumstances, III. 184, 3 fo *aicnedh* a fatha, 'the nature of the case'; V. 222, 10, 19 noco n-*aicne*, 'it is not natural (to do so)'; V. 452, 20; 466, 21 *aicnid* (*gen.*); V. 430, 23, fir n-*aignaid*.

Aichnim, I know, recognize, distinguish; I. 156, 5 ni *aicnebhad* nech a dlighedh fein; I. 84, 25 in ti noch *aithnenn* [read *aichnenn*] amail gebtar in athg., cf. V. 2, 16 co ro·*aichni* in

conair fuigill is fír; III. 380, 16 seoit ag na *haicinter* lacht, 'seds that are not recognized as having milk,' [but prps. with some confusion of *aititin*, as *aithn* and *aichn*—are often confounded].

Aicsen, seeing (?), V. 74, 4 diceannaib *gen agu aicsen*, 'headless persons without *visible* chief,' V. 286, 24, and see *aige*; cf. III. 178, 14 eiric *aicsena*, 'the eric for *seeing*,' V. 352, x is aon n-*aicsina* fodera gallra (?).

Aidbdenaib (?), prosecutors; IV. 326, 16; [cf. the word *aidhbena* F.M. III. p. 2280, tr. 'achievement'; O'R.'s aidhbhean 'deed'].

Aidbred, suit, dispute, contention; IV. 236, 11 mana ti *a.* 'unless a demand come'; IV. 268, 14 bera *aidbriud* taidhbi cor, 'suit'; V. 216, 10 aco'n a., 'disputing'; II. 42, 17 in bo *aidbriuda*, 'the cow in dispute.' In III. 346, 5 it is used peculiarly, and tr. '*aidbred*'-injury, with reference in note to the passage I. 72, 29 aes *aidbredha* ainme, tr. 'persons who would reproach the king with the blemish'; but it prob. is much stronger, and denotes the *contention* that a person so affected could be no more a king.

Aidbrim, I sue; II. 274, 23 *aidbrius* forsin cele; I. 206, 24; 248 19 *aidbrither*, 'he is sued,' cf. V. 360, 6; III. 242, 6 ro *aidbred*, 'a sed was claimed.'

Aidbriugud, act of suing; V. 372, 6, cf. O'Dav., p. 52, i.e. *agra*, where the quotation prob. is a gl. on our text, which unfortunately is here without the gloss.

Aidbsena, only occurs in II. 280, 26; IV. 372, 13, in the phr. *tus n-aidbsina*, as one of the privileges of the 'geilfine'-chief viz. *tus n-a.*, (*tus n-urlabra*, *toga do rannaib*, &c.), and tr. "first in *exhibition*," and 'beginning of *speech*' in the two places. O'Dav., p. 47, gives *aidbsi* i.e. *aircetal* i.e. *duan for binnius*, and the word is evidently used of some form of *music*; prps. the privilege consisted in the right of the chief to be first celebrated in songs.

Aidche, night; I. 22, 24 τῆς *oidchi*; also written *adaig* I. 82, 28; V. 350, x; *aduid* II. 64, 12, 19; *gen.*, V. 482, 25 lortud *aidche*; pl. V. 438, 23 tri *haidche*; V. 320, 11 iar teora *aidhcib*.

Aidhchi, suddenness (?); V. 158, 5 go [not *go n-*] a., evidently a deriv. of *aith*, 'swift.'

Aidhcib (!), foods II. 60, 7, see *ath*.

Aide, deer; see *ag*.

Aide, face; see *agaid*.

Aide, ar a.; because of, see *ai* [IV. 252, 19 ar aide co; 288, 24 see *araide*.

Aide, tutor; V. 480, 13, see *oide*.

Aide (?), loss; see *aided*.

Aidearba, sleeping (?), V. 486, 19, see *aidirbe*.

Aided, death; (*gen.* -a); II. 170, 17 cidhbe *aighaigh*; II. 314, z *aduig*; I. 68, 17 fotha *aideda*, F.; used in *pl.* I. 46, 5 aidheda, tr. 'tragedies,' as a division of the 'chief stories' to be known by the poets. [Prps. in II. 238, 13 *aidhid* sris [read *fris*-] i n-alar, gl., *inaidhedh* risi-r hailed he, '*it was killed* by the person by whom it was fed,' but I do not know any instance of such a verb; nor can I explain the passage V. 300, 15 *na haidhid*, which in the parallel passage III. 422, 13 is given, ma ro bi d'aicbeile na *hoidida*, &c., and tr. 'owing to the danger of *consenting*' (!); in V. 160, 8 conuir do *aidhe* na haithne, prob. means the *loss* of the deposit, J[1] has *aidhedh* and *dith* in the two versions; III. 484, 14 (*fem.*) is *si in aiged* rob ail dosum tucad air.

Aided, guest; V. 54, 8 tech n-*aidhedh*, 'guests' house'; IV. 18, 9; V. 120, 23 airitiu *aide*, 'reception of a guest'; III. 18, 18 *τῶν aiged.*

Aidhes, V. 274, 6 see *ae-im.*

Aidi-(soaid), as gl. on *autsad* (q.v.) IV. 190, 6.

Aidhicha (?) III. 60, 3 siachtatar sé *ha.* i n-a baisi ban-apad, &c.

Aididiu, see *aititiu.*

Aidilg(ne) [cf. *adlaic*] desired, pleasing; cf. III. 40, 28 iar n-*aidilgne* uird, with follg. gl., 42, 12 a dliged *aidaltc* i.e. bes *ailciu* [aidhilciu?] arailiu lais in n-eclais i.e. secip e d'ord *aidilgnides.* See also *aighligh*, IV. 86, 12, 19?

Aidilgnech, poor, indigent; V. 124, z *aidhilgnichaib*; IV. 350, 25 *aidheilgen.*

Aidilgnigim, I need; III. 42, 13 *aidilgnides; aidilngniter*, 'he needs,' V. 490, 15; so prps. V. 488, 16 da n-*ailcnige* (?).

Aidirbe (?) III. 468, 15, 18 mana frith slicht na *a.* dar a eisi, tr. 'if the track of *the particular thing* (stolen) was not found after him'; how this translation is arrived at, I do not know; it is prob. the same as *aidearba* for coilcaid [tr. 'sleeping'] V. 486, 19, but even here there is no gl. and the tr. is guess-work.

Aidire, see *aitire.*

Aidme, vessels, utensils; I. 232, 4 a. altoire, (gl. cuach agus cailech, 234, 27).

Aidmneach, name of poem assigned to the 'drisiucan'-poet, V. 64, 13.

[**Aidrinne**, gl. 'calf,' O'Dav., p. 48; I have not met it.]

Aiffrind, see *oiffrenn.*

Aigaig, see *aided.*

Aige, deer and pigs, see *ag.*

Aige, apud eum, II. 12, 10, from prep. *oc.*

Aige (?), V. 406, 6 ech *aige*, 'horse *of driving*' (riding) (?).

Aige, definite day, fixed period; III. 492, 11 co *aige*, cf. 18 cinded *aigi* airithi orro, and 20, is e *aigi* a timgaire; cf. also I. 128, 9 cartad aena i.e. fri bruinde *aige*, tr. 'before the holding of *the fair*,' V. 280, 21 in *aighi* (*fem.*?); V.

246, 8 in tan cinditer *aigi* diithma forro; also often *agae* V. 368. 16; *agai* V. 370. 17; 372. 12; *agu* V. 370, y; *acu* V. 380. 4.

Aige. joint of meat. II. 234. 7; I. 48. 2 tri *haige* bruithi; IV. 146. 3 *aigidh*; IV. 310. 22 aithcumta n-a; V. 284. x creic a. carrnu, gl. a. feolu, 288, 8; IV. 144. 5 of *division of land*?

Aige. head, chief: I. 40. 16 a. rechta litre: frequently in *aige fine*. 'head of the tribe.' defd. IV. 62. 2 as *flaith geilfine*;] I. 80. 29: 128. 22: 154. 12; II. 302. 12: 348. 3; III. 314. 9: IV. 18. 7: V. 366. 5; 452. 12: 502. 21; I. 42, 33 *agai*; I. 238. 23 *agae*. V. 242. 4: IV. 62, 9 *agha* f., (gl. 19, dá n *agae* bis dá n fine. 62. 11. In both *Cor.* p. 5 and O'Dav., p. 48. *aige* reire. is glossed = 'brehon,' but I have not seen this gl. in our voll.

Aigera see *ad-gair*.

Aigillecht. V. 360. 9. see *aicilnecht*.

Aigim (!). I plead; I. 92, 29 in ti *aiges* in ae; II. 72, 8 il-muine ana *aiges* nimorronad (?).

Aighligh (!). dian-a., IV. 86, 12 (aidlig 19). tr. 'violent trespass, violation of sanctity.'

Aigne. advocate. In order to form a definite idea of the duties or functions of this class of persons, more definite knowledge will have to be secured as to the precise nature of the procedure in actions of *distress*. A characteristic detail often insisted on is that "*three persons* carry it out to *four*," and as the persons referred to are often specified, some light may be thrown on their relations by the comparison of the names given. The locus classicus is found at I. 288, seqq., where we have a pretty full comment and a quatrain. The THREE are:—

fechem toicheda 288, 32	id. 290, 31	*fechium*	288, 21	id. 288, 29	II. 124, 5 id.
aigne tuaiil 32	id. „	*aigne* (=*fear tairgille*)	„	id.	*fear tairill*
fiadnaise who has honour price, 33	id. „	*fiada*	„	id.	id.

Here it is evident that the *aigne*, who in this case is the *aigne tuaiil*, is equated with the *fear tairgille*, (tr. 'the *pledge*-man,' I. 302, 19). The two, the *fiadnaise* and the *aigne tuaiil*, are to go along with the pltf. (I. 302, 16) at the taking of the distress; these are the *dias is teist*, 'the two persons who are to act as witnesses.'

These FOUR *await the distress* at the *pound* of the *feichem toicheda*, I. 288, (15, 20, 23), 23.

The FOUR are:—

I 288, 22 *fiada* I. 288, 30	33 *fiadnaise*	290, 32 *fiadnaise*	but II. 124, 6 brethem (')
„ *feichem* „	„ *aigne tagra*	*aigne frisninnle*	fechem frisnice accra
„ *ndidm* 31	„ *nascaire*	*nascaire*	de naidm
„ *etire* „	„ *etire*	*raith*	aitire

It is obvious that the *aigne tagra*, who is also called *aigne frisinnle* is totally different from the *aigne toxail*; and it is equally clear that the *feichem* here referred to, and defined as the *feichem frisaicce accra* is equated with the *aigne tagra* as a law-agent.

The other variation, of *raith* for *etire*, is unimportant here, and the substitution of *brethem* for *fiadnaise* is not of consequence, as the *fiadnaise* was evidently to be a person of knowledge and dignity.

The two law-agents, the *aigne toxail* and the *aigne tagra*, the *distraining*-advocate and the *pleading*-advocate, acted for the *pltf.* and *dfdt.* respectively, and divided between them the fee, I. 294, 10. They had to be of the same rank, *com-ard* I. 294, y, or dignity, *uaisliatu*, I. 294, 7; *fo mia*[*d*], I. 266, 8; for this there is alleged the reason that if they committed any illegality in the *tagra*, the difference in excess between the honour-prices of them might have to be paid I. 294, y.

The *aigne frisinnle breth* is referred to, V. 92, 2; 100, 19, 22, but not in connexion with distress; and there are also special classes named the *glas-aigne*, V. 98, 18, and the *aigne airberta*, V. 92, 9; 100, 4, but I have not found any other passages able to throw light on their precise functions.

Aignema (?); I. 254, 18 nocha n-uasal a. [gl. on ni *aithgebad.*]

Aignes, the act of pleading; form of a suit, &c., I. 296, x; *gen.*, -a, I. 216, 22 aigni feimden a *aignesa*, 'an advocate who refuses to plead'; V. 100, 32 (note) *lathar n-aigniusa*, 'arrangement of a pleading'; [IV. 258, note, morán slecht *aighnesa*, in a remark by a *modern* writer, who is called the *original transcriber* in the note]; cf. V. 412, note, fiach aistir, and fiach *aignesa*.

Áil, will, desire; what is pleasing, acceptable; *is ail do*, II. 52, 10; 98, 28; 270, 18; but also *is áil leis*, V. 282, 8; 344, 1; [?I. 138, z bis i n-a *ail*?]

Ail, disgrace (?); V. 228, y; 234, 7 *an ail* suthain, cf. O'Dav., p. 49 *ail* i.e. *imdergad.*

Ail (?) V. 480, 20 cen *ail*, 'without *law*,' cf. O'Dav., p. 47 *ail* i.e. *dliged.*

Ail, *aili*, merit (?); I. 154, 33 *ail* no·cloed each aen tre n-a eolus; where prps. the overwhelming nature of his knowledge is alluded to, cf. IV. 356, 11 but indeed it is more prob. only=*oil*, 'mouth,' q.v.

Ail, stake, wand, &c.; for *aile*, q.v.

Ail, edge of tool or weapon (?); I. 140, 1, cf. Cor. 7 *bith-ail*=bi *faebor.*

Ail (?), II. 198, 2 is *ae fo ail*, as an ety. gl. on *iubaile.*

Ail, stone; rock; [gen., *ailech*; acc. dat., *ailig* (V. 472, 21); pl., *ailche*]; IV. 142, 16 *ail* annscuithe, cf. (V. 368, 2), as gl. on *ail bla*, 'stone boundary,' *ail* adartha (cf. V. 472, 21), *ail*

leachta; *pl.*, *ailce* I. 30, 27, gl. 40, 8 tri *ail oig* (?); IV. 356, 12 *ailche*, 'loose rocks'; IV. 378, 5 tar *ailchib* in *dom*ain; IV. 356, 14 co n-*ailchib* testemna.

Ail (?), III. 220, 21, 24; 226, 21 laighidh *ail* for naesaib, which is tr., 'the *old rule* transcends the new knowledge' [?], taken from a text given in $\frac{23}{P.3}$ R. I. A. p. 20, quoted and translated in O'D. Supp.

Ailbin, flock; III. 90, 9; IV. 110, 20 (in *t-ailbin*); a herd in which are (at least) *seven* cattle, IV. 108, 16, 17; 110, 20.

-Ailchi, V. 456, 13 as the base for the cpd. *droch-ailche*, 'vices,' given as a gl. on *do-ailche*, 4.

Ailciu, see *aidilg*.

-Ailcnige, see under *aidilgnigim*.

Aile, other; I. 34, 16; (*tṽ*) *ailiu*, I. 36, 24; *ntr.*, *aill*, II. 60, 22, 23; II. 392, 32 leth n-*a.* (V. 512, 24; 518, 14); I. 74, 23 fecht n-*a.*; I. 10, 6 olc n-*aill* (?); IV. 180, 22 trian n-*a.*; 192, 12 leth[-torad] n-*a.*; 194, 19 leth n-*a.*

Aile, space of two days; I. 78, 15; I. 146, 12 na haili.

Aile dec, one-twelfth; I. 234, 17; II. 60, 1; V. 212, 22; 252, 20; 332, 29.

Aile, stake; fencing; I. 98, 4; 174, 12, 16 (*tṽ* aili); 256, 4; IV. 70, 18, 23; 74, 22; V. 270, 13; 474, 13; *pl. aileda* IV. 124, 19; 130, 8; V. 462, y (na n-*ailed*); *oiledaib* III. 186, 1; [prps. *ail* I. 138, z; 140, 1; 142, z.]

Ailech, dung; I. 170, 2; IV. 132, 17.

Ailgen, clement; IV. 156, 6.

Ailges, suit, claim; request, petition; I. 300, 12 tar cenn enaig in t-a. dligthech, cf. the same expression in V. 492, 14; V. 216, 5 *in* a. indligthech (note); I. 300, 13 iar tabairt *ailgesa* air; [V. 308, y in re bis i n-*ailges*, 'while in *illness*' (?)]; V. 352, 1 secht n-*ailgeasa* breithe la Feine, of *unlawful requests*, or as Cor. gives it, the request is for *ail* (satire), not for *molad* (praise).

Ailgubad, the act of scutching (flax); II. 368, x.

Ailim, I beseech; I. 52, 9; *ailiu* I. 10, 15, gl. *duintí*, 'hear ye'!

Ailim, I deserve, am entitled to; I. 52, 9 *ailid*; 182, 9, ma *alaid* (?) aithgin; III. 120, 7 *ailid* sin somaine saigid; III. 536, 24 *ailid* othrus iardaighi, tr. 'involves after-fines'; IV. 162, 1; 168, 2 *alid*; IV. 186, 1 *ailid* nemed trian toraid; IV. 194, 3 (gl. *airiltnigid* se, 8); IV. 188, 9 *ailed* son, '*they* deserve'; IV. 206, 12 nad *aili*[*d*] acht tri *seotu* (gl. noco n-airiltnigend se, 208, 22); *ailid* V. 390, y 460, 15; 490, 6; ni *aile* 382, 8; 384, 2; 418, 16; 490, 8; *ailet* 406, 15; 420, 7; *relat. ailes*, IV. 172, 6; 176, 24; 206, 3; cf. the fuller sense IV. 18, (23,) x ocht n-eich *aileas* im treib toruma, (gl. 22, 22 is e ní *dliges* do breith leis co treib d'a toirithin); cf. also II. 136, 8 ar boin cach n-aidche *ailes*; *enclit.*, III. 492, 5 ac-u n-*ailind* denmaid, 'they *require* to be proved'; *pass.*, V. 360, x is taitnemach *ailtir* (?) no dligter a saeire, &c.

Ailim, I nourish; II. 178, 2 no-da-*aile*, qui eum alit; II. 348, 4 no-n-*ailend*, eum alit; III. 70, 24 no-tn-*ail*, qui eum a.; V. 198, 8 *ailit* na mna; *relat.*, *ailes* II. 172, 14; 180, 5; 184, 15; *pl.*, V. 198, 2 *aillde*; V. 202, 2 *ailde*; *perf.*, II. 186, 1, 3 *ro*-n-*ail*; II. 184, 19, y ma ro-ail, cia-r n-ail; III. 504, 11, 15 ma ro-ail, mana-r ail; II. 186, 4 ro-n-ailestur; pass., *alar*, I. 140, 30; 228, 11; II. 238, 13.

Ailiter, Lat. *aliter*; I. 224, 25; II. 136, 20.

Ailithre, pilgrimage; I. 196, 6; 298, 20; V. 234, z; 296, 16; 406, 22; 420, 16.

Ailithir, pilgrim; IV. 154, 23 *ailaichraib* (!).

Ailiu (?) V. 372, y (=I pray?).

Aill, see *aile*.

Aill, I. 10, 6 ceni bad in olc n-*aill* n-aithirsed (?).

Aill, I. 140, 1; =*aile*, stake?

Aill, precipice, cliff; I. 188, x in t-uma for a claiter *in aill*; II. 182, 9 fo *aill*, of climbing down a cliff (?); IV. 354, 23 sruth do *a.*, V. 28, 16 oll uaim bis fo *a.*; see *all* [ntr.].

Ailliu, II. 202, 7 compar. of *dlaind*, q.v.

Ailliud, merit (?); V. 400, 22.

Ailsed, neglect, violation of duty; I. 58, 7, 25, a. naidm, cf. V. 368, 7; cf. IV. 318, 24; 'intentionally defective binding'; II. 234, 10 *a.* leasa, 'neglect of duty'; II. 136, 19 dobeir *ailsi* cin tincisin, 'he neglects to respond'; I. 286, 33, 34, 35 *doni ailsi* lesa, *dobeir ailsedh* um in les; II. 268, 24 cin *ailsead* lesa na flatha, ety. gl. on *eis-lis* 268, 12, cf. 274, 20; in III. 54, 4 (gl. 56, 11) *ailse* (*ailsiud*) is used not very distinctly, but surely it cannot mean 'desire,' as in the tr.!

Ailsib, *ech-ailsib*, in *stables*, IV. 104, x.

Ailtire, carpenter; V. 106, 1, 7, 10; so defined by O'Dav., p. 54, sub *alt*: *ailtire* i.e. saor denma tighi, 'a wright who can build a house,' [*alt* = 'house'].

Ailtirecht, carpentry; V. 104, 30.

Aim (?), V. 296, 9 caem aim (?) uais.

Aim, a drink (?), I. 300, 21 na aim uiscidh.

Aim, III. 380, 4 for *am*, time, q.v.

Aim-, as negative prefix.

Aim-beachta, undecided matters; V. 300, 26 (opp. *bechta*, gl. 302, 27, of fighting about a thing na bethaighdais fiadain no senchaide.

Aim-bil, dumb; II. 46, 1, 4 (gl. na bi *bil* urlabra).

Aimeid, an equal quantity, the same bulk; IV. 120, 19^2, 20 (eimeid); IV. 124, 2 na teora *aimeiti*, 'the three equal-bulks,' as gl. on IV. 120, 18 a teora *heimeide*. But now this word is found at IV. 122, 18 a tri *himett*; which perhaps may furnish some hint for the explanation of the phr. fo ni *do'n imet*, I. 88, 25, &c.

Aim-les, dis-service, injury; I. 234, 3, but 4 *amlus* i.e. brath, 'betrayal,' gl. on *amles* do flatha; II. 328, 18 ar *imleas*, tr. 'to the *prejudice* of, &c.'

Aimind, V. 408, 5, for *aibind.*

Aimmine, for *aibinde.*

Aimrit, barren; IV. 118, 25 *aimritt* (of a pen); V. 296, 19.

Aimritecht, sterility; V. 298, 6.

Aimser, time, in the wide sense, χρόνος; [gen., *aimsire*; dat.] *-sir*, I. 70, 4; pl., *-sera* V. 450, 12] I. 2, 3, 7, II. 114, z *a.* dithma; II. 120, 17 *a.* erraig, 'spring-time'; V. 152, 5; 268, 20; 302, x *a.* laith, 'rutting-season.' The ety. gl. (*am*=re, *sir*=suthain IV. 32, 7) points to the distinction between this word and *am* (=καιρός).

Aimsigim, I aim at; III. 226, 26 ro· *aimsi*[*g*]*tis*, [see *amus*].

Aimsiugad, the act of aiming at (prosecuting a case); I. 82, 8.

Ain, one day's stay; I. 78, x; 120, 24, see *aine.*

Ain, fasting; II. 388, 9 for *ain*; O'Dav., p. 49, i.e. *troscad.*

Ain-diden, [cf. the curious ety. gl. for this given in O'Dav., p. 54 *aine dighin*, '*di*' for negative, as it is not right to put anything into the mouth (i n*gin*) on fast-days], Friday; IV. 216, 5 *oen-d.*, 216, 5; IV. 334, z; cf. *de haine*, Friday.

Áin, act of driving (cattle); IV. 156, 21; V. 136, 6; 266, 20 *gen.*, na *hana*, II. 72, 13 (gl. on *ana*, 8 !).

Ain, a rush; I. 140, 7 fo'n *ain* =fo'n tuige, 'straw, thatch'; IV. 310, 11 buain *aine*; IV. 314, 7 diam dlui do fraig, *áin* nua di-a essair; cf. O'Dav., p. 48, *ain* i.e. *luachair.*

Ainbechta (?) II. 272, 14 tr. 'illegal bequest'; the gl. (z) apparently contemplates an analysis like *am-beo-udacht*, 'non-living-bequest,' and again 274, 2 ini *na bethuigeann* in beo ri hudacht, tr. 'the thing which the living man does not support [define ?] by will,' where we have the same word used to gl. *aimbeachta*, q.v.

Ainbed, see *ainmed.*

Ainbfine, one who is *not* a tribesman; V. 412, 5.

Ainbfis, ignorance; IV. 106, 26 mad *a.* do'*n* daim; II. 66, 21 do na nechib is mo is *ainfis*, 'the things least understood'; *an-fis* I. 2, 19; 282, 18; II. 52, note, defd.; III. 114, 19 targud *anfesa.*

Ainbthine, foul weather; III. 24, 14 (vide gl. !), cf. MR. 112 *ainbhtheanach*, 'stormy.'

Ainces, doubtfulness, difficulty; cf. V. 100, 23 and note[2]; II. 48, 12, where the gl. 50, 6 seqq. explains the case by instances of illegal action where the offender could hardly avoid doing as he had done, (though the examples given are nearly unintelligible in the text as it stands); II. 52, x; III. 66, 15 (?); IV. 358, 1 in gl. on *eces*, ni bi *ces* na *haínces*, see O'Dav., p. 64; IV. 358, 12 ni berar *a.* uadh (?), [which prps. may be explained by reference to follg. entry]; also written *ances* I. 102, 22; 108, 10; 110, 14; II. 66, 15 (di *anchesuib* athgabala); V. 162, 2; V. 352, y.

Aincesach, difficult (case); in gl. on *is and berar cach* digeand *co rig* IV. 50, 13, (gl. 20) uair is aici is doig in *t-ainceasach* do bith; O'Dav., p. 64, *sub* 'ceas,' has *ainceas* i.e. *ingnathach* 'unusual'; noteworthy is the subsequent quotation and its gloss, for *ceas n-ainceas* seems to indicate the BL. expression *cis n-incis* (q.v.), but the gl., 'the four divisions of the science of poetry,' does not seem to fall in with the usual notion of the meaning.

Aincim (ainicim), I protect; I. 12, 16 nach n-*anig* (?); I. 32, 9 do·m·*ainic*, me servat; IV. 362, 24 *nachi-dn-anaig*; *co ndi n-*[con·idn-?]*-anaic*, servat V. 198, 7 (gl. V. 200, y co n-*aincend*); II. 84, 16, *aincit*, servant; I. 102, 20 *ainces*; I. 12, 7 *anacht*, 'protexit.'

Aindeilg, pointed stake; I. 232, 6 airdbe n-*a.*, gl. 236, 6 a *rinn* biraith amail *delc*, 'their points sharp like thorns.'

Aindenam (?), ornament; V. 380, 23.

Ain-deoin, *dar a.*, against the wish of; III. 424, 17 do seit gaeth hi.....dar *a.*, 'an *adverse* wind'; V. 268, 26.

Aindir, maiden; (woman V. 448, 1); III. 292, 1 bla *a.* et.

Aine, one day's stay; II. 204, 13 aine.....fichet, stay of 21 days; *gen.*, *na haine*, I. 126, 14.

Aine, nobleness; IV. 356, 4; V. 28, 12 (of teaching); V. 82, 7 pleasantness, delight (?); [ar *aine*, 'for amusement,' III. 422, y, see *ainechas*].

Aine, *de haine*, Friday, I. 26, 15, see *ain* 'fasting'; *ainib* III. 14, 20; IV. 308, 8.

Aine, V. 410, 21, see *an.*

Ainech, V. 390, *z*, see *enech.*

Ainechas, amusement, III. 424, 11, gl. on *aine.*

Aineda, *ord n-a.* V. 26, 14, 15 '*descending* order' (?); cf. *tainiud*, rò descend? cf. Hom.-pass. *tained.*

Aineimigim (?), to fail; II. 360, 20 in ni *aineimiges* i n-a trebad, tr. 'the animal which *fails* in its ploughing,' as gl. on *do feilce*; see also *anmid*, 22; cf. O. Ir. *an-emech*, 'inopportune,' 'not prompt.'

Ain-eolach, unlearned; V. 6, 11; 252, x.

Ain-ethaim, not arable; IV. 214, 20, as gl. on *ainmin*, 212, z 'rough = unproductive,' see *etham*; O'Dav., p. 53, gives it as a gl. on *andomuin*, and cf. IV. 276, 17.

Ain-faitchis, [un-perspicacious], 'infant,' of one who has not the full exercise of reason (*faitechus*), V. 508, 19, 21.

Aingel, angel; I. 10, 8.

Ain-idan, impure; I. 44, 14 *anidan*, 'profane rites'; II. 2, 4 *ainidun* cach n-ecubus, tr. 'every wilful neglect is *wrong*.'

Ainim, I fast; V. 122, 2 in ti *aintir*, 'who is made to fast.'

Ainim, see *anim.*

Ainim (?), animal; II. 360, 17, but cf. the strange gl. *aineimiges* 20.

Ainim, [F.], [gen., *ainme*] blemish; I. 72, 26 ni bi urusa rig co n-*a.* i n-Emain; II. 150, 6 altrum cen *a.* [text *ainmi*, cf. I. 174, 29; II. 180, 4 tar *ainme* indeithbire, but see *ainmed*]; V. 292, 21 bean for a fuirmither ainim coisc, 'a check blemish,' gl. 294, 18 for a fertar *a.* ac a cosc co indligthech; cf. II. 180, 7 *ainim* cneidhe, 'a wound-blemish'; *tuba n-ainme* I. 68, 16; 240, 21; III. 346, 21 ('exposing the blemish'); III. 362, 14 cutruma na *ha.*; V. 228, 28 noad *ainme*, (see p. 233, note[b]); V. 296, 17 indscuchad *ainme*, gl. 296, y; V. 132, 12 *ainme*, *rás* blemishes; II. 362, 11 d'*ainmib* incleithi, 'secret blemishes.'

Ainindli, see *an-indell.*

Ainirt, weak; IV. 356, 12 cach mbec n-étruim n-*a.*

Ainm, name; I. 16, y (gen.) *anma* I. 184, 18 im on les-*anma*, nickname; dat., *anmain* I. 250, 26 i n-*a.* na mna; V. 368, x *anmmaim* (?); pl. *anmanda* I. 154, 19, 26; *anmand* V. 84, 16; *anmann* V. 4, 23.

Ainmech, blemished, defective; I. 218, 25 ban *ainm*[*n*]*ech*; II. 180, 5 (dalta); IV. 384, 27 ecnaithi gach n-*a.* [of a chieftain]; V. 202, y (of men); V. 146, 8 labrad n-*a.*, 'reproachful words,' cf. MR. 124, 13, 'reviling.'

Ainmed, slander, I. 238, 12 anmet; [cf. O'Dav., p. 47 *ainsed* i.e. *ainmhedh* or *imdergad*], I. 162, 6; I. 174, x *ainbed*, (gl. 176, 17 fo etach, of a concealed blemish, 'under the clothes'); IV. 346, 9 di-a a., 'for making him blush,' 352, 5; infin. of follg.:—

Ainmim, I satirize; I. 78, 7 ro·*ainmestur* in rig.

Ain-min, rough; I. 82, 9 i crich *a.* n-inaid; IV. 212, z, of *unprofitable* land, V. 470, 4.

Ainmnet, patience; IV. 334, 15 rop forus ainmnet [*ainmne* is a *t*-stem, and *ainmnetach* is the *adj.*; for the use of the *gen.*, cf. O'Dav., p. 56 has *ainmnet* i.e. *ciuin*].

Ainmnigim, I name; I. 30, 8; II. 100, 21 *ainmnigther.*

Ainmniugud, the act of naming; V. 4, 1 'nominative case'; V. 120, 1 secht n-*ainmnigthi* cell, 'seven denominations of churches.'

Ainm-rainde (*-rainne*, *-roinde*), proportion; III. 104, z; 116, 9; 366, 5; V. 34, 17; 72, 10; 234, 1; 308, 2; 474, 26.

Ainsicc, *coire ansic*, 'the ever-full cauldron'; I. 40, 18, (gl. 46, 26; 47, note[6]); V. 78, 8, (note[2] p. 79, from O'Dav., p. 61).

Ainsim, I accuse, reproach, [insult, cf. O'Dav., p. 47 *ainsed* i.e. *ainmed*, *imdergad*] only in IV. 384, 25 *ainsithar* and *tainsithar*, he is reproached, [cf. MR. 124, 150, 154; cf. also FM. 738 dia *no-m-ainsiodh mo Dia dil*, tr. 'if God would *look upon* me' (?)].

Air, satire; see *aer.*

Airain (?), refusal; II. 386, z biathad cen *a.*, gl. 388, 9 can nech do dul uathaib *ar ain*, (= *for ain*, *can biadh*; so also at II. 388, 1 ni fuiben enecland *arain*; but III. 36, 32 na tartar

airan fair, tr. 'that there be no *defect* upon it'; [not to be confounded with *urain*, q.v.; the root √*er*, 'to refuse,' is common enough, v. Oss. V. 52; MR. 54, 56; LB. 65 *a* 35].

Airbe, fence, railing, palisade; I. 98, 5 (*rō̃r*) palisades; III. 186, 2 *airbedaibh* (railings); 228, 7 (a cattle-pen), V. 152, 16; III. 290, 10 bla cuaille *airbi* (fence); IV. 74, 22 sen-*airbedh*[*a*], 124, 10; 110, 27 teit tar *airbid* do saigid feoir; 124, y caithe *tar airbe*; 130, 8 *airbedaib* ocus ailedaib, 'stakes and poles'; [at I. 174, 10 is quoted *airba* ria slabra hi fer, where *airba* is gl., *brisid in aili*, 'breaking the fence,' apparently taking the word to be *airdbe*, but the text 168, 4 has not the word at all, and the next line has *aurb*, evidently intended as the same word, and indeed at IV. 152, 7 we have *aurba tire*, gl. *fir-eipe* in feraind, and see *orba*.] At IV. 360, 6 is mentioned the '*mac airbi* poet,' with note referring to Cormac's *mic airbe*, but as it is connected with *mac fuirmid*, it is prps. only the same word under another spelling, *mac fuirbid*.

Airberim, I announce, give notice of; [the deriv. *airbert*, 'announcement, pleading,' see below, has developed a stem *airbertnaig-*, 'to plead,' which is occasionally mixed up with this verb, cf. I. 100, 5 man *ro-airbertnaig*, with I. 100, 3 ma *ro airbeired*; or else the simple *airbir* is used = 'to plead,' as at V. 252, 11, where the gl. 27, has *airbertnaigenn*; and sometimes the latter verb is wrongly written without the *t* (V. 310, 16), and is thus confounded with the totally different stem *airbern-*, 'to subtract']. I. 98, 25 *ro· airbeir*; 98, y cia *no· airbered*; 100, 3 acht ma *ro· airbered*; 112, z; 114, 2, 3 *ro· airbered* ris, 'notice was given him,' (gl. 3, i.e. *imrisin*, see *airbert*, infra); 86, x; 88, 5; 90, 3, 6 *ro· airbeired* riu, 'they were ordered'; V. 306, 15 co *ro· airbertais*.

Airbert, announcement; I. 100, 8, 16 tar, (cen) *a*. faesma; III. 392, 10, 12 *a*. foesma, 'being *told of* protection'; hence *aigne airberta*, tr. 'the *pleading* advocate', V. 92,9; 100, 4, 11; cf. O'Dav., 54, *airbert* i.e. *imrisin*; and see III. 90, 13 (wise men get profit) a *hairbert* feichemnais ocus breithemnais; I. 296, 4 dia ndernat serbus oc *airbiurt*, 'if they commit any blunder in *pleading*.'

Airbert, use (of a word); I. 30, y bunad, inde ocus *a*. do'n focul, cf. III. 88, 18; V. 2, 3; 4, 15.

Airbert bith, a meal; III. 14, 21; (36, 16) riagail i.e. im aon *a*. *b*. o noin do noin; cf. Cor. p. 18, *sub* 'edam' i.e. (Lat.) edo i.e. *domelim* i.e. *oirberim bith*; FM. III. 2252 lasin adhailcce agus lasin ccuimge a rabhattor d'esbhaidh *airberta bith*, 'distress and straits from want of a proper ration of food.'

Airbernaim, I make a gap in, subtract, diminish, am defective; II. 242, 15 nach *airberna* aithgin, (gl. 25 co nad *airbern* in aithgin); II. 242, 23 mad *arbern* ni di-a biu[d]; II. 318, 19 is i droch-folaidh *airbernus* trian; V. 32, 23 ni *uirberndond* a eniclann, cf. FM. III. p. 2294 gan cert a shinnser do laghdhughad ná d' *uirbhernadh* fair féin.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Aircend, definite; IV. 320, 26 dligidh biathad n-*aircenn* do cach ae; II. 124, 18 aidche n-*aircinne* (!), 'on an *appointed* night'; on V. 24, 1 it seems used to denote 'headship,' *oirceand*; cf. V. 368, 9, 370, 11 airlicud fri *hairchenn*, and see *airlicad*.

Aircendach, fixed, definite; II. 210, 16 fri sommaine n-*aircendcha*, gl. 19 co *fir-chinnti*, which is also the gl. on the text, II. 222 9 (*besa*) *airceanna*, tr. wrongly 'in general,' as if *archena* (!); cf. V. 368, 12 diai[d] in laei *aircendai*[*g*]-so (!).

Aircenq (?), in the phr. *colpach ar aircenq*, III. 362, y; 364, 3, tr. 'a colpach-heifer under *cure*;' I do not know on what authority: O'D. Supp. merely quotes the words, and I have no note of its occurrence elsewhere.

Airchindech, the *Herenach* (*erennach*), the lay chief of ecclesiastical lands; he was "a layman, but had *primam tonsuram*," IV. 68 note, I. 58, 22; II. 120, 9, 232, 12; IV. 68, 4; V. 118, 4; 366, 9; the ety. gl., O'Dav., p. 47, as usual splits it up into *er-chend-oc*, 'lofty-head-complete.'

Airchinnecht, position of an 'erennach,' authority; I. 26, 19; III. 36, 12 'erenach,' III. 36, 27 airchind*ch*echt (!).

Airc(h)is, in phr. *i n-a.*, 'to meet,' *obviam*; I. 22, 1 doluid a T. i n-*a.* a muindtiri; cf. John XI. 20 dochuaidh sí 'n-a airchis, (but the aspirated c seems wrong, cf. the barbarous *arracais* of some writings—), where O'Donnell [1602] has "do chuaidh si *dho teagmháil* do"; used as vb., Nehem. XIII. 2 nar airciseadar clann I. lé harán.

Aircsenad, I. 150, 18 ar ní *a.* nech a dliged, tr. 'no one *could* distinguish his right'; gl. 156, 5 *ni aicnebhad*, [or *ni uaisgenfed*, an ety. gl. which shows an apparent intention to read *ascnad*, cf. *cu ra· uais-gnia*, I. 182, z, as gl. on *ascnai*, 23]; the word is a deriv. from the follg.:—

Aircsiu, acknowledgment (?); I. 64, 7, where the gl. gives no substitute or explanation; it occurs also IV. 146, 17 tr. 'examining,' but with nothing to determine it; but it is gl. elsewhere as *fior faicsin*; it is given as one of the 'man-trespasses,' IV. 98, 18; cf. also V. 496, 3 *airgse* na *haitidiu*, see under *foircsiu*.

Aird–, in comp., see *ard–*.

Aird, point, quarter, 'ort'; only here in phr. *ar aird*, 'in presence,' 'to the fore'; esp. after *tuc*, 'he brought *forward* (a statement),' 'he stated'; I. 52, 28 cen a flaith *ar aird*, 'without his chief *being present*,' 208, 14 do neoch do bi *ar aird*, 'such as were present'; 226, 14; III. 226, 13; IV. 250, y; *tuc ar aird* I. 144, 30; II. 376, 8; IV. 90, 30 (did not *tender* the fine); 148, 8; V. 2, 19; V. 476, 3.

Airdalta, see *urdalta*.

Airdbe, the act of severing, cutting off; I. 232, 6 *a.* n-aindeilg, gl. 236, 6 fir-*epi*; II. 252, 1 iar n-a *airdbe*, gl. 15, iar n-a tescad, the gl. in O'Dav., p. 55; (so J[1]. at) V. 146, 17 cin *airdeibe* ailt.

Airdbenaim, to sever, cut off, remove; (ar-di-*ben*, but infinitival *airdbe* tended to strengthen the idea that the pres. 3 sg. *airdben* was an enclitic ending, V. 108, 6 nocon *airdibann*, (where was prob. a further confusion with *-digb*ann); cf. also II. 290, 25; 312, 25 *ardibdai* [Ml. 48c 33], 'it *subtracts*,' gl. 314, 10 *uair dibdaither* as in flaith, for *digbaither*; prps. also *bairben* (V. 108, 2), is a mixture of *forben* and *air(d)ben*, see *fairben*, &c., and *arfenat*; V. 146, 22 dia n-*airdbena* alt; 142, 8 dia *airdbenar* alt (V. 486, 11 *ardbeanar*); III. 320, 21 ma ro· *airdbenustur* alt.

Airdbide, cut off, allotted, assigned, stipulated; I. 126, 23 biad n-*a.*; 158, 9 cis n-*a.*; II. 270, 1 biad n-*air[d]bidhe*; cf. O'Dav., p. 51, where *airdbidh* is gl. *cinnedh*, but *cinntech* p. 52, 2.

Airde, height, IV. 112, 2, 5, 8, 9, 17; in phr., *i n-a.*, 'aloft,' upwards, II. 240, 2 as a chinn (=os cionn) suas *a n-airde*, 'above it upwards on high' (!); III. 284, 20 *in n-airdi*, cf. V. 108, 30.

Airde, see *com-airde*, *leth-airde*.

Airde, compar. of *ard*, q.v.

Airdech, goblet; V. 406, y (*rēṇc*) *airdige*, common enough in O. Ir., cf. *Rel. Celt.*, p. 38.

Airde, sign, portent; I. 20, 16 na *hairdhe* mora.

Airdercus, renown; I. 20, 34 *airrdercus*.

Airdibadh, the act of taking away; I. 234, 19 as gl. on the text *erdidbud* 232, 2; see *airdbenaim*.

Airdig (?), in the phr. *rath tar airdig*, tr. '*overplus* food stock,' II. 262, 2, gl. 6, tar *iarain-dig*, in imarcraid doberar ar in rath ar in urain-dig, ar in dig urain [q.v.]. O'Dav., p. 91, refers to this under *fearthar*, giving the same gl., ciad ernithar *imarcrad ratha* do'n ceile ara in urain dighi, but cf. II. 314, 33; 354, 2; IV. 210, 5, gl. 17, eir *eini raindig* (!), ar ind imarcraid biata ocus manchaine.

Aire, fence, dam; cf. O'Dav. p. 49, *aire* i.e. *ime*, or *fal* (p. 55), with quotation exemplifying I. 202, 1 im *a.* fri sruth, 'for *damming* a stream,' against the chief's rights of fishing.

Aire, of satire; see *aer*.

Aire, burden (v. 298, 8); see *eire*.

Aire, chieftain; gen., *airech*, &c.; cf. II. 380, 7 seqq., and the discussion in the preface to Vol. III.

Airec, invention, finding; I. 26, 9 fath *airic*; O'Dav., p. 50. *airec* i.e. *fagail*; *gen.*, I. 26, 6 ord *arric* crutha na ndul.

Airech, delay; IV. 326, 4, see *fuirech*.

Airech, concubine (of a special kind); II. 356, 20, 21; 398, note; 400, 2, 7, 15; 406, 6 V. 72, 3 (note).

Airechas, superiority, rank, status of an '*aire*'-chief; I. 34, 6 *airechus* do'n mascul; II. 266, 8 aire desu cu n-*airechus* [aire?] echta; II. 12, 4 cach *aireachas* ardu (?); V. 32, 12, 13 dochuaidh ac a bo-*airechus*, ocus ni riacht in t-*airechus* desa.

Airecht, assembly; court; I. 84, 20 srethaig dligedh i n-*a.*, 'he states the case in court'; 202, 11 co roisc *a.* do timurcain, 'that there may be time to assemble the court'; II. 396, 26 (airmidnechu) im ruithin n-*airechta*; and cf. here the expression *airecht airmidean*, V. 492, 16; III. 22, 32 dochum n-*airechta*, y dochum n*dala* no *a.*; V. 134, 22 o ro·sia a., 'when it reaches, comes to the ears of an assembly (?); cf. 294, 11; 252, 11, 28; V. 8, 7 coir uais na *oirechta*; V. 226, 12 do leth in *oirechta* (?), [cf. I. 286, 1]; V. 442, 27; 510, 2.

Airechtach, [court-ier], entitled to speak in court, qualified to plead a cause; II. 88, 15 ni ba *airechtach*-ae [text, *aurracht uchae* (!)], cf. O'Dav., p. 53, *airechtach* i.e. *innraigthi*: "ni bi a. ae munab faitach eola," i.e. nirbat innraigthi iman áe mana roibh fath is dech acat im eolus, which is practically identical with our gl.

Airechtas, assembly, crowd, III. 184, 20; V. 328, 3 inada *airechtais*.

Airegar, it is found (?); V. 2, 4; 6, 14 (*ir°*); *ad-reg* (?), *fo-ric* (?).

Airegda, illustrious; I. 22, 8.

Airegud (?), III. 286, 12; cen *a.* pudra, tr. 'without *intending* injury'; prps. from *airigim*, 'I perceive' (?).

Airem, number; reckoning; number of cattle=stock; account; consideration; IV. 24, 26; V. 6, 9 *aream*; III. 64, 2 *airium* (V. 368, 19, 502, 13); IV. 100, 17 *airim*; *gen.*, II. 76, 15 fo met na *hairme*; III. 148, 6 dilsi n-*airme*, 'forfeiture of stock,' cf. V. 462, 21; 466, 14; IV. 10, 21 co ndiablad na *airme*, 24, 25 na *ha.*; *dat.*, often in phr. teit i n-*airim*, 'comes into consideration,' II. 16, 28; (108, 7° *ium*); 188, y 'does not affect'; 354, 2 'goes to the account of'; III. 416, 1; IV. 22, 14; V. 500, 12; for *airim* techta, IV. 26, 3; tellach co n-*airim* etechta, V. 210, 3; 206, 4; cf. II. 110, 14 cenmotha *airme*, except [cattle] of stock.

Airem, ploughman; II. 366, 26 biathad na n-*aireman*; III. 268, 14 *aireamnaib*, V. 154, 18 *airemnaib*, 488, x; so prps. V. 66, 19 luath-*airem*, q.v.

Airemad, is apparently a *sec. pret.* 3 *sg.* of *adrimim*, V. 400, 21.

Airenach (!?) I. 300, 12, which one (*nach*) finds for (*a-lus*)?

Aireng, some metrical name; V. 60, 2 dian *aireng*.

Airer, [gen., *airir* II. 126, 7]; some kind of fine, I. 230, y; I. 76, 13 *airer*, 12 *irar*, 17 *airar*, (given in addition to *honour-price*); acc. to II. 126, 8 a king was entitled to seven 'cumals' for his 'airer'-fine, but cf. I. 70, 18 with 76, 12; in the note quoted on p. 126, the '*airer*'-fine is declared to be *one-seventh* of honour-price, [see also I. 230, y with its gl. 232, 27], and this seems referred to in the gl. (on II. 204, 22) to the *airer enech-ruice* of 204, 23, cf. 206, 3; text on III. 536, 16 is unintelligible.

Airer, pleasure; affection; I. 190, 22 tr. 'an act of choice'; II. 146, 6 altrum ar *airiur*, 'fosterage for affection,' cf. 168, z altruma *seirce*; and O'Dav.'s example 'airer sula serc,' at the entry *airer* i.e. *lenmuin*, or *sasadh*, p. 55.

Airesc, see *arusc.*

Airesem, see *airisem.*

Airet [*airiut, oiriut, oiret*], extent, amount [of *time, money,* (*food* V. 442, 12) or *space*]; —of *time*, II. 186, 6 cia *a.*; III. 368, 17 ca *hairet*, 'how long'; I. 198, 9 in *a.* bes oc ic; I. 300, 22 in *oiriut* bes ag, 'whilst he is, &c., I. 300, 25 *erid* = 'whilst'; II. 84, 24 in *oiriut* dogeb, 'so long as he can get'; III. 228, 9 in *airit* eillgiter a nus i n-a sinib, V. 96, 24 in *oiret* bes ic a foglaim;—of *money*, I. 164, 18 is e *airet* bias and; II. 62, y is *airiut* ro·sia, co ria cuite tobaig; V. 224, x is he *oiret* rethis in fiach, [note the absence of the article]; of *space*, V. 328, 10 in *a.* ro-soich, cf. III. 178, 23.

Airfited, music; I. 126, x; V. 106, 30 (*oirfided, gen.*, **did*, 19).

Airfitech, musician; I. 138, 1 ni *hairfidig* in mer, 'the mad-woman is not a minstrel;' pl. *airfitig*, V. 108, 19 *oirfidid* (gl. 25 fedanaig).

Airgabala, see *urgabail.*

Airge, II. 188, 11, see *eirgim.*

Airged, the act of suing; III. 344, y trian do airget, apparently as inf. of *airgim*, q.v.

Airgair, see *ar-gar-.*

Airget, silver; IV. 36, 1 *airgead*; I. 70, 19 *argait*; V. 410, x *argat*; I. 170, 17 mein *airgit*, as gl. on follg.:—

Airget-lach, silver mine; IV. 278, 8; I. 166, 26 fothla t' *airget-laig.*

Airget-laim, V. 84, 10 tr. 'orpiment.'

Airgi, securities, see *arach.*

Airgi, summer pasturage on mountain; I. 132, 13.

Airgillad (?), IV. 118, 27 air ni *airgillad tar* innraic, tr. 'for they *shall not pass into* a lawful place' (?), as an analysis of the word *tairgille* in same line; but cf. *do airgealla*, IV. 128, 9 see under *tairgill-.*

Airgim, I bind, tie; [A], *ad-règ-*, [Z], *àirg-*; the former is not found in gl., and only occurs in a few places in text, where we have *adrègar*, q.v., *adrìastar*, but *atrech-t-udur* suainemain filidecht fou, I. 22, z, 'they *bound* or knew'; —and [Z] *àragar*, (gl. *àirgither*), *àrragar*; from the construction with follg. *for*, 'to bind *upon*,' seems to have arisen the secondary meaning *to sue*, which is the sense assigned to it in certain gll.;—V. 188, 19 *airg* idh, 'tie a chain'; V. 154, 1 *airgis*, 'who ties (a calf)'; II. 376, 7 i n-*airgit*, 'they *sue*'; III. 416, 22 *airgestar*, 'he tied'; V. 366, 4 *airgetar*, 'they bound'; *adriastar*, q.v.; —very common in pass. *airgither*: I. 106, 31 (?); I. 252, 1 cid fris-i n-*argither* (gl. on *aragar*, 250, 15) for in athg., 'why is stay *attached* to the distress'; II. 2, 23 muna *ha.*, 'unless it is secured'; II. 62, z cach aen *a.*, tr. 'every one who is *pursued*' (?); II. 176, 2 *a.* in t-altrum, tr. 'is required,' (gl. on *aderigar*, q.v., 176, 1); III. 2, 4 cindus *a.* he for trebaire, (gl. on co *harragar*, 2, 1), 'how is a man bound (by contracts)'; III. 26, 8 *a.* do dleistin doib, (gl. on *adregar*

doib, 'is due to them,' 26, 5); III. 228, 11 airg*etar* a laeg, tr. 'her calf *is tied*,' (gl. on *adriastar*, 228, 7); IV. 54, 20 cia ro·*airgiter* forro, 'they are sued'; V. 264, x *airgither* for ferann, as gl. on *forreacur*, 226, 14 'is found'; and in precisely the same way, V. 262, 23 fer ac a n-*airgither*, as gl. on *fuirecar*; IV. 180, 7 mart *eirgithir* go na conaib, tr. 'which is *found* with, &c.,' (as gl. on *forrecar* 178, 18); cf. V. 378, 9; 448, 8, cf. IV. 130, 9, x, where we have *airgiter* ar a chind in ferann, and *foric* ar a chind, as gll. to *forrig* of 128, 13; see under *foric*];—III. 50, z; 56, 19 ro *hairged* uirre, 'was claimed of it,' cf. *do airgithur*, II. 136, 18; ? *ro-fairgi* I. 252, 4. The *pass. perf.* seems to be *arracht*, cf. II. 78, 26 ma *ro· arracht* fris, tr. 'if the distress *has been secured* by him'(?); III. 26, x[2] *arrachta* cach racht isa sund co n-*arrachta* in da recht, 'every law here was binding until the two laws were established,' (gl. 28, 4 *erfhuaighthi*, '*sewed on*': cf. *arach*, 'fetter'); but III. 28, 2 co n-*airgedtha* in da recht. [For the form *airge* II. 188, 11, see *eirgim*; for *ro-s-airg*, I. 244, 20, see *tessairgim*; for *airgeba* III. 272, 26 see *taircim*.]

Airgne, plunderings, see *orgain*.

Airgsin, act of offering; IV. 20, 1 a log do *airgsean*, 'its price (is to be offered)'; IV. 232, 1 gin *a.* dligc, 'without offer of law,' genly. *taircsin*, q.v.

Airgsiu (?), some kind of trespass, IV. 98, 18, cf. *aircsiu*.

Airiasacht, consent, permission, IV. 154, y; V. 486, 22.

Airicill (?), II. 146, 9 a lunae cach dia araile i n-*airicill*, which is tr. '(two coverlets) which should be washed every day successively,' but *i n-oirchill* means '*in readiness*,' cf. Gen. XLI., 36, a n-oirchill sheachd mbliadhna na gorta; Num. XXXV., 22, beith a n-o. air; cf. Z[1] 73; cf. *er-o-chill*, from *ar-fo-chelim*, provide for; wait for.

Airiga, charioteer; see *ara*.

Airide (?), crand n-*a.*, tr. '*lintel*,' IV. 312, x, y; 314, 1.

Airide, quality, see follg. :—

Airigiud [M.], the act of testing [malt], of *perceiving* (its properties); II. 242, 16 cia do ragba *airigiu*[*d*], 'though he got test'; II. 250, 27 co n-a *airigthib* coirib; II. 242, 14 m'aclaid *airigu*[*d*], 'if he sue for test'; III. 8, 27 cen *airiugad* doib, tr. 'without their perceiving it'; V. 166, 21 fromthar a *airide*.

Airigim, I perceive, feel; I. 72, 2 ro·sn·*airig*, 'eos sensit'; usually *airigther*, II. 242, 13 mana *a.* fair, 'unless (unsoundness) is perceived in it'; III. 8, 20 go cach diupairt na *airigter* baith, tr. 'false is every fraud which *the foolish do not perceive*,' (gl. is baeth cach aen nad *airig* a diubairt, but there is no force in the reasoning here, and the *baith* of text should either be deleted as a gl., or the text is mutilated, 'false is every tricky-contract which is not perceived [to be such, as by a fool].' [The gl. II. 352, 21, 27 *airigter* on *cairigter* of 1 and 5, is prps. *airgither*].

Airilliud, the act of deserving; merit, deserts; [to be noted is the distinction involved in the often used group *airilliud*, ocus *indracus* ocus *idna*, 'merit and worth and purity,' the possession of which is declared to be the indispensable condition for laying claim to 'dire,' V. 96, 1, (cf. I. 42, 14; III. 26, 16, &c.); for while *idna* is referred to *actions*, and *indracus* to *words*, the gl. defines *airilliud* as referring to *tochus*, 'property,' V. 96, 1; and subordinates it in importance to the other two, III. 26, 16;—as an ety. gl. of *a.* is often found *eraluaid*, q.v., V. 250, 3; but it is unusual to render the word directly as 'stock,' as on II 278, 14 ar a laigiut in *airillte* do-ratsat doib, 'the smallness of their merit,' (*l. a n-a.*). There is a strange use of the word on III. 488, 12, *a.* fine agus anfine, tr. '*the best* of the family and the people not of the family' (?), and what is meant by *cin a. fine chaire*, V. 262, z (?); O'Dav., p. 51 has *airilliud* i.e. *febas*];—I. 10, 5; 12, 11; 42, 14; II. 62, 7; 278, 14; 362, 24; III. 26, 16; 488, 12; IV. 58, 3 (ni dileas ni gen *a.*, gl. cen a luad fola lan-loigi dar a cend, z); V. 50, 30 (airbernach *a.* arlen a leth, 70, 21); 96, 1; 250, 3 (ni mor *a.* a torbai, gl. *eraluaidter*); 262, z.

Airiltn-, a deriv. stem from preceding, [as if from *airiltiu*, gen. *airilten*]; IV. 382, 28 bi col mor ma *concerta airillten* fiach for fotha, &c., tr. 'it would be a great violation if *fines were adjudged* upon a title, &c.,' (concerta[d] a.); V. 314, 9 a mbesaib a n-*airillten*, gl. i n-a [bescna], i n-*airiltnigter* iat; II. 286, 12 iar n-*airiltnib*; III. 20, 12 *dian ceset* (!) *a airilltnib* (?). [The root is *ill-*, with prefixes [A] *ad-rò-ill-*, q. v. [Z] *àirill-*, but the [Z] form only occurs in the infin. and this derivative.]

Airiltnigim, I merit, deserve, am entitled to; V. 460, 21, 22 *airiltnigid*; I. 238, 23 tuillis, no (V. 434, 30) *airiltnigis*, (gl. on *dosliat*, 7), so also III. 48, 26 (*°ges*); V. 266, 13 *ro·a.*, (gl. on *adroille*, 264, 15); *airiltnigend* V. 382, x; often in *pass.*, V. 408, 12 *airiltnigther*, [where however the *g* of the stem-affix is frequently omitted, and sometimes also the *t*,] II. 62, 10 is e *airillnidter* o na fiadnuibh, tr. 'it is *proved* by the witnesses'; II. 46, y log na fiach ro *airillnithur* ann, 'the debts that are incurred,' (gl. on *do·roille*, 22), cf. II. 98, 18 fiach ro *airellnithur* ann, (gl. on *atroille*, 15); II. 196, 1 tuillter no *airillnither*, (gl. on *dosli*, 194, z), so V. 166, 10, gl. on *dosli*; II. 16, 3 na fiach ro *hairelltniged* do dlestin do cintuch, (gl. on *adroillithur*, 14, x); sometimes the stem is even further shortened, II. 286, 21 amuil *airillnit*.

Airim, I plough; IV. 132, 25 ro·*hairedh*, '(the ground) has been ploughed.'

[**Airimed**, IV. 140, 6 absurdly tr. 'they reckon,' which meaning is then assigned to the word it glosses, viz., *imfen* [q.v.],

138, 18, in spite of the previous occurrence, IV. 128, 7 where the gl. is *uir-imed*, 'they make a fence,' &c., deriv. of *ime*, 'a fence'; and in spite of O'Dav.'s gl. (= *coméd*, p. 98), which had been followed at IV. 68, 20.]

Airimmit, (i.e. *e*tir-imdibet) 'they take away (rights),' II. 322, 14 as gl. on *arfenat*, 4.

Airis, knowledge (?); I. 194, 21 *cen a.* fecheman toich (!), gl., 196, 16, na fitir, &c., cf. I. 92, 3 mad *cen airis* snaite, and its tr., though the gl. here also gives 98, 14 *cin fis* faesma.

Airisem, stopping, abiding; stay; delay, I. 252, 16 is doilgi do'n ti uil ag in tobach, *airesem*, 'delay is difficult to the suitor'; V. 252, 19 is *airisium* do, 'he may delay'; I. 298, 7 gen *airisim*, 'without *delay*'; IV. 28, 9 co deirb-cindiud a *airisme* and, 'certain decision of his *residence* there'; V. 352, 5 trebuire re *hairisium* uirre; V. 470, 34 fir n-*airisme* fri haltoir.

Airisim, I stay, dwell, persist; I. 28, 25 i n-*arisidh*, in quo stat; II. 396, 20 [ro?] *airis* aice, tr. 'it remains with him'; I. 26, 9 is o chorp agus o nemchorp ro *airis*, 'it *consisted* [was made up] of body and not-body'; see also the unintelligible passage at IV. 114, 27 eirlim, dia n-*aristar* a n-erad (?) fris, &c., cf. IV. 240, 9 mana *arustar*, 'if he is not caught,' (see *tarrustar*); V. 448, 9 dia n-*airistar*, 'if she *persists*,' gl. on *fuiristar*.

Airithe, definite, specified; particular, [*deimin*, *follus*, O'Dav., p. 49]; of *time*, *place*, *person*, or *thing* in general; I. 146, 4; 296, 2; II. 6, 27; 36, 17; 152, 15; III. 152, 29; 138, 15; 182, 5; 208, 12; 210, 1; 240, 1; 336, 22; 384, 15; 498, 5; IV. 132, 6 (ré airigthe); V. 124, 4; 194, 21; 196 15; (inad); 212, 11 (cinned); 28 0, 23; 334, 21; 468, 29; 516, 21; often *d'airithe*, 'in particular,' II. 152, 15; 226, 3; III. 188, 17. At I. 84, 12 it is used in a strange sense, *ni nad airithe*, tr. 'a thing of which he is not eye-witness,' not certain, gl. *nach deimin lais*, 23.

Airited (?), food (?), V. 458, 12 in t-*a.*, see O'Dav., p. 50, *airitiugh* i.e. biathad.

Airiter (?), I. 158, 10 in tan *a.* in senoir, tr. 'when he is to be maintained,' *airit*[*nig*]*ther*?

Airitiu, acceptance, reception; I. 56, 16 a *airitiudh* amuich, 'its having been received from another territory'; II. 174, 6 mad *a.* lais, 'if he consents,' *airite*, 178, 20; III. 24, 21 *a.* meic do forcital; III. 36, 7 (!); V. 118, 8 *a.* tratha; V. 120, 22 *a.* aide, 'reception of a stranger'; *gen.*, *airiten*, II. 312, 25 logad n-*a.*; II. 398, 18 lanamnas, *airitan*; *dat.*, *ar airitin*, 'on receipt of (stock),' II. 224, 4; 268, 26; III. 334, 6; cf. II. 356, 8 ben *for airitin* n-urala; II. 312, 23 co n-airitin [-°tiu, text]; V. 454, x.

Airitnigim, I receive, entertain; III. 36, 28 cach *airitnigter* isin aircinnecht; III. 198, 2 *ro'airitniged*, 'he was entertained,' fed, III. 200, 2.

Airitniugad, the act of receiving, entertaining, feeding; II. 356, 19 in bean d'*a.* a lesaigthi, (gl. on *for airiltin n-urala*, 8); II. 314, 9 (logad) a *airitnigthi*, (gl. on *airiten*, 312, 25); (cf. *airited* supra), IV. 322, z di-a n-*airitiuth*, 'to feed them.'

Airlech, the act of slaughtering; III. 286, 5 (in the cutting up of meat) bla iarand *a.*

Airlecht, slaughter; III. 158, 8; 202, 5 orgain *airlechta*, tr. 'furious onslaught.'

Airleng, mention is made by O'Dav., p. 52, of seven *airleng* which stop law, the prep. *air* (*aur*) being gl. as usual by *uasal* (-lingit); it is also defined as a name 'do cleith crai muicce,' ['hurdle of a pig-sty' (!); see the article *airlim*, infra.]

Airlengaim, I leap over; IV. 114, 25 fobith na n-*airleangad*, as gl. on *airlim*, q.v.

Airligim, I allow (!); IV. 34, 3 ni seadar [segar] nad *airligtear* la F., 'what is not allowed'; (!) IV. 104, 24 muna eirlighter tra i coraib bel.

Airligim, I slaughter; prps. II. 130, 19 *arlither* [*airligther*?] diregthar cuir, tr. 'sureties *are sued* and stripped'; but the text is quite fragmentary; for *airligther*, cf. FM. III. 1742, 1930, 2028, 2072.

Airlicad, [gen., *airlicthe* I. 214, z; 272, 29; 276, 29; V. 370, 9; pl., id. V. 370, x.,] the act of lending, loan; I. 218, 28 tucad ar *a.*; II. 374, 27 ar *airliucud*; II. 46, 7 doberur i n-oin agus i n-*airlicudh*; II. 280, 4 *airlegad*, tr. 'lending on pledge'; II. 378, 1, (gl. 6, *ar araill leicer* i.e. amach, 'for another thing it is given, i.e. out'; III. 492, 14, 22; 494, 2; acc. to the note on 492, *oin* was a loan without interest unless the object lent were kept beyond the definite time it was lent for, whereas *airlicad* involved the payment of interest at once, 'the loan of anything on hire, for a specified time'; cf. II. 342, 21 *airlecud* i.e. ni doratar *fri acht ocus airesc*, a thing that is given *on condition* and *for a specified purpose*; but the heptad, V. 370, 9, seqq. does not bear this out; here there is made a distinction between the *airligud fri hairchenn*, and the *a. fri hanairchenn*, but unfortunately the text is not clear.

Airlim, I counsel, advise, ordain; the [Z] form of *adròill* [A], *àirl-*[Z], but its precise meaning is not easy to grasp and define; *to counsel*: II. 82, 7 dilmuin do boethuib nad n-*airliut* gaith, (gl. nach a chom*uirle* in gaith ro gabsat [athgabail]); III. 536, 9 teora eirci *airleter*, 'are counselled,' but tr. 'are ordained' where this occurs on III. 26, 17; and this seems the intention in the text of I. 40, 13, 15 is a SM. *ro airled* dire, &c., 'was defined', [quoted in IV. 386, 11]; I. 40, 21 ro *airletha* na cetheora cana, 'were promulgated'; I. 122, 9 ro *airled* etach fri lith,—all of which are defined in the gl. by ro *eraluaided*. [III. 56, 14 ni-s *airle* ni dia bais, tr. 'nothing *is claimed* for his folly,' this being a gl. on *acht ni-sn-ellñe a baes*, 54, 5, which again is put, 56, 13, acht nar *eillnither* ni d'ic i n-a bais, tr. 'is claimed' (!),

but *√eilln-* cannot mean *to claim*, it means 'to defile,' q.v., so that it seems to be, 'provided that his folly does not *corrupt* him'; prps. one might suggest *airlen* as the reading of the gl., and cf. it with V. 50, 30; 70, 21, see *arlen*].

Airlim, [variously written, *eirlim* IV. 108, 10; *erlim* 12; *fairlim* 80, x; *forlim* 80, z] act of leaping-over; as a technical word, it denotes some kind of trespass, distinguished from *feis*, IV. 78, 9 is *feis* each lige each tarraide, *airlim* acht na deilset nach tartaide, acht tartaide iar n-aide, by which it would seem that cattle that strayed were liable to eric for *feis* if detected *lying down* in the morning, but to eric for *airlim* if they had not lain down: *feis* is the *sleeping in* the meadow, *airlim* the *jumping-over into* it, as the gl. says 80, 9 eric airlime orra, acht na ro laigit ann; but the cattle must have been detected there in the morning, 80, 15 airlim na haidhche co n-a torrachtain a n-airlim and ar maidin. Further by IV. 138, 10 in the other trespasses of the kind, *tairsce* and *ruiriud*, (q.v.) they have done no damage by eating (the grass or corn IV. 94, 1), but in the *feis* and *airlim* this wrong is also committed, *ethait ní*, 'they eat something':—

Without consumption of grass,	*tairsce*, over 1 or 2 headlands,	IV. 138, 7.
	ruiriu, over 3 or 4 headlands,	IV. 138, 8.
With consumption of grass,	*feis*, caught lying down,	IV. 80, 8.
	airlim, caught standing,	IV. 80, 9.

There are mentioned a certain number of cases of *airlim*-trespass that do not incur 'smacht'-fine, viz., when the animals have leaped over the fence in fear, or through violence, or to escape the sun's heat, IV 92, y tait *airlimenda* im-a-dichet smachta, quoted by O'Dav., p. 78, *sub* 'dithet.'

Airlis, cattle-pound; I. 96, 12 (-si) 15; II. 70, 24 nach *airlisi* a mbidh athg., tr. 'arlis'-enclosure; II. 70, x, y fear *na hairlisi*; IV. 52, 6 senad do sodadh as a n-*airlisi*, 'to turn a synod out of their noble 'lis'-fort,' 13 (uasal lis); 312, 18 as a *airlisi*, 'airlis'-enclosure,' (*yard*); V. 340, 22 as *'airlisi*, 'out of his house,' (gl. uasal lis).

Airm, place; V. 190, 7 cosin airm -seo, 'up to here'; pl. *airmeda*, V. 326, 12; (O'Dav., p. 54, i.e. *baile, inad*); V. 368, 12 nach *airm*, 'wherever.'

Airmed, measure; O'Dav., p. 54, *airdbidh*, distinguishes between *airdbid* and *airmeth*, the latter being defined as a measure for corn or malt, i.e. a *sieve* (criathur); it occurs V. 448, 15 *airmid tomais* coitcend, as gl. on tomus cach *airmide* 486, 15; and this is plainly what is intended at I. 128, 7 where it is divided *air meth* thomais, here apparently through a desire to connect *meth* (scales) and *meich*. Further, it occurs IV. 308, 4 fid lan *airmeide* di taru, tr. 'a wooden vessel of salt.' The note on this passage, *Mann. Cust.*, III. 483 (524), states

that "*airmed* was applied to a measure of bulk, and *airbid* to a measure of weight," and O'Dav. gives as the distinction tomus im a *lin* [number] ocus im a *met* [bulk]. It occurs in an enumeration of household implements, at V. 406, 16 (pair of scales?).

Airmil (?), from *armelim*, I grind (?), only in IV. 308, 19 cuit im-muiliunn co n-*a.* a muintir, tr. 'a share in a mill in which his family may grind'; and IV. 310, 24 *conidnairmil*, tr. 'so that he can grind.'

Airmim, &c., see under *adrimim*.

Airmind (?), I. 164, note, a reading in place of *aimmine* of text.

Airmitiu, reverence, dignity, respectability; V. 218, 5 in *airmitti*; II. 386, 11 amail bes *a.* no uaisliatu (an) fir; III. 28, 9 is e D. ceta-tarat *airmitan feid* do P.; II. 20 20, ar *airmidin* in mic; IV. 8, 2 ni coir tellach cethra inn ar *airmitin* na flatha, [MR. 68; FM. 493–684]; as gl. V. 364, 4. Occurs also in a phr. V. 488, 31 in t arracht *airmiten*, which is explained in O'D. Supp. "an effort which people make to draw cattle out of a quagmire," (from M'Firbis); but cf. V. 492, 16; 490, 18.

Airnaigde, prayers; III. 34, 12; see *irnigde*.

Airndil, trap, genly. *bir a.*, 'set spear, deer trap'; II. 108, 19; III. 272, 9; 450, 19; 454, 14; 456, 7 (indell a *airnil*, 'the setting of his trap'), see Cor. p. 5 *airndel*, with the Tr. p. 12, and Stokes's remarks.

Airne, kidneys, see *ara*.

Airnisi, tools; I. 124, 3^2 (of a carpenter, or of a smith), V. 16, 3 *oirnisi*.

Airnisi (?) V. 340, 17 raith *a.*, where the gl. 342, 6 uasal-*fonaiscfither* evidently considers the word as *ur-nasc*, 'a surety who will be bound' (?); the word *airneis* is common enough in the sense of *cattle*, but here (?); see the root √ *nasc*.

Airniut (?), only in II. 284, 23 *nadinairniut* gl., ni *urrannut*, "they do not *share* in the law of the tribe," but it does not appear how √*rann* could give the combination *-airni-*; see under *arneat*.

Air-obor (?) yew-vessels, IV. 326, 9, see note and a reading '*aribor*,' connecting the word with *iubar*, 'yew-tree.'

Airrig (?) II. 166, 1 error for *iarraid* (?).

Airrither (?) IV. 140, y seanchad do *do-airrither* in ime, tr. 'an antiquary by whom the fence *was witnessed*' (?), prps. *tarraither*, see under *tarraid*.

Airsead (?) IV. 130, 13^2 dia n-*a.*, muna *a.*, tr. 'if he has [or has not] *property*,' but the whole is guess-work and the text unintelligible.

Airtem, fist; II. 238, 14 tr. 'a fist with the thumb extended,' and stated in the note as *six* inches; it is gl. 240, 1 *airdiu de* ind *em* (a eim) fair, in ordu as a chinn suas a n-airde; the gl. in O'Dav. *sub voce*, p. 53, gives airdide in t-airtem uasa, [see *infra*, under *eim*] adding a technical term *fear-dorn*, and the

dorn, 'male fist,' was itself six inches according to a gl. at H. 3. 18, p. 146.

Airther, eastern part or quarter, I. 20, 32 i n-a *hairrthur*; IV. 338, 14 a *n-airtiur* fhoitsi, S.E.; hence *the front* II. 238, 15, opp. *iarthur*, the (animal's) hinder parts, cf. IV. 312, 17 ursa *airthir tige*, 'door post of *front* of house, opp. *iarthair tige*.

Àirtet, artet, it comes upon, IV. 176, 26; 178, 11, 16, for I. 278, 15 *do-n-a.*, see *taurtheit*.

Airthiuch, evidence, oath to the negative (?); IV. 192, 13, in na laimther *forgull* na *airthiuch* bid nech in t[s]ainrudach, where the technical words are gl., y, *foirgell* imdenmha, and [*airthiuch*=] *uasal-teastughudh* sena, with the usual *ety.* of *air*— =*uasal*—, from which it would appear that *airthiuch* denotes *sworn denial*; cf. IV. 178, 19 nathid *la miter* [sic! though gl. is identical, viz. *laimtenach*] *aurthuch* na *forthuch* for nech saindredach, where the same gl. is given. In I. 180, 12 an *urthach* dobeir-side, tr. '*the oath* which she takes,' though in preceding line, it is rendered 'disgraceful *violence*,' '*urthach* saer'(!), given as gl. on *sar-urrach* (cf. 176, 1), which also is tr. *oath*; see also *fortuch*.

Ais, assent, good will; here only in the *gen.*, III. 114, 23 targud *aisi*, 'a *voluntary* expedition,' cpp. to targud *eicne*.

Ais, *tar a.*, (to rebound) backwards; V. 156, 13.

-Aisben, see *taisben*.

Aiscc (?), IV. 326, 12 ni *a.* do, tr. 'it is no disgrace (or trespass) to him.'

Aiscid, a present; II. 380, 4 na *hascaide* (pl.); 292, 1 *aiscedaibh*, gifts, 298, 10; genly. *adv.*, *i n-a.*, 'for nothing,' gratis, (as O'Dav. says p. 55 *aiscid* i.e. cin ni di-a cin in-uair-sin, without anything for it), I. 88, y; 228, 25; 294, 16; II. 86, 20; 88, 9; III. 426, 13; 542, 2; IV. 52, z; 166, 19.

Aisdinecht, divination; V. 90, 28.

Aisec, act of giving back, restoration; I. 210, 1; I. 48, 8 do *aisiuc*; 74, z in ferand d'*aisiucc*; 204, 20 *aisiuc* in cnamha; 220, 21 cin toiched acht a *haisic* for cula, 'it is to be given back to him without further suit'; II. 10, 7 aithgin commaith d'*aisiuc* o'n fechemuin; 52, 9 *aisiuc* na haithgina; 64, 6, 10 *aisic* na hathgabala; 122, 5 slog *asec* [!]; II. 170, 8; 204, 14; III. 130, 20 is eicen do in rath d'*aisec* uad, 'he must return the stock'; IV. 232, 24; V. 160, z is aithgin d'*aisic* o'n gataide.

Aisicim, I restore; III. 490, 3, 4, 5 *aisicid* in aithgin uad, &c.; IV. 46, 12 *aisci*[*d*] a ferann dilus fen and 46, 11 noco n-*aiscenn* ní d' ferann a athar 'ro bi i n-a laim, as gl. on *do aisic* [see *taisic*] IV. 44, 6; V. 78, 11 as [a n-]*aiscend* a dliged do cach; V. 428, 15 *aiscid* in rath; I. 68, 26 *aisicid* a ferand fo seilb X., 'they restore the land into his possession'; V. 282, 10 in cutruma *ro·aisic* uad; I. 74, z na *haisicthur* in ben; I. 210, 2 da n-*aisicther* in athg.; II. 390, 4 log n-enech *aiscthir* no ícthair; III. 316, 18 *aisciter*

uaithi-si na randa bu dilis di, 'her own shares are returned by her.' In II. 204, 16 for *roaisce cebtha* uad in rath, read *ro·aiscebtha*, 'the stock *would be restored* by him'; so also IV. 64, 8 na *aiscebad* [°cebtha ?] uad-sum in cutruma doberad do'n coibche; [V. 456, x is ben for' *asectar* in dliged (?), but prps. it is merely *sechtar* in dligid, outside of the law (?)].

Aisill, portion; O'Dav., p. 50, *aisil* i.e. *rann*; II. 232, 13 *aisill* loin cach mairt, 'the thigh (or hip) *steak* of every head of cattle'; *gen.*, I. 132, 24 tarsna *ind aisle*, tr. 'the bulk *of the joint*.'

Aisneidim [as-ind-fod-], I tell, mention; [with prothetic f, *fais-neidim*, V. 190, 6;] I. 292, z *aisnedid* de, 'they tell of it'; I. 242, 14 d'a n-*aisneidinn* in Feinechus [very common]; V. 58, 2 *asinedat* gu n-imradudh, gl. *aisnet*-sium imradad na rann, 'they state the purport of the verses'; V. 418, 21 nochon *aisneid*; often in *pass.*, *aisneidther*, I. 254, 25 conid de-sin raiter no *aisneither* in gabail aith; II. 100, 13 *aisneghtur* ('are reckoned'); II. 194, 5 °*neidter*; III. 408, 10 °*eidhter* uadha, gl. on *sluinnter uada*; V. 442, 13 *aisnetur*; IV. 24, 13; 68, 10; V. 22, 26; *ro aisneided*, I. 26, 5; 302, 20 (in fer, as-a selb *ro·aisne* do gabail, 'whose property was said to have been seized.')

Aisneis, the act of telling, narrative, statement; information (against, *for*); [with prothetic f, III. 104, 24 fiach *faisneisin*, 'the fine for information';] I. 34, 5 ata *a.* do dliged fer n-Eirend, 'mention is made of the law, &c.,' cf. II. 194, 3; so IV. 20, 15 o ta *a.* dam do X, 'as I am treating of X,' cf. IV. 40, 18; 64, 9; V. 246, 27;—*a.* no indisin V. 10, 21; V. 188, 14 doni *a.* for in gataid, 'gives information against the thief'; V. 324, 3 (is) *a.* dobera fair; V. 230, 14 in gaire im *a.* n-arg; *gen.*, *aisneisen*, III. 26, 23, [usually written *aisneisin*, I. 302, 26; IV. 356, 15 gné n-*a.*; III. 104, 24; V. 24, 27 tuisechu i n-urd *aisnesin*]; *dat.*, *aisneisin*, but cf. V. 108, 9 do'n *aisneis sin*; V. 18, 13 do'n *aisneis-[s]ea* (?).

Aisoba, (mani), II. 302, 4 (?).

Aiste, ex eâ, IV. 236, 4 from *as*.

Aiste, species, pattern; I. 150, 8; 152, 22 *a.* lam-thoraid, 'the pattern of her handiwork'; kind (of poetry), composition, V. 12, 25 (°*di*); 58, 6 (*aisde*).

Aister, journey, V. 266, 10 minna bite for *a.*, 'relics that are carried about,' ety. gl. on *meinistri*, 264, 15.

Aistreach, ambulatory, V. 22, 6 *a.* a treoir, ety. gl. on follg.:

Aistreoir, Lat. *ostiarius*, V. 22, 1 (p. 23, note [a]).

Aith, kiln; I. 162, 23; 194, z; 216, 3; III. 220, 15; 264, 16; IV. 116, 23; 314, 17; V. 32, 7; 160, 3; 162, 17; 166, 3; (474, 2 tirad a n-*aith*, drying in a kiln); *gen.*, atha, III. 264, 3, 7; V. 164, 2 [$J^{1,2}$] cin denum n-*atha*; V. 488, 13 caisiul *na hatha*; pl. dat., *athaib* IV. 116, 12; V. 316, 7.

Aith, quick; keen; sharp; I. 66, 6 co h*a.*, 234, 26; II. 18, 11; 48, 14; 66, 22;—sharp-pointed, I. 164, 8^2 cuailli bir-*a.*; *compar.*, *aitheam* IV. 2, 2; gl. is *aithiu* aem, is luaithiu, 10, which is also the text and gl. given by O'Dav., 52, where *aith em* should be *aithem*, as in our text; for the meaning 'sharp,' he also quotes aith amhail altain, 'sharp as a razor'; figuratively IV. 236, 17 in feigh *a.*, 'sharp art'; *pl.*, V. 444, 16 in torc cusna eochraib *aithi*, 'the boar with the sharp tusks,' gl. cusna fiaclaib *bir-athi*.

Aith-, as prefix, denotes, 'again,' *re-*, cf. *ath-gabail*, *ath-apad*, *ath-toiched*, but it is frequently treated as if identical with aith, 'sharp,' in ety. gll.

Áit, *gen.*, *-e* [V. 482, 23]; place; ca *háit*, 'where,' II. 30, x.

Aithber, reproach; IV. 60, 19 aithb*iar*; I. 20, 26 ar omun a *aithbir*.

Aithbi (?), IV. 86, 20 cach derc *do'n a.*, tr. apparently, 'every hole made *in the place*,' as it would seem, with the reading *ait*, *bi* [!]; the word means *ebb-tide*, cf. LL. 159 β 3; LU. 16 *a* 34; FM. 1365–1567; [but again cf. MR. 306, 'response'; FM. III. p. 2252, 'satisfaction' (for injury)].

Aithce, request (?) II. 388, 18 cen *a.*, tr. 'without permission,' [i.e. chomaine do, 390, 2].

Aith-certaim, I amend; I. 262, 15, o n-*aigertsad*.

Aitchim, I beg, ask; apparently I. 6, 15, *ro·àitcitea* a tigerna ris, and 18, ro [ïh]aemustair-som sin o *ro·hàitcedh* Dia ris, where the verbal form is *passive*, but which hardly be taken otherwise than actively; for the *prep.* cf. FM. III. 2054 *ro·ataigh fris*; [*ad-dèg-*, inf. *àttach*].

Aithcumba, see *athc.*, the act of cutting up.

Aite, foster-father; I. 50, 4 (-tti); 172, 27; II. 152, 8; 168, 21; 172, 2; III. 488, 10 *oitib*; tutor I. 20, 14; III. 502, 10; V. 96, 22, *oiti*; IV. 236, 2 icait *aitaidhib* (?).

Aite, covering; shrine; I. 278, 32, na gealla so co n-*aiti* uma no óir, tr. 'with *articles* of copper,' but O'Dav., p. 55, with this passage in view has *aiti* i.e. *cumdach*: gell oir no airgit *cin aiti* forru.

Aithe, a return for anything, retribution; in the very common phr., *d'aithe a indligid air*, 'to *avenge* his illegality on him,' I. 192, 20; 248, 17; II. 74, 12; 214, 18; III. 154, 2; 220, 7; 402, 3 (aithi*b* !); IV. 294, 18; V. 42, 24; 184, y; 204, z (*aithuide*); also 'payment,' I. 40, 27 where for *aithech* is given the ety. gl. *aithe fiach* i.e. *ic* fiach; cf. V. 212, 3 *aithe* imrime, 'payment of riding,' where the gl., 23, in aithe *cumaine* no *loige* recalls O'Dav., 55, *aithi* i.e. *cumain*: gach rath co n-a. i.e. biadh ocus manchuine, *cf.* III. 328, 8 caite *aithe* ? i.e. log meich, i.e. in *aithe* cumaine, tr. 'the complimentary pay.'

Aithech, class-name somewhat analogous to *plebeian*, (opp. to *airiuch*,* patrician II. 146, 11, 12); occasionally tr. 'farmer,' II. 128, 25; sometimes vaguely *aithech* tige, 'house*holder*,' II. 364, 12 [O'Dav.'s *fer tighe*, p. 51] (where the ety. gl. has *aithiges* in tech, *haunts* the house). In general it may be said that it denotes the *rent-paying* classes; thus in the contrast with *rig*, I. 40, 10, which the gl. (27) explains as 'the person who *pays debts to* the king,' [i.e. the *saer*-tenants, and the *daer*-tenants and the laity in general, but it should be noted that the gl. here expressly excludes the *aithech* of the *Feine*-grade]. There was a special class of chieftain, styled *flaith aithig*, who is defined on II. 200, 21, as a person whose father or grandfather had not been a *flaith* over that race (*cenel*), or 202, 4 noch roibe flaith d'a fine acht se a *aonur*, 'there had been no *flaith* of his family (*fine*) except himself alone.' Such a *flaith aithig* was sharply contrasted with the *flaith ciniuil techta*, 'chief of legitimate race' (202, 16), by the pedigree-loving Irish people. This was marked more distinctly in the phrases of III. 106, 4, *cenn rig for aithech*, and *cenn aithig for rig*, 'the head [=*caput*, status, and so prob. *borrowed*] of a king on an *aithech*' and vice versa: the former (noblesse de robe) where a person of Feine-grade had become educated so as to enter into the ranks of the septenary grade, by becoming a bishop or *fer leigind*; the latter where a king's son with the option of choosing honour-price in right of his *property* or in right of his *status* by descent from father and grandfather, chose the former and subsequently lost the property necessary to qualify him for the position.

Aithech *fortha*, tr. 'steward-bailiff,' vassal; I. 64, 16; 200, 21; II. 94, 1, *athuig forrtha* bitis fri cinta o riguib. With respect to *kings* II. 94, 2 [and bishops, 6], there was felt a natural repugnance to the application to them directly, of the ordinary procedure of distress on the score of their *debts* [fiach] of agreement and contract, and their *offences* [cinta] of foot and hand, 7; so that, even according 'to the ancients,' 8, they had steward-bailiffs, *athuig forrtha*, of their own tribe, who brought actions, and upon whom might be brought actions, 94, 3, in lieu of the king himself. These steward-bailiffs were taken from the base-tenants [*daer-ceile*] of the chief, (or the *daer-manach* in the case of ecclesiastical personages 12), or of their *geil-fine*; every liability of the king was sued on them, with the responsibility of being themselves liable for any illegalities they might commit in their procedure, 94, 26, cf. V. 254, 4, 19; V. 480, 16, rig ocus a n-*athaig orrtha*, gl. na rig ocus na hathaig bis acu d'a *foirithin*; this was the traditional ety. gl. of *forrtha*, quasi *foirithin*, II 94, 2 d'a *foirithin* re ic a cinad.

* A distinction which is further observed in the classification of trees, IV. 146, 19, as *airig-feada*, 'chieftain trees,' and *athaig-feada*, 'common trees.'

Aithechus, the state of being an *aithech*, v. supra; I. 274, 25, *athachus*; II. 364, 13, *a.* tige, 'householdership'; IV. 68, 7, given as an ety. gl., 7, 10, 14, on *comaithches*, = *aithechus cumaide*, 'co-tenancy' = 'common tenancy,' cf. V. 268, 17, 22; 462, 25.

Aithed, elopement; V. 310, 3; V. 198, 17 for *a.* berair.

Aitenn, furze; I. 166, y *atinn* (*gen.*); IV. 148, 1 *aiteand.*

Aiteog, string (?), I. 152, 25 i.e. in loman bis imbe, 'the string that is about it.'

Aitherrach, [*atharrach* I. 98, 23, repetition; 300, 22 changing; III. 66, 12 *a.* annoite, 'a *different* Church'; IV. 10, 17, 22, 29 (=fechtus aile aris); 216, z (!)]; repetition, doing again, renewing; change, exchange; often as *adv.*, anew, again; I. 268, 6 *aitheroch* fa dí, (gl. 300, 18, 'turning the cloak upside down,' when it was bad); 268, 7 *aitherach* dlui n-assa, 'changing the wisp of his shoe,' (when it is wounding him, gl. 300, 22); I. 66, 16 *a.* gabhala, the repetition of a seizure, gl. on *athgabail*; = again, I. 116, 26; V. 38, z; 118, 8; 174, 17; 200, 15; 256, z. Cf. I. 12, 10, z, where it is tr. 'otherwise,' which it does not mean; [very common, cf. 1 Kings XIV. 2; 2 Cor. III. 18; 'change of form'; 1 Sam. XXI. 9; 1 Kings VIII. 60 = 'another'; cf. Is. XLV. 21, 22, *m'aithearrach*, 'another besides me'; often *atharrach* Mk. XII. 32, and so vb. *atharraig-*, to change, Gen. IV. 5; John V. 24, infin. *ath(ar)rughadh*, which is then used with follg. *do* [de], = 'another,' athrughadh d'adhbhar, 'another reason']; see *aitrigh.*

Aithfegad, the act of reconsidering; comparison; [*athf.*, I. 110, 25; V. 86, 15]; I. 34, 17 i n-*a.* sum, '(small) in comparison with it'; II. 184, 2 nochon fuil cuibdius d'*a.* eturru, 'no comparison of equality is to be instituted between them'; II. 170, 19 d'*a.* riu, 'to be taken into consideration respecting them,' cf. II. 316, 5; cf. V. 86, 15; 132, z.

Aithfegaim, I consider, take into consideration; compare; recognize; V. 26, 13 do *athfegdais*, 'they used to compare, recognize' (?); mostly in *pass.*, *aithfegthar*, II. 90, 23 (*atfegar*); III. 90, 19; 158, 1; 244, y; 456, 17; V. 24, 18; 60, 1; 96, 22; 246, 19.

Aithgin, one of the technical terms whose precise meaning it is so difficult to grasp and define; it is rendered *restitution*, and (later on) *compensation*, but neither term expresses exactly the meaning, and unfortunately the same terms are used to translate very different words. O'D. in Supp. explains it as restitution of *the thing itself*, or *its equivalent in kind*, but then he says that 'green grass eaten by cattle was never *aithgined*,' which seems to contradict his explanation *its equivalent in kind*, and certainly is not correct, cf. IV. 124, 2. It is found with the meaning of *the like of, the counterpart of*,*

* In the literature, it occurs = equivalent, 'the likes of,' e. gr., Misc. Celt. Soc., p. 336, "I never heard of *his equal* [*a aithgin*] in all W. Munster (for lavish hospitality.)"

[see Keat. gloss.,] but the precise technical meaning is not thereby elicited. In the text it occurs *thrice* in Vol. I.; *twenty-seven* times in Vol. II., nearly always tr. 'restitution'; *six* times in Vol. IV., always tr. 'compensation,' and it is plain to demonstration that 'restitution of the thing itself, or its equivalent in kind' is not what the commentator frequently understands by the term; e. gr. IV. 152, 5 it is stated that the '*compensation*' [aithgin] for the chieftain trees is the same as the '*dire*'-fine for the common trees, and the follg. table from the preced. page will show what is intended :—

Trees damaged.	*'Dire'-fine.*			*Aithgin.*		
Chieftain	2 cows	1 cow	1 colpach = 8 scrp	1 cow	1 colp. = 8	1 dairt = 4
Common	1 cow	1 colp. = 8	1 dairt = 4	1 samaise	1 dairt = 4	1 dairted = 2
Shrub	1 samaise	1 dairt 4	1 dartaid = 2	1 colp. = 6 [?]	1 dartaid = 2	1 sheep = 1

Here the symmetry is obvious, and *aithgin* is certainly not *restitution*, but only a diminished amount of fine.

It is obvious that *dire* is severer than *aithgin*; thus in the discussion on foster-sons, II. 186, seqq., it is clear that *aithgin* is inflicted on a young criminal before *dire*, it being stated also categorically that it is tuisiuchu dó, aithgin d'ic, 'he is earlier liable to pay *aithgin* than *dire*'; and so, in the 3rd age, (after from twelve to seventeen years) *aithgin* is prescribed for the youth's *first* crime; II. 186, 24; 188, 22; but the second is aithgin *and* half-dire II. 186, z; 188, 19; and further, as soon as a youth has come to the age of paying *aithgin*, age ceases to be taken into consideration in determining the penalty for their crimes, 188, y.

In Vol. I. the text uses the word thrice, I. 168, 5 *a.* mblechtai, gl. 174, 13 a diablad, 'restitution of milk,' i.e. 'its double'; I. 258, 26, 'there are four eric-fines: *aithgin*, and *dire*, *tairgille* and *enecland*,' each of which is further subdivided, viz, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, with an attempt at classifying the culpability of certain offences in the neglect or damage of cattle, &c., 272, 35. The only other mention is I. 182, 2, where the gl. keeps also *dire* and *aithgin* apart like the text, but equates *dire* with *smacht*-fine and with *eneclann*, 17.

In Vol. II. the instances are far more numerous :—

II. 54, 13 *aithgin* or half-aithgin for neglect in allowing cattle to stray, gl. 18, 19.

56, 19 elaborate proportions of *aithgin*, (cf. I. 272, 35), but extending to $\frac{1}{12}$th (?), II. 60, 2.

68, 11 diablad n-*aithgina* i.e. diablad lais, double with it, *a.* tslan, 15; but here the gl. says, 17 *diablud frisin a.* is the '*dire*'-fine which is the fine for injuring cattle taken in distress; and he defines

diablad, 22, as a perfect '*sed*' for the sake of *aithgin* of the milk or the labour of the injured beast, *set slan* ar son *aithgina*; for *diablad* (*n*)-*aithgina* cf. 80, 8; 196, 9; 232, 2; 306, 20; 308, 10; 318, 29; 324, 5; 328, 22; 330, 8; 332, 9; 376, 1.

See 162, 13; 186, 24; 188, 9; 196, 9, 12; 242, 15; 272, 14; 300, 21; 308, 20; 310, 15; 318, 5, 29; 326, 12; 332, 10; 338, 18; 394, 26

It is clear from V. 514, 2 that the gl. makes a sharp (and well-recognized) distinction between *aithgin*, 'the mere *compensation* for stolen or injured cattle, paid to the tenant, and the *dire*, which is paid to the chieftain (the landowner).'

A dictum on V. 448, 17 forbids that *aithgin* should exceed the double, ni teid aithgin tar diablad, [though the gl. is curious, for it says, "the double does not go beyond the amount of the aithgin"]; coland *aithgena* V. 512, 5 is defined by the gloss to be the *restitution* of *the body*.

Aithigid, the act of frequenting, visiting; I. 60, 7 ecluis d'*aithighidh*; III. 388, 11 gu n-*aithi*[gid] *cuca*, 'along with (= in the case of) their paying visits to them'; V. 324, 17 na hinada a mbi *aithighi*[*d*] caich, 'the resort of everybody.' At III. 406, 9 is a peculiar use [or a wrong word], ní na faicfed co mbith *aithighidh* orro, tr. 'that he could not see so as to *recognize* them,' (*l aithne*).

Aithigim, I frequent, haunt, visit, go to visit (a person, *co*); V. 324, 24, 25 cach ait *aithidhaid* daine, cach inad i n-a *aithigit*; II. 398, 1 in ben *cus*-a n-*athaigenn* in fer do denum lanamnais ria; V. 490, 24 inad i n-*athaigend*; I. 190, 19, 25 do da tigib *aithiges*, 'two houses which he frequents'; I. 248, 25 do tri tighib *aithiges*; II. 364, 17 inti *aithiges* in tech, fer in tighe, (as gl. on *aithech*); III. 388, 11 *muna aithidhis*, tr. '*if they visit* them,' which is impossible, *leg. aithigidis*, 'unless they visited'; V. 124, 22 cin co hathathadais [= *aithigidis*] eclais; [see also *taithigim*].

Aithinne, coal; III. 202, 1 co n-*aithinde*; 264, 1, 3 *aithine*; [cf. Judges XV. 4 = firebrand; Prov. XXVI. 18.]

Aitire, hostage; I. 192, 12; 214, 25; 260, 17; IV. 302, 1 (?); 306, 13; V. 228, 1; 272, 8 (gl. 274, 25); *etire* I. 288, 22.

Aitires, hostageship; V. 286, 15.

Aithirge, repentance; I. 10, 4 ar ro bui mod caich in *aithirgi*; commonly *aithrige*, q.v.; O'Dav., p. 47, evidently contemplates the word as a cpd. of *ath-* [= Lat. *re-*] and *eirge* 'rising-up,' quasi *re-surrection*: the *first* being at baptism, the *second* being after penance and payment.

Aitir-imdibim, see *etar-imdibim*.

Aithirne (?), probably the name, IV. 346, 11, v. tr. and note.

Aithirsed, I. 10, 6 cenibad in olc n-aill n-*aithirsed*, tr. 'as long as *they do not relapse* into evil again;' prps. 'he would repeat' (?). The construction is too loose to determine anything.

Aititiu, acknowledgment; recognition; cognizance; consent; assent; [*gen.*, *aititen*; *dat.*, *aititin*]; I. 66, 20, 23; 280, 15 (dia mbe *aititiudh* a ice, [*aitit*[*n*]*iugad*? v. infra]); *gen.*, II. 196, 11 is iubaile *aititen* sairi, but II. 198, 3 tuilledh aitit*in*; V. 196, 3 aithne n-aitit*in* [for *-ten*, or *dat.*, i n-*aititin*?]; V. 166, 6 eoin aitit*in* (!), gl. 19, viz. 'hens or geese,' *domestic* fowl; V. 484, 3 aenach n-*aiditan* (?); *dat.*, I. 142, 19 cach comaithces do *aititin*, tr. 'every neighbour is to *be faithful*'; III. 108, 21 sena[d] iar n-*aititi*[*n*]; III. 238, 4 a haitit*en* a da cenel, 'with the recognition of these two tribes,' (cf. IV. 480, 17 °*dite*; III. 278, 10 as a *aititin*), 'with his consent,' cf. III. 296, 20; V. 72, 17; 202, 16; 280, 15; III. 218, 15 a *haititin* in fir bunaid, 'with the owner's knowledge'; III. 226, 6 ro boi i n-a *a.* 'he was aware,' V. 316, 9, cf. III. 402, 3; 532, 17; V. 218, 22; 238, 3;—III. 8, 30 cen *aititin*, 'without *adoption*', the gl. III. 10, 5 defines the word, 'is inand do neoch ocus ro beth i n-a *aititin* muna derna foeigium im a fuaitread; on V. 496, 3 ni dilsigar airgse na *haitidiu*, the gl. seems to take it =acknowledgment of ignorance (on the part of a fool), cf. lines 1 and 6.

Aititnigim, I acknowledge, recognize; I. 156, 15 *ro· aititnigestar*; V. 196, 12, 13 in aithne *ro· aititni*[*ge*]*star* cuice, where J² has *adaimther*; cf. also V. 288, 7, where *adaimter* is gl. by *aititnigter*, 'it is acknowledged,' cf. II. 300, 28 and V. 316, 25. Prps. I. 54, 1 amail do ro *aiti*[*t*]*nig*ed Adam, &c.

Aititniugud, the act of acknowledging, recognition; III. 108, 13, *aitit*[*n*]*iughadh* mbreithir (sic), 'acknowledgment of word'; V. 434, 11.

Aithle (°*li*), cpd. prep., *a haithle*, with *gen.*; 'after,' of *time*; (often with poss. adj., *as a haithle*, 'after it,' 'thereafter'); I. 196, 24; 286, 32; 302, 20; II. 188, 12; 310, 2; 326, 24; 352, 22; [but 380, 17 *co haithle* na treisi, '*till* after three days'; IV. 10, 11; 20, 13; 258, 18, 20; 266, 8 (!); V. 124, 11; 196, x.

Aithlegtha, melted, smelted (of iron); V. 16, 30; commonly used for *refined* metals, (gold, &c.), cf. I. Chron. XXVIII. 18; FM. 3311 (silver); Oss. V. 84.

Aithmech, analysis, solution, explanation; II. 346, 5 do reir ind *aithmaig*, 'according to the *verbal analysis*'; see *taithmech*, and II. 112, 15 in*aithmiuch* in focuil.

Aithne, the act of cognizing; recognition; I. 142, 15 fo braigit di-a n-*aithne*, '(bells) about their neck *that they may be known*'; I. 284, 2 im *a.* na conaire; III. 416, 12 na tabair *a.* ar in muindtir fein sech na comaichaib, '(the dog) that does not know its own people as distinguished from neighbours'; esp. used to denote the *descriptive marks* by which an object is recognised, 'characteristic,' [Fr. *signalement*], III. 98, 2 is si a *aithne*, 'its description is as follows,' 'this is how it may be known,' cf. III. 380, 27; 132, 8 (?);

IV. 28, y; 112, 19 (*chn.*); 130, 23; V. 144, 1; sometimes used for *aithnid*, 'object known,' V. 330, 19, 21 nochar b' aithne do, 'x was *not known* to him'; see *an-aithnig*.

Aithne, deposit, charge; the giving in charge; injunction; I. 248, 11 *set a.*, 'property given in charge'; II. 280, 4; III. 220, 3, 4; 276, 18; 500, 13; V. 160, 2, x (fer na *ha* 'the depositor'); 190, 13, and 196, 1 heptads of *a.*

Aitnet (?), V. 14, 3 aititniugad (?), aititen (?).

Aithnim, I entrust, give in charge, deposit; I. 298, 21 aithnim, translating Lat. *commendo*; [in the strange text of I. 36, 13 amail *aithnes* foraithmet, *ocus ni* berid, &c. ?]; V. 196, 8, 9 in aithne *do aithin*, d'a n-*aithin*; V. 160, 8 in ti ro-s-*aithnestar*; III. 208, 13 mana-r *aithen itir* he, unless this is for *aithnitir*, *aithnither*, III. 220, 11 na haithne *aithniter* do'n duine; V. 126, x dia n-*aithni*[*the*]*r* iat; III. 230, 19 do'n daer ro haithned na seoit; III. 230, 21 ro bad inand ocus ro *aithintea* do'n tigerna.

Aithniu (?), I. 238, 14, cf. I. 66, 21, V. 496, 11, and *aititiu*.

Aithre (?), IV. 266, 8 eochraib *aithre* aithigi, tr. 'with the point of the *sharp* lance he aimed at him' (?), in two lines of a quatrain quoted.

Aithre, see *athair*.

Aitreb, house; IV. 104, 5 *atrabh*, 'dwelling,' the act of dwelling; I. 80, 11 caemda n-*aitreib*; III. 396, 15 lu *atreibh*, 'a small object of a house'; IV. 298, 17 aithech ar *atreabh* aithech (?); [I. 162, 24 i n-*aittreb* do thigi, tr. 'for *taking possession* of thy house,' the gl. 166, 5 has beth *minde* (!) treibi do tigi, 'to be *in* thy house,' no doubt by a slip for (i *n-inde*, in the interior); cf. also IV. 98, 17 (146, 17) where *aitrebad* [seizing, occupying a dwelling ?] is given as the name of some trespass not further defined, but which most probably refers to the use here, for the same line contains also mention of *follscud*, occurring in IV. 98, 18;—*ntr.* Ml. 17 b 5 an atrab; *áitreabh*, 1. Cor. III. 9; gen., *áitribh*, Ex. XV. 13 [foxail a *aithreib*, V. 360, 13]; V. 406, 14 set *athrebe*; *pl. aitreabha*, Amos I. 2.

Aitrebaim, I inhabit; dwell; IV. 124, 11 ar nach aitreaba, 'ne habitet.'

Aitrebnai, IV. 250, 11 la cro tuilledh n-*a.* ?

Aithrech, repentant, V. 22, 21 is-am *a.*; or in the impersonal form *is aithrech leo*, 'it repenteth them,' they repent, V. 302, 12.

Aithrechus [M.], repentance, III., 12, 13 cia doni *a.*

Aithremail, like its sire, of calves, &c., III. 236, 12, 19.

Aitrig (?), II. 188, 11 madia n-*aitrigh*, no madia n-*airghe* cin do denumh, tr. 'if *he happen* to commit crime' (!); it is prob. *aitherrig*, 'if he repeat, do a second time,' [O. Ir. *aderrig* (aith-aid-rig), 'iterat,'] 'if he transgress a second time in the middle age, *after* the crime of his first age': the two words are the same *aithrig*[*e*], *ai*[*th*]*r*[*i*]*ge*.

Aithrige, repentance. penitence; I. 10, 9; 56, z; V. 202, 7; soid fri *a.*; 422, 12.

Aith-sceinm, the act of rebounding, V. 156, 11–16, pl. °*sceanmanda*, 11.

Aittrebthach [M.], inhabitant, I. 40, 2 °tachaib.

Aithuidhe (for *aithe*, avenge, q.v.) V. 204, z.

Al, *ar*, *ol*, said he, I. 250, 21, see p. 10, sub *adber-*.

Ál, litter (of pigs); brood, clutch (of hens); III. 372, 22 in t-*al*; *gen.*, a *hail*, 372, 17, of a pig's *litter*; III. 380, 1 ar scath a *hail*, of a hen's *clutch*, V. 84, 19; II. 246, 22[2] muc da *hal*, tri *hal*.

Ala (?) herd; IV. 100, 5 dia ba déc *for ala*, 'twelve cows in a *herd*.'

Ala, another; second; two [in dala descipul lxx. at (I. 20, 2)]; I. 216, x *ala* dul, 'another book'; II. 50, 26 *ala* lo, 'a second day'; II. 66, 16 mad *ala* fecht; 106, 1 in *ala* muigh; 188, 23 mad e *ala* cin, 'if it be a second crime'; II. 274, z mad *alu* cur; IV. 142, 5 *ala hi*, 'one of them' = O. Ir. *indala n ai*; IV. 304, 20 comla ar *ala n-ai*, 'a door on one of them'; IV. 308, 15 *ala* trath, 'on alternate days'; cf. I. 72, 17 *ala n-uair*, 'at alternate times'; see also *dala*.

Ala (?), V. 484, 2 torad cach trethain *ala* cairrge, where the gl. 25 *seems* to tr. *ala* by *anunn*, '*outside* the rock,' cf. *ala-muig*.

Alad, speckled, I. 26, x.

Alad, wound; V. 490, 8 tiscail gai a *halad*, (asin *alud* 492, 15), text and gl. quoted by O'Dav., p. 120, sub *tiscail* [i.e. *isca* mar-sin i.e. *tarraing*].

Alaid (?), tr. 'if he gets' (!), I. 182, 9, see *ailim*.

Alaile, see under *araile*.

Álaind, beautiful; *compar.*, II. 202, 7 is *ailliu* lais, 'he thought it more becoming.'

Alamuig, outside; I. 202, 16.

Alar, II. 238, 13 is nourished, see *ailim*.

Alba, Scotland.

Albanach, Scotchman; I. 70, 21; V. 64, 31.

Alguin, see *elguin*.

All, rein, bridle; I. 124, 14, (gl. 138, 35 uilliti he in da sreith do beth air, 'it is the greater for the two lines (reins ?) being on it.'

All, cliff; *gen.* -a, I. 184, 12 im claide *alla* for rud, [188, x claiter *in aill*]; really *ntr.*, pl. *alla* III. 500, 24; *dual*, V. 190, 10 itir da n-*all*.

All (?), IV. 142, 20 *all* bog, tr. an 'all bog' tree, '*almug*'-tree (?).

Allabrig (?) IV. 164, 4 *a.* naie, with ety. gl. *oll-brig* uman *ai*, 'of great power in science,' or oll-brig a lan-ai, 'great power from full science' (!), but neither here nor IV. 176, 4 is there any hint as to its real *meaning*, cf. IV. 162, 23; 166, 20; 174, 13, 23, 31; prps. fid n-*allabrach* of the S. Pauli MS.

Allaid, wild, of animals, V. 194, 18 adh *allaid*, 'wild deer'; V. 484, 20; *pl.*, coin *allta*, 'wild dogs, wolves,' IV. 352, 22; but also apparently V. 482, 23 crim **allda**, '*wild* garlic.'

Allaige, cliff-man (?); V. 238, 15.

Alle, in phr. *o sin a.*, 'from that onwards'; I. 208, 17; V. 102, 6; o na hiib-sin *a.*, V. 102, 17.

Allmuire, I. 126, 3 glas cona *a.*, tr. 'a lock [for securing] things *from across the sea*,' ['a lock which secures rareties,' cf. V. 220, 11], ety. gl. 142, 12 dar *oll* in *mara*; V. 412, 23 allmaire set, gl. na seta olla morda tar muir; V. 442, 22, cf. 444, 11, and the note.

Allod, *i n-a.*, *inallut*, 'of yore'; II. 94, 8; I. 152, 29 (°llót); see *anallud.*

Almsain, alms; I. 52, 9; pl. *almsana*, I. 50, 28; III. 24, 12; V. 12, 28; 452, 2.

Alos, in right of, II. 280, 16 *a los* a carut, 'in right of his friends'; V. 120, 9 *alos* in tochusa; but also V. 208, 26 a ngabail *alos* a mullaig, 'to seize them *by* the hair,' 27 *alos* a putrull; [prps. I. 300, 12 *alus=tar cenn* enaig (?)].

Alt, a joint; limb; II. 232, 23; 250, 3 [' it is in the middle joint'], 22 (?); III. 320, 21; V. 142, 8; 486, 11; *gen.*, V. 146, 17 airdeibe *ailt*, but 488, 5 tescud *alta.*

Altar, fosterage; I. 168, 1 see under *mi-altar*; I. 216, 2 fris nar[b?] *altar* (?).

Altoir, altar, IV. 230, 2; V. 470, 34; *gen.*, -e, I. 232, 4; II. 120, 8.

Altram, *gen.*, *-a*, I. 142, 5; II. 168, 26; 184, 5, 14 fosterage; nourishing, rearing a child; the child (itself) I. 142, 5; two kinds of it, II. 146, 5, 6, 20 *di* altruma, *a.* ar airiur ocus *a.* ar iarruidh, 'fosterage for *affection* (II. 168, 26), and for *payment*'; II. 150, 6, V. 134, 10; II. 162, 13; 172, 14, 21; 176, 1; V. 198, 9. On II. 150, 6; 162, 14 is the ety. gl. *=oll-torroithin em* (!).

Am, in truth, verily, certainly, usually at end of clause; I. 22, 5; 34, 2, (but *eim*, 6); III. 152, 10 ar eircibh fogla *amh*; III. 156, 21 '*exactly*' ('in 14 yrs.'); V. 30, 10; 32, 14; 62, 11.

Am, time; of special, *definite* time, καιρός; I. 254, 21 nach *am*, '(not) at any time'; II. 114, y i n-*am* fogelta, 'at the time of feeding'; III. 152, z i n-*am* airithi; ='when,' II. 326, 11 an *am*, (gl. *an uair*); IV. 176, 21 i n-*am* i'n tochumlat, 'when they swarm,' gl. 'isan *re shuthain*,' z.

Am-, negative particle, see *am-buain*, *am-ires*, *am-les*, *am-regan.*

Amach, *i mach*, 'into the field, *towards* the outside'; (but *i muig*, '*in* the field, *in* the outside'); to go *out*, dul *amach* IV. 234, 25; cf. V. 192, 20 he believed they would not get at it, if it were *outside* (*amuich*), so he brought it outside (*amach*); cf. II. 24, y and tr. A good example of the use in distinction occurs I. 208, 27, "when the debtor handed over a pledge to the plaintiff, the latter took it *off* (*amach*) with

him to keep during the *anad*-stay; but at the end of this period, he brought it *back* [*amuig*] with him, and returned it to the debtor." Here our adverbs *off* and *back* indicate the distinction of the opposite directions involved in the terms *amach* and *amuig*, the verbal [*beir, dobeir*] notions being also in keeping, viz., *beirid*, "*takes* it with him *to* the other place," *tabrad*, "let him *bring* it with him *from* the other place"; often of *time*, o tha sin *amach*, 'from that time *out*,' onward, I. 56, 8; the phrase being employed also= 'in succession thereafter,' I. 208, 13; frequent *in fer amach*, V. 428, 25.

Amail [often *amuil* and *amal*], *conj.*, as, just as; as if; [folld. by *pres.*, *pres. relat.*, *perf.* and by *condit.*]; I. 16, 7 *a.* do n-aircechain; I. 52, 3 *a.* adrodad Adam; I. 210, 28 *a.* isbeir; I. 262, 16 *amuil* beres; II. 124, 13 *a.* m*beidi* a uidi; 228, 3 *a.* bes a tothacht; 286, 15 *a.* innlathar; 324, 3 *a.* bid gad; 340, 1 *a.* mestar; 360, 1 *a.* bes selb neich; 386, 6 *a.* bes miad; 390, 6 *a.* isrubrad; 394, 24 scarait *a.* condrecat; IV. 62, 14 *a.* fil; 168, 21 *a.* ro suidiged; 198, 19 *a.* bid; 206, 11 *a.* bes foessma; 210, 8 *a.* adrogesta; 234, 16 *a.* ted;—with nouns, 'as, like as [is]'; II. 162, 14 altrum, *a.* a hiarraig; II. 338, 3 mad *a.* sodain; IV. 96, 16; 176, 27; 178, 17; V. 506, 19 nocha n-*amail* tarba.

Amainsi, acuteness; V. 28, 12 ar *amuinnsi* ngaise, 'acuteness of wisdom'; I. 180, 30 froma[d] uptha dus in bud *a.*, 'testing of a charm to see whether it were *operative*'; see also *im-amainsi* [sic corrig. II. 362, 8, 17]; cf. the curious expression, V. 388, 16, is *cu ar amaindsi* na saer-baird uili, 'a hound for acuteness.'

Amairce (?), IV. 300, y *a.* easbodha, q.v., the tr. and the note being of equal value!

Amar, trough, mostly for pigs; V. 154, 20; *amur*, III. 190, z; *omar*, III. 242, 21; *omor*, V. 154, 24; *ombur*, IV. 312, 22; *umbur*, II. 118, 16 con *u.*, 'dog-trough'; *ammbur* indlait, 'trough for washing,' IV. 310, 10.

Am-bescna, non-'bescna,' false-law; I. 254, 8.

Ambotha (?) II. 124, 13 o do· rochtatar ar *a.* cora, 'to a fair *adjustment* (?)'.

Ambuain, not good, of a bad (woman), IV. 62, 15; 64, z, gl., *droch*-ban; cf. O'Dav., p. 60, *buain*.

Ambui, exile; pauper; V. 178, 8 (gl. 182, 4 *ambunad*); 182, 13 (gl. 184, 21 in deoraid); 224, 3 (gl. 226, 4 *roū* ambunadaigh); 228, 3; 260, y (gl. 262, 19 ambunadhach); 340, 17; see O'Dav., p. 59 *búe* i.e. *bunad*; *ambue* i.e. *ambunad*.

Ambunad, (man in) exile, V. 182, 4.

Ambunadach, not fundamental, not original, not wealthy, exile, or pauper, used in gl. *ambui*, V. 262, 19; 226, 4; Cormac's *ni bunadach*.

Amdiriatuige, non-rectitude, tr. 'forced law'; II. 272, y, gl. on *ain-recht*, 14, cf. III. 450, 8.

Amires, non-belief, doubt, suspicion; II. 332, 12 (gl. by *umaras*, 24); III. 38, 21, ma berair *amaires* uirri, cf. V. 158, x madia rucar *amarus* fair, 'if suspicion be brought on him.'

Amlach, Amlaig (?) II. 120, 17 cumscugadh in *amlaig*, removal *of harness*, as if from *amlach*, the harness, *yoke* of oxen.

Amlacha (?), I. 66, 8 tucustar se *suigin amlacha* lais, tr. 'took six *similar cows*' (!), as gl. on 64, 4 tocta se *delechaib*.

Amlaid, so, thus, I. 20, 5; 106, 32; II. 400, z; IV. 228, 2; V. 62, 11; 332, 20; often in the construction exemplified in III. 430, 26 *mas amlaid* frith he ocus a aigid dochum a thighi, 'if he was found *thus*, namely with his face homewards,' with the *anima revertendi*; or without *ocus*, V. 74, 6.

Amles, non-benefit, injury; I. 230, z; 234, 4 *amlus* i.e. *brath*, betrayal.

Amlith, milk-less; II. 122, 13.

Amne, thus; II. 392, z is *a.* a scarad; IV. 104, 5; 108, 1; 112, 17; 148, 24; 150, 13.

Amnert, weakness; III. 270, 2 fis *amneirt*.

Amnus, keen, sharp, irksome; I. 6, x *is a.* dam, 'it is irksome to me'; I. 24, 30 Aithirne *a.*, 'A. *the severe*'; I. 156, 8 *a.* co ngais, 'sharp with wisdom.'

Amra, celebrated; I. 22, 28 (of poems); IV. 106, z asbeir fri daim *amra* scor in tire, [v. tr. !] he says to a party, 'wonderful is the yoking of the land,' by this hint he *really* forbids them, *incoisce doib*, to unyoke their horses, but he does not *say* it in words.

Am-rig (non-patrician), of the Feine grades; V. 466, 18, gl. 470, 10 grada Feine.

Am-rigan, not queen, subject; I. 40, 11.

Amsaine, military service, (deriv. of *amus*, q.v.); II. 356, 24; V. 244, 16 fer bis i n-*amsai*[*ne*?].

Amuga, astray, lost; I. 48, 10; II. 50, 19; 54, 11 amuda, *a muga*, q.v.

Amuig, amuich, outside, [of *rest*, but 'amach' of *motion*]; I. 56, 15 (*amuich*); 192, 17; 242, 19, 20, 21; III. 156, 24 (*amuich*) 264, 3; V. 74, z; 192, 20; in fer amuig, 'the *plaintiff*, the man outside,' I. 118, 9; II. 60, 12; V. 158, 25; IV. 72, y, note; but it seems = *the defendant*, V. 148, 18, 25 (?); V. 162, 10; the *depositor*, 192, 3 *imaig* (opp. *tall*); III. 242, y; *imuig* III. 6, 13 [i.e. before the subject-matter of the contract came into the vendor's possession, note in loc.]; *imuich* III. 332, 23; *imug* I. 242, 17.

Amus, hireling; II. 24, 18 'valet'; II. 26, 3 na *hamuis*, 'the servants'; *gen.* IV. 230, 17 *amais*, 'hired soldier'; 350, 2 *amus*, 'of soldiers'; IV. 338, 1 *amuis* rig, 'king's bodyguard.'

Often with follg. genitive, defining the nature of the service, cf. :—

Amus aen-tigi, 'co-dwelling servant,' V. 72, 25.
Amus coindmeda, q.v., 'soldier of *coigny*,' V. 72, 26, x.
Amus comhuidechta, 'accompanying servant,' (?) II. 24, 28.
Amus deoraid, foreign mercenaries, V. 74, 1.
Amus imacallma, 'conversation-servant,' 'confidant,' (?) V. 72, 24; 74, 16.
Amus lethe, 'body-servant,' (?) II. 26, 5.
Amus mesi, 'butler,' II. 24, 18, 27.
Amus raid, 'confidential servant,' V. 72, 24; 74, 14.
Amus ruin, 'confidential servant,' V. 72, 24; 74, 13.
Amus tathuighi, 'groom,' (?) II. 24, 19, 28; [V. 72, 27 (*amus*) t. ?]
Amus urerghi, II. 24, 23, see *urergi*.
Amus urrud, '*native* mercenary soldiers,' V. 74, 1.

Amus, aim; the act of aiming at, hitting; III. 226, x in duine ba hail leo d'*amus*, 'whom they wished to hit'; I. 192, 4 im *a.* ceneoil do denam de, 'an aiming at, a *questioning*, his legitimacy'; often in phr. *ar amus* (with *gen.*), 'with a view to hit,'= going towards'; III. 412, x dul *ar a.* in con; 420, 1; *ar a.* tigi na ngrad fl.; 456, y *ar a.* na cuithe; IV. 50, 19 berair *ar a.* in rig, 'is brought *before* the king'; 154, 26 *ar a.* in muilind; so IV. 256, 7 where *chuige*, 'to him,' is gl. as *ar a.* in ti, &c., though used after *cuindcestar* (cuige); [but *ar a.* can certainly not mean 'from,' as in tr. III. 332, 23, where the text in H. 3, 17 gives *ma tainic dibad o fine aile ar amus na fine amuig*]; V. 434, 32; 458, 1.

An (?), a trespass of some kind, not defined; IV. 98, 18, but referred to again on IV. 146, 17, as one of the 'man-trespasses,' and tr. 'driving,' *áin*.

Án, noble; I. 68, 12, of fame; IV. 348, 25 of a poet, cf. V. 28, 10; IV. 356, 9 of wealth (?); V. 64, 23 do'm dea *an* ('bright' (?).)

An, followed by *an* or *no*, whether . . . or; II. 118, 1 is 'n-a rogha budein, *an* athg. gaibther; IV. 260, 6 *an* . . . X, no *in* . . . y, where the text III. 344, 6 has *in* . . ., *no* . . .; IV. 218, 24 a rogha, '*n*-imchuairt m., no '*n*-iat na scr. (dobertar doib); IV. 246, x a rogha, *inn*-e a dilsiugh . . ., no, *in*-e, &c.

Án, cup, vessel; V. 406, 20 ard-*an*, as O'Dav. gives, p. 52, *an* i.e. *sithal*, which is the gl. to *aine* tronegc, 410, 21; cf. Cor., p. 3, of the little *cups* for drinking at wells, cf. 'as an ebar uisce na srothan,' O'Dav., p. 52.

An (?), for *ann*, (in that case)? I. 268, 14.

An, def. art.; I. 250, 21 *an* dalai n-ai, O.Ir. *indala n-ai*, 'the one of them'; *an t-*, IV. 226, 11; 232, 15.

An, = id quod, II. 402, 1, 22 [gl. *in ní* 16]; IV. 34, 2; 56, 26.

An, = *a n-*, for *i n-*, in.

An, = *a n-*, their, 'eorum.'

An (?), *am*, *nach am*, 'whenever' (?); II. 338, 18 nach *an be*, where *an* could not stand, if it formed part of the *negative*.

An-, negative particle, before vowel or fh.

Anacal, the act of saving; protection; I. 72, 5 'quarter'; I. 242 21 *anocol*; V. 156, 20 *anocal*.

Anacht, I. 12, 7, see *aincim*.

Anad, the act of staying; stay, delay; technical term for the delay interposed before the distress was forfeited. Acc. to the text, I. 264, 1, there are *four* stays, which are defined as gl. I. 284, 25 as aoine, treisi, cuicthi, and dechmad, stays of *one* day, of *three* days, of *five* and of *ten* days, corresponding to which are four delays in pound (dithmand), of 3, 5, 10 and 11 days respectively; further two (*apad*) notices had to be served (284, 27) on the *debtor* (cintach) and on his *kinsman*-surety (inbleogan), of 5 and 10 days respectively, for *two* distresses could be taken, from the debtor and from his kinsman (284, 5). After the due notice had been served (284, 29, 38), of five* days (re fogra apaid, 286, 7) on the offender, the right (dligeđ) of the pltf. was fastened on the distress (286, 16), and the distress was taken in due form; then came the settled period of the stay (anad), during which the distraint might, according to circumstance, remain still in the debtor's hands or be transferred to a recognized 'pound.' This variation in the period of 'stay' was evidently an innovation from an older custom which prescribed only one stay, namely for *one* day, and also only one *dithim*-period, also of one day.

And indeed originally it would seem that the distress had neither (*anad*) stay, nor (*apad*) notice nor (*dithim*) delay in pound (I. 80, 7); and the later regulations that were probably elaborated in the lapse of time were assigned to Sen, son of Aige, at a *dail criche*, a territorial meeting, of the Three Tribes who then held Ireland (78, 12).

This *five* days' notice, which was allowed the defdt. to give him time to prepare the pledge he should offer, seems to have been supplemented by the *three* days' grace (286, 41) (82, 21), which are prescribed by the gl., in explanation of *urfogra*† *dligid* (264, 17).

* There was further a notice of *ten* days served on the tribe of the dfdt., (286, 30) by virtue of which every man of the tribe (286, 28) was made liable for the debt, if the actual debtor absconded; no further action could be taken till the end of the ten days' notice, of course, to which was added apparently a further period of three days' grace (286, 32), but the distress from the debtor naturally was taken at the conclusion of the five days. There were also certain *anta deithbere*, 'necessary delays,' I. 266, 18 (gl. 298, 10), which consisted in *periods of exemption* or *of proof*.

† *Urfocra* is equated with *apad* 112, 14 (gl. 19).

These 'stays' formed a material portion of the procedure, according to the theory at least, and elaborate rules are laid down, which cannot here be given, bearing on

I. 122, 9 Stays of *one* day.
I. 150, 3 [„ *two* days, in the case of women].
I. 156, 27 „ *three* „ .
I. 184, 5 „ *five* „ .
I. 192, 10 „ *ten* „ .

These are all styled *athgabail ar fut*, 'distresses *on length*,' but they are liable to be turned into *athg. tulla*, '*immediate* distresses,' if the dfdt. does not give the required pledge (*gell*), on the offer of the distraint to him during the time of 'stay.'

If the pledge is given, the pltf. retires with it during the time of stay, leaving the distress with the dfdt., after which he redemands the distress; whether the distress be given, or in default thereof the pledge be retained, in either case the period of (*dithim*) 'delay in pound' begins, during which the dfdt. is liable for all the costs of feeding and tending the distress, and the forfeiture (lobad) commences at the end of the *dithim*-period.

Here then it is obvious that there are two periods of delay, the *anad*-stay and the *dithim*-period, before forfeiture to pltf. begins.

The *athg. tulla* differs from the *athg. ar fut* in having no *anad*-stay (I. 210, x): the distress is not allowed to stay *out* of the pltf.'s hands, i.e. with the dfdt. on stay (212, 7), but is transferred to the pound of the distrainor, where they remain during the *dithim*-period, and during this *dithim*-period all expenses of feeding, &c., fall at once upon the dfdt. (212, 24).

Then follows the classification of the *tulla*-distresses, which have no *anad* (228, 15):—

I. 214, 20 athg tul of *one* day;
I. 230, 3 „ *three* „
I. 236, 24 „ *five* „ [the *most usual*, 250, 15].
I. 246, 19 „ *ten* „

This being so, it is naturally asked, what makes the difference between the two modes of distress, *ar fut* and *tulla*? To this, the gl. (212, 27) gives a categorical reply: the former applies when pltf. and dfdt. are of the same rank; the latter where one of high rank (*uasal*, i.e. a *flaith*, one of the chieftain grade) takes it from an inferior grade (*isel*, one of the *feine*-grade), or as the phase runs, *uasal for isel*, 'high upon low.'

Unfortunately this simple explanation is immediately complicated, 212, x, by the gl. stating that *four* circumstances bring the distress to *immediacy* (tullata), viz., *diglaim set*, *diglaim ndaine*, *uasal* [*do*] *for isel*, and *crich*, (238, 20), in

which the difficulty lies that the word *diglaim* ['gleaning'?] is unexplained; in particular the gl. on *diglaim set*, 'a *diglaim* of seds,' 214, 1 is utterly futile; the gist of the second, the *diglaim* of persons, seems to be the solidarity of a man with his five chief relatives, [father, son, grandson, brother, wife] in respect of the immediacy of a distress; the fourth, *crich*, 'territory,' arose no doubt from the distances to be travelled, which made it desirable to save time when debtor and creditor resided in different provinces.

Anaicditar, IV. 34, 2; 58, 8; V. 308, 17, see under *aicditar*.

Anaig, *anaic*, IV. 362, 24, see *aincem*.

Anaim, I stay, remain, delay, wait; put off; wait; II. 128, 24 *anaid* ind athg. la fer dobeir a forus, 'the distress remains with the man who takes it'; I. 128, 15 cid ar na *anat*, 'why have (the distresses) no *stay*'? II. 52, y[2] dia n-*ana*, 'if he waits'; muna *an*, 'unless he waits,' [v. tr. !]; II. 382, 22 dia n-*ana*, 'if she remains, stays (with him)'; V. 2, 8 ni *anand* sai i son i fodar dogres, acht mad hi cell, 'a sage does not wait, delay [find difficulty, stick?] in the sound, but in the sense'; I. 212, 8 is tall *anas* oca; I. 250, 22 is he a les *anas*, 'it is his benefit that would stop, be delayed'; I. 252, 17 *anfat*-sa, 'I'll wait'; I. 252, 15 *no anfainn*-si, 'I would delay,' gl. on *no ainfaind-se*, 250, 20; *pass.*, I. 252, 18 ro ana[d], 'it was put off'; 17 ma da n-*anta*, 'if it were put off'; see *imm-anad*.

An-air, from the East; I. 20, 4; 26, y.

Anair, name of some metre; V. 58, 7; 68, 10.

An-aircenn, indefinite; V. 368, 10 ón fri *ha*.

An-aithnid, unknown; V. 238, 21 °nig; 248, 24; III. 416, 6 erge con *anaithnig*, tr. 'eye-caps for the *anaithne*-dog.'

Anái, breath; breathing-time; I. 18, y [note[2]]; V. 24, 9 breaths (of metre?); V. 140, x tarluic *anail* doib, 'allowed them breathing-time.'

Anall, from beyond; I. 16, 12 co creitium *a.*, 'from X, *down* to the *time of* the faith'; II. 196, 3 co sin *a.*, 'up to that time'; II. 250, 3 cose *a.*, '(mentioned) up to this'; =of yore, V. 78, 21; 96, 26; 266, 1; of *space*, I. 44, 3 in tan atchid in duine *a.* i n-a dochum, 'when he sees the person (coming) *from beyond* towards him'; I. 286, 13 ni ro fuatuigh a. i, I. 288, 19, 32; II. 52, 21; but on II. 76, 24 it is opposed to *amuig*; cf. the phr. III. 210, 8 aliu ocus *a.*, 'on this side and on *yon side*,' 262, 18; adiu ocus anall, FM. III. 1768, 3; IV. 138, 18 *siu* ocus *a.*, citra et ultra.

Anallud, formerly, of old; II. 94, 8; I. 152, 24 °lot, 27; III. 30, 24 °*lut*.

Anamain, IV. 112, 15 ety. gl. 114, 4 *figi min*, 'fine *interweaving*' (of osiers); O'Dav., p. 85 *fenamain* i.e. *figi mín* i.e. *cur slaiti*, the second quotation being practically our gloss.

Anamain, name of some metre; V. 58, 6; 62, 25; *gen*, *anamnach* V. 58, 8; 62, 27; 70, 3.

An-annaic, not innocent, guilty; V. 126, z; see *ennacc.*

An-arra, not 'arra' goods, goods of a different kind; III. 150, 20 (note in loco); 152, 17; IV. 36, 24 (note[3]); V. 420, 29; 430, 18.

Anās, more than is; III. 312, 12; 498, 10; IV. 156, 12 (*andas*); see under *iná*, 'than.'

Anart, linen-cloth; IV. 318, z (a towel).

Anba, poor person; V. 488, 14, see *ambui.*

An-bal, shameful; IV. 268, 23; 382, 18 (gl. *an-fial*).

Anbobracht, emaciated person, skeleton; I. 124, z (gl. 140, 35 in ben tirig cin sug nirt, 'the shrivelled woman without juice of strength,' but the quotation from Cormac is not found in Cor. gloss.; cf. O'Dav., p. 56, sub '*bracht*' i.e. *beoil* (feoil ?), *anforbracht*, intí i na bi *súg betha* ann-so, 'no sap of life in him'; cf. FM., sub ann. 1114, 'a pest of sickness seized him, and made an *anbobracht* of him.'

Anbot, see *anfot.*

Anbuinne, see *anfainne.*

Ancatar, see *tiecim.*

Ances, see *aínces.*

And, see prep. *i n-.*

Andach, V. 482, 24, see *main-(andach).*

Andasu (IV. 206, 13), see *annsa.*

Anderbara, II. 340, 2, see *derbara, diubar.*

Andeas, *aneas, anes*, from the South; I. 26, y; 28, 2.

Andglondus, crime; II. 168, 5, 7 (*aglonus* !), 9 *anglonus*, quoted by O'Dav., sub voce, p. 53, in utterly unintelligible form, though it makes clear what the word means, viz. *intentional crime*, 'cin comraiti,' which is wrongly tr. (I. 168, 9) as '*without* intention'!

Andgus, purity; V. 458, 23 (gl. *glaine*); V. 24, 1 *enngus*, see *ennacc.*

Andis, (their two persons=) both, see *dias.*

Andiu, to-day; IV. 300, 23.

An-diumsach, not proud; IV. 348, 16.

Andod (?) III. 318, 11 o *andod* co *diles*, tr. 'from *beginning* to end' (?); but the phr. is rendered very differently in I. 294, 9, o *annudh* co *diludh*, tr. 'from *stay* to *payment*' [!!].

Andoin (?) IV. 338, 12, tr. the '*andoin*'-church, [as if *annoit* ?].

Andoit, see *annoit.*

An-domain, poor, boggy (land), not deep (?), V. 250, 6 tir n-*a.*, gl. 252, 1 'marshes and swamps,' cf. IV. 276, 19, tr. '*deep* land, black land and bog'; O'Dav., p. 53 explains it as *ferann ain-ethaim*, adding practically the same gl.

Andsum, see *annsa.*

Ane (?), II. 254, 7 inni olbui · — (?); the text is quite unmeaning, and there is no tr. attempted.

Anechtair, *a n-e.*, 'on the outside'; I. 160, y fer *a n-e.*, 'an extern man,' 'one not of the same tribe'; II. 170, 8 'something *additional*' (?); V. 260, y ambui *a n-e.*, 'exile outside the territory'; V. 248, 32 frisin re, fil *fris a n-e.*, 'during the period that it is *away from* him.'

An-eladain, non-skill, unskilfulness; V. 214, 13 fo aicne eladna no *aneladna.*

An-eladnach, unskilful, of unprofessional persons; III. 320, 8; V. 342, 14; used of *locks, gyves*, I. 110, y when the distress is *mechanically* secured, and not watched by a trained shepherd, &c., II. 76, 10.

An-endge, non-innocence, guiltiness; II. 62, 6 (*aneinge*); IV. 344, 16.

An-eolas, ignorance, I. 32, 13; 42, 16.

Anet (?), occurs twice V. 406, x comdire do cach reacht ro·d·bi difolud *a n-et*, which *seems* to mean, 'every person who is unqualified *to possess them*,' but (?); 410, z.

An-etail, impure (person); III. 34, 2; 36, 14 *anetul.*

An-ethaim, not arable; IV. 84, 10 *anathaim*, '*unprofitable* (land)'; 21 *an-aithim*; IV. 214, 20 *ain-ethaim* (gl. on *ainmin*; opp. *ethaim*, 'arable,' q.v.; used by O'Dav., p. 53 as gl. on *andomuin.*

Anfad, tempest, storm; III. 210, 24 *anfuth*; V. 190, 25; 280, 12 for *a*, see *anfeth.*

Anfhainne, weakness, debility; III. 62, 8 ar *anfhainne*; V. 252, 25 *anb*[*f*]*uinne*?

Anfaitches, want of sense, *a.* ceille, V. 508, 24 (gl. the *lunatic*), as gl. on 19 fal *anfaithis.*

Anfaitech, careless; III. 416, 7, 11, 14 cro con *anfaitig*, 'kennel of a careless (?) dog.'

Anfasta (?), V. 258, 7 araill dib-so, is *anfhasta* dogres; O'D. Supp. gives 'detainable' as its meaning, (quasi *in-fhasta*?).

Anfastaigthi (?), V. 220, 3 *no(ch)an* (?) *fastaigti* cuir flatha aile air, 'the contracts of another chieftain are not binding on him' (?).

Anfeth, not calm, *rough weather*, III. 24, 21 *anfech*, tr. 'their *overcharges*' (?) as if from *fiach*, though it is a gl. on *ainbthine*, 'bad weather.'

Anfine, (not tribe=) extern, stranger, I. 138, 11; V. 244, 9; 438, 21; 462, 4.

An-fír, untruth; I. 254, 11 fir iar n *a.*

Anfírén, unrighteous, V. 472, 17 *τῶν anfiran* [°*rén*].

Anfis, ignorance; I. 2, 19 (?); 246, 23; 262, 2; 282, 18 (gl. *ar anfot*, q.v.); II. 50, where *a.*, *ainches, econnus*, are defd. [note in loco], but 'ignorance' was no complete bar to the fine for illegal distraint, if the illegal procedure was committed by a man "who could have obtained information, if he had

made enquiry," II. 52, 7. The circumstances of the 'ignorance' which protects against fine are exemplified at II. 48, 15 : "he did not know, either

(*a*) that the distrained cattle were *neimed*-cattle ;
(*b*) or, that the distrainee was of too high a rank for him ;
(*c*) or, that the distraint was of greater value than the debt;
(*d*) or, that his law-agent had the requisite status ;
(*e*) or, that too much had been taken from debtor or kinsman ;
(*f*) or, that in the distraint of the kinsman more had been taken to the 'pound' than his own 'honour-price.'"

But see also II. 66, 21 (!), do na nechib is mo is *ainfis*, 'things *least understood*' ; IV. 228, 14, 18 ; III. 114, 19 *gen.*, anfesa ; V. 496, 6

An flaith, one who is not one's proper chief, an outside chief, V. 358, 8 (gl. 360, 10).

An-focal, falsehood ; I. 148, 7, tr. 'an *evil word* [respecting a fault] which she has not,' i.e., *mi-focul* nad fiu fuirri ; II. 34, 2 *anbfocul*, 'deception' ; 9 eric *annfocuil*, 12 ; cf. the explanation given in 13, 18, 26, ar fath fogla *ro foclud* [*ro anfocuil*, *ro anfoclud*] orru.

Anfoille, coarse (works), III. 174, 19 (in note[1]) ; cf. FM. III. 1764, 24 easaonta anbfoill.

Anfolad, disqualification, II. 318, 1, (7) ; 322, 4 ; 324, 7 ; 326, 1, 10, 11 ; pl., *°lta*, 312, 23 ; 318, 27 ; 322, 1, 18 ; 324, 1 note ; III. 60, 17 cach innurbut *anfoluid* ; V. 128, 13 ; misdeeds, IV. 344, 15 ; 352, 9 (pl.) *anfolta* ; II. 234, 21 imsgar fri *hanfolta* aigillne ; 312, 23 cen *anfolta* ; V. 430, 11.

Anfoltach, disqualified ; II. 206, 23 (of a chief) 'indigent' ; 212, 9 (of tenant) 318, 6 ; 322, 1 ; 324, 1 ; 332, 11 ; 336, 29 ; 394, 20 ; V. 434, 3.

Anforluime (?), I. 38, 20 a n-*a*. d' ullmughudh, tr. 'its *crudities* were removed,' as if *anurlam*, q.v.

Anfot, [wrong of] inadvertence ; I. 14, 10 ; 146, 9 ; 176, 18, 25 ; 248, 31 ; II. 2, 4 ; 182, 3 ; 232, 2 ; III. 68, 13 ; 90, 6 ; 364, 6 ; V. 470, 2 ; O'Dav., p. 50, gl. *bet*, 'evil-deed,' or *ecoir*, 'injustice.'

An-fuigell, wrong, bad judgment, V. 442, 27 (gl. *droch-f.*, 444, 27).

Angbaid, trespasser ; IV. 82, 2 '*a*. cach mil a comaiches,' 'every beast is a t. in a co-tenancy' ; it is constantly used = 'wicked, fierce,' &c. [cf. LL. 6 *β* 36 ; LB. 128 *β* 36 ; 131 *a* 22 ; BB. 7 b 13 ; MR. 210 ; FM. 1582].

Angbocht, great poverty ; II. 354, 7 ; 378, 23 ; O'Dav., p. 52, *sub angbach*, distinguishes between int-*uais* (q.v.) and *int-angbocht*, the former as 'what a man had not himself but thought he could get from somebody else,' the latter denoting the state of a person who had nothing himself, and was sure that he could not get anything from anybody else.

'ar, from the West, I. 26, 2 ; 66, 21.

Anig (?), I. 12, 16, see *aincim*.

Anim, soul; life; I. 8, 6 'life for life'; I. 8, 20 (a foreign *soul*?); 36, 8 (*ainim*); 230, 5, 14; III. 448, 26 acht ni eple *ainim* de, 'if his *life* be not lost'; *gen.*, *anma* I. 230, 15; *acc.-dat.*, *anmain* I. 12, 29; 72, 5 *anmain* i n-*anmain* i.e. anacal. Tartar mo tri drinnroisc i.e. roga, "life for life i.e. quarter. Give me my three wishes, i.e. choice," cf. the passage in Fled Bricrend, p. 298, 19 [Windisch, Ir. T.] where exactly the same words appear; IV. 210, 3; V. 208, 12 do gill di-a *a.*; V. 212, 2, 10 udbuirt ar *a.*, 498, 10; V. 264, 13; 314, 17; 428, 4 tir doberar do eaclais ar *anmain*.

An-indell, unyokeable (of animals), only in pl. *anindle*, *ainindli*, V. 404, 26; cf. V. 152, 5 (gl. 154, x na ro·hinnled fri torba, 'that were not yoked to profit,' of animals in the rut, of bulls, boars and rams; V. 250, 17 of an *ar-cu*, 'unset hound'; V. 268, 20 (gl. 270, 6).

An-innraic, impropriety; II. 232, z, II. 236, 18; II. 30, 7 'non-integrity.'

Anís, from below, upwards, III. 210, 22; V. 354, 9.

Aniu, to-day; I. 2, 4; 282, 3; *indiu*, *andiu*.

Anma (?), III. 394, 12 ocath *anma* (?); this reading of R.I.A. N. 35, 5 is given as *a mna* in Eg. 50, 14, but neither is intelligible, and there is no hint in the gll.

Anmain (?), I. 254, 10 main iar n-*a.*, tr. 'property after the *absence of property*'; I. 256, 7 adfenar olcc *anmuinib*, gl. 'evil is repaid to the man that does not do good with his wealth'; see follg. :—

Anmainigim, I do evil (?), only in IV. 222, 7 do cach ni *anmainiges* se i n-a thir.

Anmann (*anmand*), animal; I. 278, 24; II. 76, 6; IV. 82, 2, (ar in cet *anmuin*), 7; 110, 12; gen., *anmann* I. 108, 25; 110, 27; pl., *-a*, II. 76, 7 (*anmunna*, v. tr. !); III. 446, 1; IV. 82, 5; 110, 6, 9, 11; V. 138, 5 (*anmandu*).

Anm-chara, soul-friend; IV. 366, 8; *gen.*, III. 14, 15; 38, 10 do reir a n-*anmcarat*, cf. V. 448, 10.

Anmesach (?), worthy of estimation; IV. 376, 5 *a.* cach mochtaid.

Anmid (?), useless; II. 360, 21 do neoch bes *a.* doib chena, tr. ox or horse and 'whatever is *useless* to them'; but *ainmhedh* is a common word for 'beast,' cf. Nehem., II. 12; Gen. I. 25; Rev. XIII. 1.

Anmolta, II. 324, 1 for *anfolta*, q.v.

Anna, V. 378, 3 ar na *anna* nech, &c., but the gll. here and in O'Dav. p. 54, shed no steady light on the meaning; see the note, V. 379, where four meanings, viz., *dissolve*, *accustom*, *enlighten*, and *anna* itself are given.

Annlann, condiment, 'obsonium,' IV. p. 118, note, 'anything taken with bread, such as *butter*, *sauce*, *bacon*, &c.'; I. 106, 3 *andlonn* (gl. of *butter* or *milk*, 28); IV. 116, 6 (gen., in *annlaind*); V. 30, 18 *andlund*; 88, 14 *andlunn*.

Annlantus, fatness (?); it occurs only twice, and that in text II. 250, 21, tr. its '*fat*'; 254, 1 tinne, *annlandtus* colpaige firinne, tr. 'salt pig the accompaniment of a male-colpach'; unfortunately there is no gloss.

Annoit, the 'annoit' church; III. 36, 1 *andoit* (gl. 11 erlama, 'of the patron saint'), 64, z [v. note[3] and p. 74 note[1]] in, which the patron saint was educated, or his relics kept; 74, 8; 298, 7; *gen.*, -e, III. 14, 27; 66, 13.

Annosa, now; V. 18, 15; 54, 25 *andosa*; V. 150, 22 *anosa*, III. 160, 16; *annis* V. 50, x.

Annsa, difficult, hard, (written *innsa*, q.v.); often in phr. *ni ansa*, 'not hard,' written *nī*, *ni'nsa*; *compar.*, *annsu*, which however is written with final *a*, and so becomes identical with the positive, the *super.*, *annsam*, is often used in nearly the same sense, gl. *annsa em* IV. 162, 1, as in *aithem*, &c.; V. 408, 9; 436, 9; 456, 12; 482, 16.

I. 250, 21 is *andsa* do, tr. 'it is *prejudicial* to him,' (gl. *doilgi* 252, 16; II. 50, 5 *annsa*; 120, 23; IV. 78, 20 do na nethib is *innsa* no is *annsa*, (as gl. on *annsom*), cf. V. 130, 11); V. 2, 7 ni *handsa* son, 'that is not hard,' gl. ni doilgi son; *super.*, III. 458, 12 *andsum* dire treb-dire, 'hardest of 'dires' is house 'dire,' (V. 162, y); IV. 54, 12 is *annsom* [cor la F.] cuir trene, (gl. is doilgi, 56, 19); IV. 78, 4 *annsom* a smachta; IV. 162, 1 *annsom* tairgille ar bechaib; IV. 356, 22 do neoch bes *andsom* do; V. 222, 7 *andsum*, *annsum*, [with a distinction between *andsum*, 'very hard,' and *ecmacht*, 'impossible']; V. 238, 17 gella ata *handsam* slan, V. 250, 1 *hannsom*; V. 290, 18 frithberta ada *andsum* (gl. doilig, 26); V. 312, 1 folaig ata *andsom*; 400, 20; 406, 21; 450, 25.

Annsacht, difficulty; IV. 198, 9, ar *a.*

Annsatus, difficulty; IV. 6, 24 ar *a.*

Annud (?), kindling [= *adnud* ?], see under *andod*; [IV. 166, 8 *annud* occurs, tr. 'steadiness' (?)], cf. *andud n-ane*, of the S. Pauli MS.

Annuic, innocent; V. 126, y, see *endacc.*

An ocus, near; V. 152, 18 *anocus* di, 'near to her,' see *focus.*

An-og, not full, not complete; II. 62, 2 is *anogh* in eric.

Anrad, see *anruth.*

Anrandtar, is divided; IV. 70, 18 (gl. 22, *urranntar*, q.v.)

An re (?), II. 310, 23 (gl. *fir-reib*, y), only in the unintelligible clause na bit abaid tolaig *anreib* obuill, tr. 'so as it was not by an unintentional trick the notice was given,' as an attempt to render the gl., 'nocon ar fuach toltanach neich aile doniat sum an urfocra, no in innarba,- tre *fho-shiubul* obuill ?] isna firreib sin, 'not according to the voluntary word of any other do they make the warning, through under-walking (moving) in those *true seasons* (?), fir-re,' but

neither *anre*, nor *firre* has any gl. The next page gives another reading 312, 7 *tolaich ainreb obaill*, and here *obloirecht* is used in the gl. 9, apparently for *obaill*, though the general gl. is the same, 310, x = 312, 11 ; see *anreid.*

An-recht, unright, wrong ; I. 254, 15 recht iar n-*a.*, gl. 256, 3, nem-diriataidh ; IV. 176, 23 *annrecht* (gl. aimdirgidetaid, 178, 3).

An-rechtach, law-breaker ; *gen.*, *-taig*, III. 464, 12 og-diles cach n-*anrechtaid*, ('forfeited is everything *of*, belonging to ?) a lawbreaker' ; V. 318, 13 nach n-*airechtaig* (?).

An-reid, quite smooth ; V. 28, 9 as gl. on *ansruth*, i.e. anreid, i.e. *fir-*[*r*]*edh* do, 'quite easy for him, &c.'

An-riata, not broken in, untrained ; II. 200, 5 dam *a.*, 'non-ploughing ox.'

Anruth, poet of the second order, next to the 'ollam,' [see IV. 348, 20 ; 358, 19 ; 382, z seqq. ; V. 68, 17, for his status, privileges, &c.] ; I. 44, y ; V. 26, 25 ; 28, 9, 10 [= sruth an, 'noble stream'] ; V. 68, 17, 19 *anrud*, *anrad ; gen. anrada* V. 112, y ; III. 446, x *anrait* (?).

An-saire, bondage ; I. 64, 10 bretha Dorn i n-*ansaire.*

An-scuiche, unremoved, immovable ; I. 48, 16 (co na scuichither di-a gablaib, as gl. on *ansic* ?) ; III. 12 *a.* cach lan-fola[d] ; V. 34, 15 *annscuichthi*, 'in right *of immovable property*' ; V. 208, z *andscuiche.*

Ansic, see *ainsic.*

An-solam, name of some alloy (of silver) ; III. 150, 15.

An-trenn, weak ; IV. 276, 16 cid lir fodla *antrenni*, 'how many divisions of *weak land*' ? three, viz., *antrenn*, *anmin*, *an-domain.*

Ansclithe (?), only in V. 352, 8 secht n-*a.* dligid (?).

Antait (?), V. 462, 14.

Anuas, above ; above mentioned ; I. 14, 1 ; 16, z ; 40, 8 ; 208, 8 ; 298, 5 ; V. 22, 26 ; IV. 112, 20 cloch forru *anuas*, 'a stone *over upon* them, down upon them from above.'

Anunn, *over, to the other side*, hence either *hither* or *thither*, according to the point of contrast ; I. 292, 8 ; 33 o na testuib bis *amuich*, ceimnigid na testa eile *anund* ; II. 102, 1 o suighudh *inunn*, 'from that forward,' [= imach] ; 312, 5 na seotu eirneas *anunn* (?) ; III. 198, z ; 200, 1 rucad *anund*, 'he was brought *in*' ; III. 240, 27 cid berair ind *anunn*, 'is brought *in* into it' ; IV. 2, 22 dul *anund* co hor, 'to go *over* to the border' ; V. 122, 20 tucad *anunn* do'n egluis ; (cf. V. 484, 26 ; 492, 25).

An-urlam, unprepared ; I. 24, 1 (v. tr. ?) ; II. 202, 3.

An-urraid, non-yeoman (?) ; III. 388, 3 tr. 'a fugitive,' unusual, apparently = *deoraid*, 380, x.

Ao-, see words beginning with *ae-*.

Apad, legal notice.* Of these there were *two*, I. 264, 2; 262, 20 'there are two *apad*-notices for every distress'; though in old times *four*, 262, 7; 284, 10 *apad* ar cintach, *apa* ar inbleogain, 'notice on debtor, notice on inbleogan'; 284, 14 on the debtor of the *feine*-grades, a notice of five days [by a feine-grad pltf. 284, 38]; 284, 16 on the tribesman who is *inbleogan* to such a debtor of *feine*-grade, a notice of ten days.

The gl. II. 88, 17 also contemplates only *two* 'apad'-notices, but takes one of them to be the *vagrant's* notice of *one* day, *apad raitig*; II. 88, x, and even that only if he is not expected to decamp, 90, 3, though a little further on it is still further limited, and the *apad raite* 90, 9 is declared to be *no time* at all, if he is an utter vagrant with *no* fixed residence at all, 90, 18. Now the *apad raiti* is referred to I. 284, 33 (v. tr.!), but no definite time is mentioned.

The reason why this *apad* was served is stated (284, 40) as being that the dfdt. should have time to collect his resources, to seek up his absent property. The pltf. has to (*fogra*) 'send warning' to the dfdt. as to the time of apad-*notice*, 286, 5; at the end of the *apad*-notice of five days 286, 15, pltf's. right to the distress was secured to him. That this *apad*-notice might not be denied, a notice of *ten* days was served on the tribe, 286, 21 in the presence of witnesses.

Apaid, see *abaid*.

Apartain, see *abartu*.

Ap, apduine, see *abb, abdaine*.

Apstal, apostle; V. 54, 9; 56, 1 apsdail.

Aptha (?), I. 184, 11 im aithne n-*aptha*, (gl. 188, 24 in athgabail gabur im in ni ro *eplestar* aice, where *aptha* seems referred to √*epl-*, as in item below; II. 178, 17, z, tr. '*aptha*-sheltering of a criminal'; 180, 2 is edh is "*aptha ar trian*" doib, fine in urruid ar a taitt griun, "aptha-sheltering at a third" applies to the tribe of the native in whose land they are; III. 314, 12 i n-*apthaib* baitsaide, tr. 'the *aptha*-gains of a strumpet,' [? *love-charms*, *uptha*, q.v.].

Apta, occurs several times in a law-phrase:—

III. 218, 16	is amail	*oin* (;)	*in baile*	*i n-apad*	
V. 194, 1	amail	*oin*	*a mbla*	*apta*	[gl. on *aithne eich i tres.*
V. 280, 19		*oin*	*i baile*	*i n-apu*	[gl. preceding *oin eich i tres.*
V. 370, 2		*on*	*mbla*	*n-aptan*	

It is evident that the phrase is the same throughout, but it is by no means obvious what it meant precisely: the gl. III. 218, 17 says distinctly *óin i n-inad eipiltneach*, 'a loan in a dangerous [deadly] place.'

* Unfortunately the word 'notice' is used for several technical words in the BL.: 1° for *fasc*, I. 104, 11; 300, x; *fasc* na hathgabala do breith, to give *notice* to the dfdt. that the distress has been carried off, I. 270, 29; (this was twofold 288, 16 fasc frith slicht and f. in tres brethir); 2° for *urfogra*, 262, x; 264, 3 (284, 28=ac, fogra *apa*); [but I. 264, 14, 17 *apad* and *urfogra* are mentioned separately]; in 286, 39 it would seem as if the gl. contemplated the *urfogra dligid* as being the 3 *days of grace* during which the pltf. was bound to wait; 3° *raba*, notice, 298, 25 (spelt *rogha* 266, z), *roba* 298, 27, *robad* 29, 33; 4° *escaire*, 'notice,' III. 448, 16.

Apthach (fine), outcast (from the tribe); V. 186, 6 tar ceand *apaid* fine; V. 224, 5; 228, 5 *roū apthaig*; V. 202, 6 *rīṇ apthaige*; V. 182, 11 *apachaib*; V. 438, 14 tri biada na tuillead *leaptha* na *hapta*, with no help from the gll. as to the meaning.

Ar, conj., for.

Ar, prep., for.
Ar se, said he.

Ar mad, whether, &c.

Ár, slaughter; I. 176, 20 ar-muig, 'slaughter-field'; V. 450, 26 *ar* ciniuil do chur.

Ár, act of ploughing, (*gen.* *áir* I. 206, 17); I. 122, 10 dam fri *har*, 'ox for ploughing'; III. 270, 1 in t-*ar*; mostly in connexion with *buain*, 'reaping,' *ár ocus buain*, II. 280, 13; 356, 22; 366, 19; IV. 374, 11; V. 22, 15;—II. 370, 7 *ar* agus crudh; V. 278, 4 oin eich ag *ar*; 464, 7; 486, y.

Ára, kidney; in the dual form *dia araind* (II. 238, 11, 24 (nn), 244, z; 248, y); *gen. sg.*, *airni* II. 238, y galair n-*airni*; the same form *airne* (*toile*, '*glands* of desire' i.e. *magarrla*, O'Dav., 54) occurs *nom. pl.*, III. 354, 16. But the word seems to occur without inflexion, *sg.*, IV. 166, 6 lestar, tuargaib fear go *ara*, 'a vessel a man can lift to his *loins*,' [instead of *acc. dat. arainn*, MR. 286, 2; *pl. dat.*, *árnibh* Ex. XXVIII., 42, but *árannaibh* Lev. III. 4].

Ara, charioteer; I. 6, 4 *aru*; 70, x; 72, 15; *gen.*, *arad* I. 48, 13; *acc.-dat.*, *araid* I. 72, 19; *pl.*, *araid* V. 108, 19.

Ara, used as *ala*, IV. 140, 29 cach *ara* bl., 'every *second* year.'

Arabaruch, the morrow, next day; I. 120, 27.

Arabi, a word of doubtful origin,* though it is gl. very definitely by O'Dav., p. 51 *arabi* i.e. is ferr: "arabi sétuib" i.e. sét is ferr fhir-bis do na setuibh, a gl. which is given on III. 240, 29 (on *arabi tuath* 23) i.e. is ferr ir-bis ar in tuaith, '*the best who is* in the territory'; the gl. evidently takes *ar·a·bi*, as a cpd. = *ferr fir-bis*, 'best that *really is*,' and so, II. 390, 19 is miach di cacha mis *ara bi* co ceand mbliadna, tr. 'every month she *is with him*' (!) where the gl. 25 has *a fir-bid*, '(in which the separation) *truly is*,' and the same cpd. *fir-bis* is used, 28, for the *rel. pl.*, *bida*, 20. The text of O'Dav. is found I. 274, 3, and no doubt this is the same word, II. 152, 18, y dona bo-eiruchuib *arabi* bo-erúchu, 'to the best *bo-aires*,' where the tr., 'due to the bo-aire chiefs *for their chieftainship*, obscures the symmetry intended, and the rendering of *bo-eire arabi bo-eire* of y, by 'the bo-aire chieftains of *the highest rank*, and *those of the lowest*, is quite untenable, there being

* It is noteworthy that *arabi* is followed by *setuib* in *dat. pl.*: now there is a phr. used in the FM., *araibi do caisl'naibh*, I. 394, 7, 10 [ann. 1264] '*what there was of* castles,' 'all the castles,' *as raibe*.

no mention of the latter. The scale is evidently the following:—

Honour-price of *best* 'og-aire'=fosterage fee for *worst* 'bo-aire,' II. 152, x.
" *worst* 'bo-aire'= " " *middle* " 152, 19.
" [*middle* "]= " " *best* " 152, 18.

where *eineclann in bo-airech medonaig* has been omitted in gl. l. 18 no dono, is *e. i. b. m.* do eiruchuib, &c.

Arach, act of binding, tying, [cf. *bu-arach*, 'cow-*spancel*']; IV. 104, 4; as *inf.* [of *ad-reg-*, to bind], III. 416, 16 **na** fetar d'*arach*, 'which cannot be tied'; but III. 228, 13 *a.* do denam; =security, I. 118, 6 *a.* for so-raith; II. 86, 14 cid *a.* no-s-gabad; IV. 2, 14 *aruch* cirt, tr. 'an *inception* of right';—*gen.*, *araig*, III. 228, 12 fer *a.*, 'a tyer'; III. 412, 19 in cu *araig*, 'the dog that is tied'; 512, 1 lecud a n-*araig*, 'breaking their bond'; *pl.*, *airge* [but I. 260, 15 cetheora *arag*, (*araig*)], (usually joined with *gella*), cf. I. 270, 32; II. 82, 23 targatur g. agus *a.*; II. 138, 8 ni targa g. na *a.*; I. 92, 10 dar gellaib agus *airgib*; II. 70, 28 gan gelluibh gan *airge*; II. 82, 14 tairgsin *τῶν arach*;—O'Dav. p. 55, has *arach* i.e. *urradh*, no *trebaire* [so p. 60, under *bobhan*]: "faill d'feichemain leconn an aruigh do *dírech* tar a cenn," which may be compared with the text given, III. 512, 1 (!).

Aracae, IV. 372, 3^2, 4 *ara cae* borbh ecna, *ara cae* aithech flaith, *ara cae* osor sinnsir, which is gl., *eirgi*, no *ceimnighas* in tí is ó roim in tí is sine as in rigi, &c., 'the younger *rises* or *steps* out of the kingship, &c. before [=out of the way of] the elder.' This is the traditional rendering of the word, cf. O'Dav., p. 52, *aracae*, i.e. *cemniugudh*, cf. *do cae* II. 242, 13 [=dochoid ?], gl. *eirgi*; and prps. *ar·a·cae* proceeds from *ar-cheng-*, to leap over, from √*ceng*, whence inf. *céim*, so that the gl. *ceimnig-* may convey a right tradition, cf. *-cae:-toi* =√*ceng*: √*tong*; if indeed it is anything at all but a perversion of *ar aice*, 'near,' in the sense of 'compared with.'

Arad, IV. 98, 17 name of some (undefined) trespass, (tr. ploughing), 146, 16 *araig* (!); V. 484, 14 *arad* cacha fedna i.e., "the yoke and the plough," but prps. it denotes simply the *ucoden framework* of the wain, *gen.* fem., *araid* 15.

Arada, [a nasal-stem, *acc.-dat.*, *aradain* II. 392, 12; 418, 1, 3; cf. FM. 1573. 1600 *aradna*, 'reins';] condition, 'incidents,' principles applicable to the case, disposition; I. 208, z is *arada* athgabala ar in gell, 'the incidents of distress apply to the pledge'; I. 208, z is i a *haradu*, 212, 29 a *haruda*; I. 290, 19 ar athg. inbl. ata in *arada* sin; [I do not know whether the tr. considered I. 222, 20 as containing this word, see *sarugad*;] II. 42, z *a.* na cuic seoit orro; II. 66, 19 *a.* athgabala orro; II. 420, 7 is inunn *aradu*, 'the same *disposal* of it'; III. 324, y *aradu* athgabala; 340, 24 in *arudhu*, 'the

dispositions'; cf. III. 342, 10, 12 with 446, 3, 4 *a.* scoit cetharda, diabulta.

The word occurs also in connexion and contrast with *frithgnam*, II. 392, 12, 14; 416, 27, y; 418, 1, 3, tr. *implements, ploughing utensils*, (the tr. evidently connecting the word with *arathar*, &c.), where the somewhat analogous case of V. 18, 2 reads *eladu, ealadain*, 'skill': *aradu* = *eladu* (?).

Ar·a·gair, O'Dav., p. 51, i.e. *urgaires* in brathair im a chele.

Aragar, I. 250, 15 see *airgim.*

Ar·a·geil, V. 440, 22, see *urgeilim.*

Araide, [ar ai de] nevertheless; III. 28, 27 [tr. 'therefore' (!)]; 168, 17 [tr. 'it is certain' (!)]; V. 222, 8, see *ai.*

Araigecht, charioteering; V. 108, 28, see *ara.*

Araile, *pron.* other, the other; [some slight traces remain of inflexion, II. 362, 7 *araili, gen.*; II. 388, 15 *arailiu, dat.*; but also I. 8, 4 di-*araili, dat.*; IV. 156, 18 *araili, pl.*; but in general *araile* is unaltered, save a few times into *alaile*; after prep. *co*, the initial *a* is elided, *co'raile* II. 16, 20; 36, 3; after *do, de*, we have *di-araile* I. 30, 25; 146, 32; II. 196, 10; 218, 15, &c.; for *ntr.* 'araill,' see separate entry]; opp. *indala n-ai*, the one and *the other* I. 106, 25; *another* IV. 112, 10²; 230, 3; apparently II. 394, 23 *araile* cuit, '*any* share at all'(?);—*gen.*, I. 94, 9; 262, 9; II. 68, 25; 172, 15, &c.;—*prep.* I. 150, 11 ar *a.*; I. 262, 16 fri *a.* &c.;—*pl.* I. 72, 11 *araile*, '*certain* persons say'; IV. 156, 18 *araili.*

On II. 146, 9 cach dia *araile*, 'every *second* day'; IV. 68, 3; 72, 5 *araile* (gne), = 'otherwise,' 'another case,' 'or else'; written *araill* I. 290, 29; cf. also IV. 184, 11 ni asu *araile*, 'not easier is *the* (?) *other* case,' cf. V. 390, 20.

Araill, *ntr.* of preceding, [wrongly for *araile* II. 138, 21]; very commonly used in phr. *araill dib-so*, 'another group of these,' II. 20, 10; III. 112, 13, [in 14, 15 we have even *araill aile*, 'another *lot*']; V. 178, 14; 198, 9; 258, 6; 296, 22 (460, 17).

Araim, I plough, till; V. 284, y in tan nad n-*air*, 'when he is not ploughing with his father'; III. 128, 10; dilsi in neich *arthair* ann; II. 120, 18² apud nad n-*arrthar* indib; II. 238, 18 *tuar techta* arthair, with its lawful manure which is ploughed in.

Arain, see *airain.*

Arais (?), II. 118, 13.

Arán, bread; V. 64, 19.

Arann, I. 300, 3, prob. for *air ann*, 'upon him in that case.'

Arascuiret (?), III. 16, 30 co neoch *a.*, tr. 'with those whom *they have received* among them,' i.e. acc. to the gl., 'strangers and sea-sent persons': it is gl. H. 3. 18, 381 *a arascuiret* i.e. airet saiges an *airscor*, which is not more intelligible, for *airscor* is undefined: *erscar*, 'carving,' is out of the question.

Aratha (?), II. 128, 2 where text and tr. are alike corrupt.

Arathain, reins; I. 134, 12, one of the seven 'valuables' of a chief; the word *aradhna*, 'reins,' occurs FM. (ann. 1573) p. 1672, 13; aradhnacha (ann. 1600), p. 2198.

Arathar, apparatus for ploughing; IV. 304, 16; 306, x; V. 390, 23 erna *arathair*); the ploughing (itself), V. 486, 22 (?); II. 358, 22; III. 266, 14; 268, 24; 270, 5 (15 tairmesc in *arathair*, prevention of the *ploughing*); V. 32, 6 *a.* co n-a fedhain techta; 44, 14; 88, 8.

Arba, [*gen.*, *arba*; *dat.*, *arbaim*; pl. *arbanna*;] corn; I. 106, 25 aimsir *arba*; I. 134, 13 lesugad ind *arba*; I. 166, x dire do daise *arba*, 'corn-rick'; III. 250, 19 gortaib *a.*; V. 82, 18; 90, 16; 136, 17; 164, 1 (cruadugad *a.*); II. 370, 14, 15 di-a *harbaim*; IV. 98, 14; 306, 9 (*arbaimm*); in II. 390, 18 and 392, 1 it is prob. nomad [*as*] a *harbim* which must be *dat.*, [unless we read *arbunn*, as *gen. pl.*]; IV. 130, 11 na *harbunna*, 'the corn-crops'; III. 264, 8 slainti na tri n-*arbann*; [cf. MR. 100, 15 *arbhana*; FM. ann. 1105, 1138 arbhanna].

Arbadar, bassa (!) I. 12, 19.

Arbar, corn; II. 240, x cid tuige, cid *arbur*, 'straw or corn'; V. 30, 7; 220, 24 (*ur*); 362, 12; 450, 18 (gl. *ith*).

Arbastar, see *arfastar*.

Ar-biathaim, I contribute to the support of, feed; V. 512, 4 flaith *ar'am'biatha* (gl. flaith *biathus* he), 'the chief who feeds him,' but 514, 18 is tualing.....*ar'am'biatha* a flaith, 'he is able that he should feed his chief,' is cuimgech he a flaith do biathad. But 520, 1 *arbiathar* side a flaith, where seemingly the structure is *deponent*.

Arc, see *orc*.

Ar-chanaim, I say, recite; in the phr. *archain* fenechus, 'the BL. says,' IV. 316, 17; 330, 5; 340, 2 (*ar in can*!); IV. 240, 10 *ar a chan*; [*arcastar*, O'Dav. p. 51, gl. cia *fir-dechar* occ ícc fiach in raith].

Ar-chena, in general; I. 26, 16; II. 212, 18; 222, 9; V. 98, 26.

Archocaid [M.], deer-hound; I. 126, 9 im *arrchocaid* techta; O'Dav., p. 51, defines *airchoige*, i.e. cú marbtha aighe, 'the hound that slays deer'; his ety. gl. is, in cú bis *ar caoe foitheda* na n-*aighe*, which is evidently the same as I. 144, 14 in cu bis *ar cae aieeda* [na n*gataide*, tr. 'pursuing thieves'], no na n-*aigi*, but *foithed* = *aieed* is not very plain; perhaps O'Dav.'s, in cu *fastaigthe*, the dog that stops, pulls down, the deer; III. 412, 18 in t *arcoicid* techta.

Ar-cu, chained hound; V. 250, 4 (gl. 17 in cu bis ar in arach, 'the hound which is on the chain'); III. 446, 27 marbadh *in arcon* anraith; II. 118, 16 athgabail *arcoin* (!); I. 126, 9 im *archoin* (gl. *cu araig*, 144, 12).

Ar-cuillim, to forbid; III. 62, 5 acht in *arachuille* cleircecht, [text has *ma rachuille*], (gl. *ani archuille*, 'what clerkship forbids'); IV. 302, 4 lepaid *arcuile* liaigh, 'a bed which a physician forbids'; V. 166, 1 treba *ar-a-cuille* coir urnadma (gl. agus is urcuillti do reir coir); V. 266, 19 foruis

ar-a-chuille coir n-athgabala, 'seven residences (pounds) in respect of which the law forbids the right of having a distraint carried into them'; cf. V. 132, 1 morseisir *arcuile* coir urnadma, 'seven persons to whom the law forbids the right of contracting marriage,' quoted by O'Dav., p. 69, *cuille*; V. 160, 1 treaba *ari-s-cuille* coir urnadma aithne, 'houses in which law forbids the right of making a valid deposit'; cf. II. 250, 2 tri meich bracha cen ón cen ainim *ar-a-cuillin* eric do flaith, (gl. 13 *urchuillter* co na bia eric, tr. 'it is prohibited that the chief shall have 'eric,'' whereas the tr. reads, 'three sacks of malt without blemish *which would incur* 'eric'-fine to the chief.' In fact the verb is *ar-chelaim*, which means 'I take away,' '*aufero*,' '*eripio*,' cf. Ml. 18c, 2; 19a, 2; 21c, 12; 26b, 19; 27b, 11; 28c, 5; 31a, 13; 36b, 2; 38a, 13; 49a, 8; 57a, 2, &c.; but cf. also the noun (*bith-*) *erchuiliud* V. 420, 10; cf. O'Dav., p. 69, *cuille* i.e. *urcuillti*, with quotation referred to above.

Arcuirethar, IV. 324, 7 *arcuirethar* a cheliu cur, tr. 'he binds his tenants as to engagements'; O'Dav., p. 53, has the gl. *arcuirethar* i.e. *fothaighther*, go *fothaigand*, that the 'anad-' stay of the distress *supports* (?) acc. to the nobility of every one whose protection is pleaded in the case.'

Ard, high; I. 2, 3 Rath Guth-aird; compar., *arddu* IV. 304, 4, cf. II. 12, 4; *airde* I. 10, 10; 58, x; 278, 15; III. 142, 10; V. 24, 27; ard-, *aird-*, often in cpds., [see under the nouns]; e. gr.:—

Ard-aire, high 'aire'-chieftain, V. 402, 21.

Ard-án, high (tall) vessel, (cup), V. 406, 20.

Aird-eibe, see IV. 170, 13, but cf. V. 146, 17.

Ard-flaith, high chief, V. 446, 23.

Ard-manach, high monk, V. 498, 3.

Ard-mes, arbitration by neighbours, IV. 94, 26, O'Dav., 48:—

Ardmes (i.e. doich) i.e. *toimdiu*: "ni fortreisi aeth aonur ardmes il-mile n-Eirenn," i.e. ni treisi toimdi na sochaide oldas luighe n-aonfir.

Ard-neime, I. 246, 20, see *nemed*.

Ard-rennaig, planets, I. 30, 4.

Ard-rig, I. 2, 3; 10, 3 ard-*rach* (?) *gen.*, tar tiuma n-ard rach.

Ard-slechta, O'Dav., 52, i.e. ard-follus.

Ard-timceall, see IV. 170, 17.

Ard-thimna, IV. 44, 5, public testament.

Ard-treichem, II. 238, 18, high rich land.

Ard-urchar flesca, V. 136, 18.

Ard-ugdor, I. 22, y.

Ar-dalaim (?), I make an assignation; V. 272, 7 ben *ar-a-dala* fer cuice, gl. 274, 22 ben *dalus* fer cuice.

Ardarc, II. 88, 21 ni fil *a.*, tr. 'has no *privilege*'; *ardarc dligid*, tr. '*established* law,' I. 66, 14; 252, 25 'good law,' III. 86, 3.

Ardibdai, see *airdbenim*.

Ardmad, for *armad*; 'whether it were,' IV. 4, z.

Ar-do-naisc, IV. 346, 16, 17 'he binds.'

Ardrac (?), I. 192, 21 *a.* muige (?).

Are, I. 128, 12, see *faire*, 'watching.'

Arecar, IV. 356, 6 *arecar* in cach rainn, tr. '*he composes* [!] in every department'; prob. only *airegar*, 'he is bound.'

Arechta (?), or *cacha rechta*, in gl. ety. IV. 122, y on *aesdrecht eisrechta*, q.v.

Ares (?), I. 254, 28 techtudh fiach *ares* reme so, tr. 'debts which were hitherto withheld,' as from *airisim*, or a form of *tarthus*, q.v.

Ar-faemaim, I assent; II. 316, 6 ni *ar-a-faema* flatha (!), tr. '(what) the chief has consented to,' gl. 11, ani *fir-faomus* in flaith; V. 272, 7 ben *ar-a-fuim* imurfhis do chind a ceile, gl. 274, 19 ben *fir-faemhus* feis humar [=imarbus]; prps. III. 76, 9 *arfaemus*, who consents, &c.; V. 452, 16 *arfaim* i.e *fir-*[*fh*]*-aemaid* cach aen i n-a comlebaid.

Arfastur, II. 48, 4 co n-*arfastar* doib cu dechmuide, tr. '(no distraint) until a delay of ten days has taken place,' gl. has cu-ra *taisbentur* doib, 'until *it is shown* to them,' &c.; cf. co n-*arbastar* doib, 48, 4, where it is tr. 'until *they are waited* upon' (!); cf. V. 442, 21 co n-*arfastar* doib, where also the gl. is 444, 8 co *taisbentar* doib he; [cf. SG. 211a10 is éccen co *ndarbastar* inne ind-i fris-a-samaltar, it is necessary *that there be shown* the meaning of the person with whom the comparison is made, 'illorum ad quos referuntur demonstrationem habet']; see *tarfas*, *tairfen*.

Arfenar, a good example of the difficulties of a glossary: II. 124, 1 reads "*ar fen ar innd chun dithma*," tr. 'the seds *are collected* at the end of delay in pound,' and the gl. is equally uncertain, 13, o *do'rochtatar* ar *ambotha* (?) *cora amail mbeidi a huidi*; but now the latter part is obviously identical with II. 18, 2, where we read "*ar fedur in dicinn dithma*," tr. 'where (the distress) is kept *until its forfeiture is determined*'; that this is what was intended is shown by the gl. on another passage, II. 16, 20 *arfeadhur in dicinn dithma on tathma* [*i'n trath*|*co raile*, where *arfeadur* is rendered *athairgightur*, just as *adfenar* in II. 310, 4], 'the seds *may be brought*' to a pound, &c., 22, but where the subsequent lines l.c., 24, 25 have *a thorochtar ain bethai corai ainuil beti a nidhe*, tr. 'to allow him additional time on account of his liability' (!!) i.e. the gl. on II. 124, 13. Obviously *arfenar* is a vox nihili.

Arfuduu II. 16, 20 (gl. *ath*[*t*]*airgightur*, 22, which is the gl. given II. 2, 7 on *segar* athgabail; it occurs again II. 18 1 and is evidently *intended* in II. 124, 1 where it is *arfenar*, q.v. The same verb *fegar* occurs II. 10, 24 *feaghuir* foruis, tr. 'let the pounds *be considered*,' but the gl. is the same as for *arfedar* viz., *athtairgither* II. 10, 26; again the same gl. is found II. 16, 11 on the textual *seagair*, but only [ ] *eagair* is given (!!) I. 118. In fact this word also is a *vox nihili*!!

[The matter edited II. 124, 1 is no text at all and should not have been given as such. It will hardly be believed but in fact nobody seems to have *realised* what H. 3, 18 *is*: it is at this point, p. 377, a mere *collection of glosses* of some person going through the Senchus Mor and *taking them in the order of their occurrence*, ex. gr. :—

H. 3, 18	p. 380	andiculretar	SM. II. 284, 23;
	380	smachtetum	II. 320, 4;
	380	arfenat anfilta	II. 322, 4;
	380	tinol cua	II. 358, 3;
	381	de roachaib	III. 6, 25;
	p. 381	arascuiret.	= III. 16, 30.

In this manner we refer back to p. 377, where we have

slan cach didiu	= II. 2, 2;
arfen ar innd chun	= II. 16, 20.

Therefore, the *previous* notes on the same page 377, must be found in Vol. I. SM. They are of course simply the I. 288, 7, and the chaotic '*text*' of II. 124, 5 (is dennti) *dos*. *Foxla* is of course *dofoxlu*, &c., I. 290, 29 (!!).]

Arfenat, II. 322, 4, 14 *arfenat* anfolaid flatha fuillima, 'chief's disqualifications take away interest,' gl. 14 *aitirimdibit*, obviously a form of *airdbenait*; O'Dav., p. 90, gl. under *fen* i.e. *itirimdibe*, quotes this passage, and gl. it by *iterdibat* and *do'imdibdat*, [cf. *timdibe*, *timdiben-*].

Arfocraim, I warn, give notice; III. 224, 3; 266, 8 acht *arfocra*, 'provided that he gives a warning,' (gl. 266, 9 acht co nderna *urfocra*).

Ar-fo-emaim, I receive, cf. I. 156, 26 *ar* na *ro-foet* (?).

Ar-fognaim, I am serviceable to. How little is known of text or tr. at times may be gauged by the follg.: II. 350, 14 *arfogni techt* do muig, tr. "taking possession of land, &c., requires proof" (!), but II. 404, 7 *arfogni teach* do muig, tr. 'a house is of essential service to land,' which is obviously the meaning; cf. IV. 214, 7, 8 treb oc na bi usce *ar-da-fogna*; V. 318, 18 dia facba duine *ar-a-fogna* di-a eiss, 'if he leaves a man behind him whom he *should aid*, gl. 320, 4 ricc a leas a fognam, 'who *needs* his services'; 124, 17 im ocht mbullu *ar-a-fognat* muillond, tr. '8 parts which *constitute* the mill,' (gl. bis ac fognam 140, 13); V. 364, 1 secht ngabala *ar-a-fognad* brethemnacht an betha; cp. LU. 57 a 14 scurit and ocus *arfognat* doib.

Arforcongraim (?), I order; V. 142, 15 nocha n-arforcongrais, [? *n'arforcongrais*, 'thou hast not ordered.']

Arfuirglim, I testify; II. 124, 21 *ar·u·fuirgled* a tiachtain, tr. 'they bear witness to its coming.'

Arg, famous; I. 134, 9 sechta seotu airech *eraim narg*, tr. 'the seven valuables of the chief *of noble bounty*' (?); V. 230, 14 gaire im aisneis *n-arg* (?).

Ar-gabaim, I arrest, capture; IV. 336, 9 *ar*-itn-*gaib* i roi, 'he captures him on the battle-field'; see *irgabáil, urgal.*

Argain, injury, (*masc.*) I. 178, 21, 24, x, see *orgain.*

Ar-gairim, I prevent; I. 50, 27, 28, 29, 30 *argair, ar-a-gair, ar-a-gairet*, 'which prevent(s)'; (gl. *a. urgaire*, also given by O'Dav., sub *aragair*, p. 51); at I. 182, x in fer as a cin *argair* ann, 'the man whose default he sues in the case,' should be *adgair*; *t-pret.*, V. 434, 1 *ar-ro-gart* P. inna hindsa so, gl. 436, 8 ro-urgairistar, as O'Dav. on our text gives, p. 53, *adrogart* i.e. ro-*urgair*; V. 420, 10 fer *do·airgair* a bith-*erchuiliud*, where the two words correspond, the *archuiliud* determining the *ar-gair.*

Argais, instruction (?); V. 364, 17 felmac fri re *na argaisi.*

Argamaind, argument; II. 218, 18 in rath *a.*, tr. 'the stock *account.*'

Argat, see *airget.*

Argesatar, they begged; V. 366, 1 ceni *argesatar*, gl. cin co'r *fir-guided* iat ind, *√ar-gess-*, but the other gl. has cin co *airgetar* ortha e.

Arí ísiu [sic], IV. 218, 4 do shaeraib *arí ísiu*, with the translation, 'to the artisans *who superintend*'[!]: it should be *a rí Ísu*, 'o King Jesus'!

Aridisi, again; II. 384, 9; IV. 272, 9; V. 200, 5; 258, y; 446, 20, see *arís.*

Aridsisit, IV. 362, 24 cach duine *aridsisit her* [sic], tr. 'every person *who sees*, (and who does not protect him); it should be *ar(-id-)sisither*, 'who stands still'; [cf. *arasissedar*, Ml. 51b 13]; it is O'Dav.'s (p. 51) *arsisither* i.e. *tairisi*, 'their sin *rests* on them,' cf. IV. 114, 27 dia n-*aristar*?

Arinne, V. 518, 1 (ar *inde* 'meaning' ?), or is it only *arinní*?

Ar-in-ní, 'for the reason that,' because, I. 254, 16.

Arís, again; I. 76, 27; II. 98, 10; 310, 27; 338, 23; III. 382, 10; V. 222, y.

Ar-labraidtar, V. 436, 13 *ar·do·l.*, gl. bis ac urlabra tar a cend, 'who speaks on its behalf.'

Arlen, only in the phr. 'bes airbernach airilliud, *arlen* a leth,' V. 50, y; 70, 21, and rendered '*loses* his half' (?).

Arm, gen. *airm*, arm; weapon; I. 122, 9; V. 134, 1; 238, 20; 418, 2; I. 268, 6 claechlo *airm*; V. 174, 11 cuite *airm*; 278, 3; 318, 14 fear *airm* deirg; pl., *airm*, 'implements,' IV. 76, 2.

Ar-muig, see *ár.*

Armuig, I. 66, 27, see *maid-.*

Arnach, food, victuals (?), IV. 76, 4, 6, note[1].

Arnaisc, see under *fornaisc*.

Arneat (?), IV. 326, 17 *arneat* corus, tr. '*he makes* corus-arrangements,' apparently a sort of *do-net* speculation (?), cf. also II. 284, 24 nadi n-*airniut* [nad-idn-arnet]; V. 438, 25 tuisech cacha fine *ar·a·nithead* feib ocus bescna (gl. *ur-naide* (?) 440, 11); cf. *arneut* 'expects,' *arneithet* 'expectant,' Ml. 39d 25; *ar*-ut-*neithius*-sa 'sustinui te,' 46d 14; *ar-a-neter* 42c 23, &c.

Ar-oslaicim, I open; III. 38, 9 mac *arosloice* broind a mathar (gl. *fuatuaslaicend*).

Arra, I. 250, 4 in trin do'n *a.*, tr. 'the third of *the sum* due'; II. 92, 8 leth-*a.*, tr. 'half *security*'; O'Dav. has two entries, p. 48, *arra* i.e. *eraluadh* i.e. luach bess mó, 'price that is greater,' and p. 50 *arra* i.e. *eric*; but it is defd. in III. 150, note[1], "*arra* means the thing itself or a thing similar to what was injured, stolen or destroyed; *anarra* means a different thing, as e.gr. a horse or a cup in place of a cow." III. 150, y in t-aen *arra* airgid, 'the one *arra*-article of silver'; 150, 12 aen *arra* i leth-cumail, deide i cumail, treide i cumala i.e. if the fine be a half-cumal, it may be paid in one and the same *arra*, viz., either cows *or* horses *or* silver; if it be a *cumal* it may be paid in *two arras*, either cows and horses, *or* cows and silver; if the fine amount to several *cumals*, it may be paid in three *arras*, in cows and horses and silver, i.e. one-third of each; but in the cow-*arra*, the *third of cows*, there is to be one-third of *ploughing-oxen*, which are *anarra*.

But now there is a law maxim III. 152, 1, 24 *forreth arra anarra* 152, 17 *foreith* a. an.; [IV. 36, 24 *for raith* (sic) a. an., tr. 'it is *upon the security of*' (?), (see also 36, x; 58, 4)]. This is exemplified in the distinction between *eric* for damages and *eric* for bargains and contracts: the latter was to be paid all in *one kind*, the former might be paid in *different kinds* in order to facilitate the dfdt.'s payment of the fine: this then was a case where *foreith arra anarra*, 'species A *succours* species B.' Thus IV. 38, 3 seqq., if the dfdt. had object A when he made the contract, and that object passed away from him by necessity, i.e. when he thought he could pay by the *arra*, but had lost it, he is allowed to substitute the *anarra*, "a logh di-a chind," 'its price for it', [which the tr. absolutely renders *he is forgiven the value* (!)]; if it was by other than sheer necessity, he cannot substitute the *anarra*, but must get and pay the *arra*; cf. V. 420, 28.

[In the language it is vaguely used = 'property,' *Lnaj* C, 198, 3; Deut. XXI. 14 arradh.]

Arracuir (?), V. 454, 15.

Arrachta, see under *airgim*, [√ad-reg].

Arrachta (?) in the expression *airmiten a.* occurs several times, but with no gl. to explain its meaning exactly, see *airmitiu*.

Arric, see *airec*.

Ar-ro-et (?), he took, received; I. 156, 26 *at roet*, no, ar na *ro-foet* aigi. O'Dav., 54 has *atroat* i.e. *ro·aititnigit*, but the meaning would scarcely suit here.

Arrtann (?), II. 110, 17 amuil do·s·*arrtann* (?), prps. connected with *tuartheit*, &c.

Ar-saig-, it *comes up to*, accumulates, incurs; II. 76, 13 *arsuig* foigelt, gl. *tairisig* f., 'expense of feeding *rests* on it, accumulates on it'; perhaps here II. 2, 5 *arsuig* fiachu cach n-indliged, 'every illegality *comes to* (?), *incurs* fines'; II. 134, 12 (132, 16) *arsuid* trichu mbuair, tr. '*amounts* to thirty cows'; II. 136, 4 *arsuidi* slan (?); II. 300, 21 foegium cin innarba *arsaig* aithgin, '*incurs* restitution,' gl. 27 *tarrustur* aithgin, (cf. *tairisid* above). O'Dav., p. 48, glosses *arsaid* i.e. *dighal*: 'arsaid ni dicinn,' see under *saigim*.

Arsanta, arsata, ancient; I. 282, 25 eg *arsantaib*, 'among the ancients,' v. 36; II. 94, 8 do reir na n-*arsanta*; V. 84, 11 na n-*arsata*; 212, y *arsatan* (?), 284, 15.

Ar scuirim (?), ar-a-scuiret, III. 16, 30, 'whom they accept into the tribe.'

Ar-slaine (?), tr. 'present health'; IV. 302, 4 (*l nert-slainte*).

Art, head of a tribe or family; III. 22, 22; V. 224, 12.

Arta, wall; fence; IV. 4, 17 teallach tar *a.*, gl. 20 tar *clad*.

Artatacha (?), V. 220, 22 note, see note[b], p. 221, prob. some error for *laracha*, 'mares.'

Ar-tet, *it goes upon, goes for*, IV. 176, 26 *artet* a cinaid, tr. 'its crime *will pass away*', (gl. 178, 9) ata dil in cinad ann); but now it occurs again on 178, 11, *artet* a fiach, tr. 'it *shall pay* the fine'; and at 178, 16 *artet* sochaide cinaid n-oenfir, tr. 'the many *become accountable* for the one'; the first passage means 'the animal (by its death) *goes for, stands for, has satisfied the penalty of*, its crime'; the second, 'that whole hive of bees *is forfeited for* the fine incurred'; the third is plain.

Ar-tuaisim, I perceive; V. 272, 5 ben *ar-a-tuaisi* a sleith, (gl. 274, 9 ben bis i n-*urtuasacht* a slethe, see note[b], p. 275.

Aruin (?), II. 250, 22, apparently tr. 'of its weight' (?).

Arus, habitation, dwelling; I. 212, 16, as gl. on *forus*, cf. II. 10, 26; III. 270, 31; 284, 32 '(a fixed) residence'; V. 268, 15 a legal 'forus'-pound; *gen.*, I. 104, 29 co n-inde *arais*.

Arusc, stipulation, always in conjunction with *acht*; II. 342, 22 fri *acht* ocus *airesc*, '(given) for a specified purpose'; II. 352, 8 can *acht*, can *aireasc*, 354, 23 *arusg*; V. 276, 18 *acht* ocus *a.*

Arustar, IV. 240, 9 mana *a.*, (gl. 242, 6 mana *tartaither*, 'if he is not caught,') v. 242, 2 (?), 240, 7 co *na*[*a*]*rustar*, see *tarrustar*.

As, prep., out of, from.

As, growth, produce (= milk), [used by Cor. p. 9, sub *cich*; and also by O'Dav., p. 105, as gl. on *melg*]; II. 196, 7; 376, 2; 388, 17; V. 500, 20; 484, 20 (crosan in *asa*); see *ass*.

Asa, IV. 308, 11, see *usa*.

As, shoe; I. 300, 22 dlui n-a *asa*, 'wisp of his shoe'; IV. 148, 19 da ban-*asa*, 'of two woman's-shoes,' 20 da fer-*asa*; IV. 314, 6 direnar dag-*assaib*, 'it is paid for by good shoes,' [cf. FM. 1589 *leath-ass* of a single shoe]; cf. O'Dav., p. 96 *hais* i.e. *broga*; also in Cor. p. 20, sub *fual*, dochotar ar n-*asai* hi fual.

Asait, parturition; I. 180, 23; [cf. II. 390, 27 *ban-deoraid asait*, ['woman-stranger (in) childbirth' (?)], but the tr. *seems* to take the word as meaning 'which is due,' prob. as if from prep. *as*.

Asairg(?), V. 440, 22 ni techta on na *hasairg*, where the gl. (442, 5) apparently suggests *ar-seirc* in some form, with its *uasal-sercach* leis, for *uasal* is used to gl. *as*, and therefore *serc* seems to be intended = *sairg*, *serg* (?).

Asatlui, IV. 332, z see *aslui*.

Asaim, I grow, am produced, arise from; III. 48, 18 mad orba *asaid*, tr. 'if it be land *that grows it*'; I. 36, 10 errlaime *asas* do'n iarraid; I. 190, 6 in *asus* o na cethraibh; II. 198, 22 is ar fuiririud beo-dilsi *asas* o sein; II. 406, 29 in compeirt *asas* do'n comrac; III. 126, x cach neich asas o thir; V. 220, 24 fearann as a n-*asann* cach arbur can frichnam; II. 406, x da n-*asa* coimpert uathaib; II. 416, 23 olaind *ra-as* orro, 'wool that grew on them,' cf. V. 408, 18 cna *asas* air, 'a tree on which nuts grow.'

Ascnaim, I approach, visit; IV. 366, 13 nad n-*ascnai* sacarbuic, 'who does not go to the sacrament'; I. 182, 23 ar a n-*ascnai* cach a n-apad, gl. cu ra-*huasal-indsaigid*, or cu ra *uais-gnia* cach for a tabair &c.

Ascnam, the act of approaching, visiting; IV. 278, 29 mad bothur slige do *a.* geilestair, 'a road for *getting to* a pond'; [as to IV. 28, 6 "raitech *ascnama* methais," cf. V. 244, 17; 248, 24, and see under *raitech*]; cf. O'Dav., p. 50, *asgnam* i.e. *imthecht*.

Ascongair, he gives notice; I. 128, 23 *a.* do'n tuaith.

As-com-renaim, I pay; [see *as-ren*, and its perf. *as-rir*]; IV. 322, x *ascomren* tar a cenn, 'he pays for them'; [IV. 326, 3 *atcomren*]; V. 340, z *iscomren*; V. 228, 13 cipe *as-do-comren*, 'whoever pays them,' V. 182, 7 cidhbe *as-do-comra*; *redup.* perf., V. 348, 6 conid Conall ciado-*escomrair* (*ceta-ascomrir*), 'who first paid', cf. O'Dav., p. 81, and 82 (quoting this passage) *escomrad* i.e. ic fiach 'conid Conall *ciata escomrad*'; V. 348, 7 *ascomrair*, (gl. *comeirnestar*); V. 348, 8 *ascomrenur*, 'is paid.'

Ascria, he purchases, IV. 322, 18 in an unintelligible paragraph, though *ascria* is possible enough, see *crenaim*.

Asdell, elbow; III. 350, 19.

Asinedat, V. 58, 2, see *aisneidim*.

As-in-gabaim, I take off, lessen, diminish; I. 62, 24 fer dono ci-*asingba* as a grad (cf. V. 516, 26), 'though he *fall out of* his grade, *come short* of its qualification,' a quotation given by

O'Dav., p. 99, sub *ingaibh* i.e. *bearar as*, adding, darlium-sa ata f. d. c. as a g. o'n ceill sin, 'I think in the passage f. d. c. &c. it is used in the same meaning': II. 110, 14 acht ci-*asingbat* anta, 'provided that *they lessen* stays': V. 516, y ci-*asingba* in ben as a mamaib, (cia *eisingbaid* 518, 10); V. 496, 2 [illegible] fir fithiu, gl. *eisingbaider* de, and *berthar as* na tige fithe, just as in O'Dav., above.

Aslaigim. I urge (on), require (of), enjoin: II. 96, 13 nocha n-*aslaigthunn* diged for X; I. 52, 10 amhuil *aslaigfes* Dia a tabairt.

As len to cleave, adhere to: prps. intended in IV. 322, 18 *ascria* no *astlia*, when the *-cria*, suggests *-lia*, as if *as-do-lia*, *as-id-lia* (?).

As lenaim. I defile; [A] *as-lèn*, [Z] *èilln-*, q.v.; IV. 318, y nach sal *aslenna* ainech duine, 'every foulness that defiles a person's honour'; V. 230, 3 co n-*aslenand*, so that the nickname *defiles* (?), [or *cleaves* to him?].

As lui. he absconds, evades; [A] *aslùi*; [Z] *èla-*; the root is prob. the same as found in *luid*, he went, *do luid*, &c.; cf. also below, *as-ro-lui*, *èr-l.*; the only [A] forms in use here are *aslùi*, *as id lùi*, and *aslùiset* I. 64, 3 [A] *aslui*: I. 214, 22, x, y, *aslui* coir, feile, comalt; II. 22, x mac *a.* gaire; IV. 184, 16 [so prob. II. 18, 3 *islui* cert;] IV. 242, 15 *aslai*; IV. 184, 16 *a.* a cain lanamna; V. 182, 11 mogha *islui ar* a flaith, (cf. V. 224, 4 *aslui*; 228, 4, 17; 260, 18; 290, 21, 21); IV. 336, 13 *as-id-lui*, tr. 'a people that *has revolted*,' but *asatlui*, IV. 332, 2; *pl.*, *asluiset* I. 64, 3 (gl. 66, 2 ro *elasatar*); [Z] the base *èl-*, has given rise to what is practically a new root, *elaim*, q.v.

Asodain. 'in that case,' V. 256, 22; 148, 2; 224, 14 *isodain*, see *sodain*.

As renaim. I pay; pay for; *give out* ('seds' in stock): [A] *asrèn*; [Z] *èren*, *èirn-*; *present* stem *ren*, it is not found in perfect tense, but the verb possesses a *redup. future*, *rire*, and a pass. *rirtar*.

[A] 3 sg., *asren*, [*asrean*], I. 116, 15 a diabul; 148, 23 fiachu; II. 384, 2 log-nech; III. 110, y aithgin; 156, 3 ni na torgaib; 156, 5 a cinaid; 202, 2 aithgin; 458, z eneclann; IV. 102, 14 ag; 106, 14 fogeltad; 106, 25 is tu-sa *a.* in cathaig; V. 182, 6 erca; 228, 6 indrud etechta; 254, 3 fiach, 256, 28; (466, 7, 9 *a.* tri seotu); -III. 156, 7 *as-id-ren*, 'pays for it', (gl. 17 ernes na fiachu); cf. V. 142, 6 *is-it-ren*; V. 466, 4 *adren* (?); 3 pl. *asrenat* IV. 242, 13 cinta; V. 228, 1; IV. 106, 24 *asrenad* caiche;—III. 150, 12 a meic, ar a teiser fiachu m'*asrea*, tr. 'how fines *should be paid*,' but it certainly is not a *pass.* form; gl. has co raib a breth acat na fiacha amail *cruaibha*, 'though thou shouldst *pay*'; 3 *fut.*, *asrir*, I. 136, 11 *a.* boin ocus aithgin, [cf. *asririn-sa*, I shall pay Wb. 18d;] V. 370, 13 *atrire*, 'he shall pay (a fine)' (?)

Pass. pres., *asrenar* I. 92, 4; 164, 24; II. 324, 2; 326, 15; 332, 16, [where gl. 30 has the usual form *eirnigther*, tr. 'the right *is ceded*']; 352, 1; 374, 20; 376, 1; 402, 1, 3; 404, 15; III. 156, 6; IV. 94, 10; 126, 21; cf. also the forms *asreanidar*, IV. 104, 20, 21, 23; 124, x *asreanadar*; V. 210, 1 *asrenaiter*; and the curious *asrethar* of II. 126, y; *fut.*, *asrirter* II. 396, y is ed *asrirtar* do de, (gl. *eirniter*); III. 212, 13 *asrirter*, (*eirniter* eric ann); [cf. is doib asrirther lóg a pecthe, Wb. 1c].

[Z] pres. 3 sg., *èren*: III. 156, 4 nad *eren*; V. 176, 3 co n-*eiren* fine a gu-scel; [III. 464, 4 is e *ineren* ní as di-araile; IV. 102, 12 dus cia da lina *aneren* do alaile as, where the prefixed *in-* is not very intelligible, (cf. II. 282, 6 naid *inrean*); *pres. subj.*, II. 264, 2 muna *eirne* seotu; *pl.*, *eirnit*, IV. 170, 8; V. 138, 24; (*subj.*) II. 196, 22 mun *ernit*; [cf. also the curious *erennat* (?) I. 122, 8; and IV. 102, 17 *an-eirined* (?); *relat.*, *ernes* II. 316, 18, 22; 310, 25; 312, 3, 15, [in the sense of *giving* 'seds' in stock]; III. 156, 9, 11, 17;—*perf.*, *eirnestar*, II. 282, 10 mad *earaneastur* a cintu; 316, y fo'n febus ro *ernister*; 328, 3 ro *ernestar* is-in rath; b-*fut.* 2 sg., *erneaba* III. 150, 17.

Pass. pres., *eirnither*, I. 46, 23; 98, 18; II. 326, x; 352, 11; 374, x; 398, 14; 402, 18, 23, 28; III. 24, 2; 212, 13; 240, 26; IV. 46, x; V. 108, y; 206, 9; 202, 9; 236, 17; 256, 5 [mostly as gl. on *asrenar*, explained *uais*+*eirnithir*, as usual]; *eirenar*, I. 94, 3 ni *herunur*; II. 126, x ni *herinar*; [II. 374, 20 *ineranar*]; III. 536, 15, 16 *erenar*, *eiranar*; IV. 114, 30 co *heranar*, 'how is it paid' (cf. V. 242, 9^2 co *hereanur*, *herinur*); V. 152, 2; 192, 23; *eirnigther* II. 332, 30; V. 34, 6, 9; *erenaiter* II. 312, 24; 322, 3; IV. 146, 10 (*erainetar*); 306, 14; V. 206, 1; perf., *ro heirned* II. 310, 4, (17 *heirniud*); II. 312, 17 ro *ernud*; II. 314, 8; 326, 22, 24; 338, 28, 29; and the commentatorial *ro hernit*, II. 322, 10; 328, 6.

As-ro-ill-, in *as-id-roille* I. 12, 1, see under *airiltnigim*.

As-ro-la, he absconded, fled away; from same root as *aslui* above; [A] *asròla*: [Z] *èrla*?—[with prefix *at-*, *atrulla*, 'evaded (law),' I. 218, 17; II. 266, 7; so prob. IV. 242, 1 *at arulla* (v. tr.!), but *athrola* is gl. by O'Dav., p. 51 as *athchur*, 'to send back']; I. 120, 28 *as-id-rula* (?); IV. 192, 8 *ar-rulla*, 'a swarm *has flown* away,' (gl. gur *ela*); IV. 240, 3 m'*asrulla*, 'if he has absconded'; IV. 240, 6 m'*asrullat*-side, 'if they have absconded, (cf. II 420, 10, m'*atrollae*, tr. 'if they have swarmed.')

[Z] *èrl-*: I. 58, 15 cu n-*erla* dliged umpu; I. 188, 5 nir *erla* (?); IV. 172, 14^2 ar na *erlat*, dia n-*erlat*, 'if they escape'; IV. 240, 3 ma n-*erla*, 'if he absconds'; [cf. also the doubtful *dia n-erluithur*, I. 94, 31.]

Ass, milk; I. 66, 3 *as*; II. 176, 21; 196, 7; III. 372, 13; IV. 300, 4 *gen.*, *aiss* IV. 302, 23; [FM. 727.]

Assatar (?), V. 370, 2 [ro'*astaither* ?].

Assu, easier, compar. of *asse*, easy; see *asu*.

Astad, the act of binding, settling, adjusting; I. 40, 23 *asdud* caich hi coruib bel; I. 50, 7 mani tista d'a *a.*; I. 136, 6 is *a.* doib in aidchi sin, 'they may *rest* there that night'; I. 172, 25 imo't *a.* in t-urradus, 'for *keeping* thee to thy U., *enforcing* thy U.-law; I. 296, y im *a.* na ai, 'to *settle* the contract'; II. 216, 22 *a.* in ratha, 'the binding of the stock'; V. 302, 4 mana comaing a *a.*, 'if it cannot be *settled*'; *gen.*, *astuda* I. 24, 24 failche *a.*, '*permanent* blotches,' cf. IV. 38, 15 gabul *asta*[*da*], 'a branch of stoppage' (?); usually *astaithe*, III. 286, 19 indoithem *a.*, 'intention of *stopping*, arresting them'; III. 464, 14, 17, 23, z; V. 338, 7 cuit *astaithi*, 'a *detention*-share'; V. 468, x *astada*; 478, 27 *astaigthi*; IV. 340, 19 *istoda* anagraitto rig (?). [See also the forms with prothetic f, *fastad*, &c.]

Astaim, I bind, fasten; stop; II. 210, 19 *astas* in ceile, 'detains them'; V. 500, 2 *astus* dilsi; *astaite* V. 366, 31; I. 40, 24 mani *astaitis* cuire bel, (with its gloss, 50, 7 mani tista d'a astad), cf. III. 2, 2 muna *astatais* cuir bel, with a similar *gl.* muna tisdais co huais d'a astud na cuir, &c., 'if verbal contracts were not *fastened, made binding*';—*pass. pres.*, *astaither*, I. 52, y *a.* na cuir, cuiris nech co coir o belaib, '(such contracts) *are binding*'; I. 30, 27 ailce fris-a n-*astaiter* bretha in bothu, 'rocks on which the world's judgments are fastened'; II. 210, 15 maine *astaithar* fri sommuine, 'unless they are detained,' (gl. 19 munub ris *astas* in ceile, &c.); IV. 42, 15 in gabal d'a n-*a.* in ferand, 'the land is detained'; IV. 344, 8 sin moit i n-*a.* each dib, 'each *is confirmed* (in his rights)'; V. 6, 14 is cain *astaigter*, '*is* well *established*'; V. 16, 4 nad *a* fora nach aei, 'whatever judgement is not established on one of these'; *fut.*, I. 192, 4 dus i n-*astaibther*, 'to see if he *shall be retained*'; but I. 264, 10 *astifed* (?) fuiri. Often in the pret. necessitatis *astaidthi*, 'to be made binding,' &c.; I. 286, 15 is *a.* do dligheth uirri, 'this claim is to be fastened upon it', *astaigthe*, to be fastened, II. 222, 17; II. 256, 9 inco n-*a.* in lanunnus, 'the connexion is not to be made binding'; V. 286, 11 is *astaithi* (each sochur); V. 420, x *astada* ait; 366, x *astaite*.

Astig (*astig*) for *is* [*a*]*tig*, 'within', II. 34, 28; IV. 116, 9; see *tech*.

Astlia (*l*) IV. 422, 18, see *aslen*.

As toing, lit. *arrests off*, refuses, as gl. by O'Dav., p. 53 i.e. *cithes*. "Is a gach riacht" i.e. cuiches g. r. duine im biadh; ocus ata fo [*cuiches* mar sin, amail ata: "ar ni heitech do neich, mana duine techta, cid *as toing*," cf. II. 388, 3, where the translation is absurd "for one should not refuse if the lawful company has arrived", it should be, "it is not 'refusal' to a man, when his lawful company is with him *though* he refuses (anybody else)" but otherwise (i.e. if the lawful company is

not with him), he is expected to show hospitality; V. 172, 15 rig *istoing* cach recht cin a daim techta; of an inhospitable chief, where the gl. 174, 1 properly explains the usage; cf. 174, 14; 176, 4; cf. also IV. 332, 10 *istoing* diib, *fortoing* huaduib.

As from *fortòing*, we have a [Z] form *fòrtuch* used as infin., so from *astòing* [*aith-t.*], we have a [Z] form *ètech*, 'refusal,' whence a deriv. *eitigim*, q.v.

Asu, easier, compar. of *asse*, easy; IV. 308, 11 co nach *asu* (?); IV. 180, 16 ni *asu* beim in craind; 180, 17; 184, 11 ni *asu* araile; cf. V. 390, 20; 412, 23; 414, 17; IV. 210, 1 curu, nadat *asu* do thaithbiuch; 214, 3 tire, tar' nach *assu* doairc-esthar (!) uisce, (gl. 23); *superlat.*, IV. 180, 15 ni *asum* for brithemnaib, (gl. 26 noco n-*asa*, q.v.)

Asuidiu, IV. 206, 5, 'after this'; 240, 5 'in the case of'; cf. V. 168, 13 is *asuigiu* doberar dire; = 'hence,' V. 490, 6; *as suidiu*, q.v.

At, a swelling; III. 360, 23 (used as *adj.*); *pl.* IV. 16, 10 co'r loigsetar *atai* na bolga for a gruaidib, [cf. Lev. XIII. 2; as *vb.*, Deut. VIII. 4; Num. V. 21].

Áth, ford; III. 236, 10 *athaib*; II. 60, 7 *aidhcib* (!); gen. *atha*, [Oss. III. 62]; [pl. *áthanna* Josh. II. 7].

Ath-, as prefix, a second time, again.

Ath, (kiln), see *aith.*

Athach, IV. 290, 12 '(for) a time,' [prob. = *athadh*, 'a space of time,' Oss. II. 140, 168; III. 170; V. 88; FM. 1119 athaidh].

Atach, act of begging, pleading; demand; III. 306, 7 *a.* rig; V. 310, 5 *a.* comairce faesma, 'to plead protection of sanctuary'; O'Dav., p. 53, *atach* i.e. *radh*: "a faosma" i.e. a rad, ata faosam form, 'to say, there is protection on me'; [cf. MR. 318; FM. III. p. 2054, 2208.]

Athachus, see *aithechus.*

Atagar, see *adaig.*

Atagar, see *adagur.*

Athai (?), V. 442, 25 [gl. na *hai cert* (!) *ad-ai* ?].

Ataidi, III. 264, 17 fer *ataidi*, 'the man of kindling,' who kindles the fire; cf. I. 36, 29 caindell *atai*, 'a *lighted* candle.'

Ataig, see *adaig.*

Ataig, IV. 228, 7, see note V. 55, note[b].

Atail, pure person, (gl. *glain*) III. 34, 1, see *etal.*

Ataim, II. 300, 23, see *addaimim.*

Athair, father, I. 52, 1; 238, 8; II. 209, 21; 256, 4; 346, 3; IV. 44, 4; 54, 2; 60, 11[2]; 240, 5[2]; 258, 8; V. 186, 5 [gl. etym. *aith a toir* !]; gen. *athar*, I. 44, 8; 124, 10; V. 198, 5.

Atairgither, very common in gl., 'is levied, is sued'; V. 444, 11; 468, 22; see *athtairgim.*

Atham, see *etham.*

Atamar, see *ad-daimim.*

Ath-apad, re-notice, a second notice; I. 98, 27; II. 64, 3; 70, 7; 82, 8, 12.

Atharda, patrimony; V. 302, 4; I. 260, 5 selb fini *athardai*, 'the claim of the paternal tribe.'

Atharguib, V. 482, 27 (484, 17), see *athforgaib*.

Atharrach, see *aitherrech*.

Atharrachtaid, V. 144, 5 'supplanter' (?), [*adaltraig* in J[1, 2]].

Atathar, pass. form of *ata*, see *táim*; V. 496, y.

Atbath, see *adbath*.

At-bel-, to die, be destroyed, perish: [A] *atbàl-*; [Z] *èpl-*, *èipl-*, *èibl-*; the root *bel* has a *fut. stem*, *bēl-*. [A] *pres.* 3 *sg.*, *atbaill* I. 118, 4; II. 272, 18; III. 64, 28; 450, 7*; V. 278, 3, 6; *adbaill* V. 162, 16; 370, 7; *atball* IV. 320, 2; *itbaill* IV. 316, 20; *adapail* V. 450, 12; pl. V. 360, 3 *adbalet*; (*subj.*) I. 186, 22 cid nechtarde *atbala*; I. 176, 2 *in atbala*, 'if she die,' (fut. stem, *condit.*), I. 254, 2 *atbela* nechtar, tr. 'would have died'; I. 180, 16 *m'atbela*[*d*] in ben do'n toirches, 'if she should die of childbirth.'

[Z] *èpl-*, *èibl-*, [used as an *independent* root, but *àbuil* is used properly, I. 186, 7 biad na bliadna i n-*àbuil*; IV. 272, 5 ni *àbuil* fola neime];—*pres.* 3 *sg.*, *eiblid* I. 118, 10 *eiplid* uad; III. 450, 7 *eplid* uad; IV. 250, 17 *e.* cach i n-a cintaib comraite; V. 162, 23 *eiblith* o'n lucht, 'is lost to them'; V. 138, 13 di-a n-*eibli* ni, (gl. in tan *testa* uada ni; III. 450, 11 noco n-*eplenn* uada ann-sin [v. tr.!], 'it is not lost to him then'; V. 280, 13 *ebles*, of a man *who dies* in battle-field; *subj.*, III. 448, y acht ni *eple* ainim de, 'if life be not lost'; *imperf. subj.* = *condit.*, I. 156, 3 *do eipled* a [illegible] o na F., cf. I. 252, 33, 34 *no epli*, *ro eibli*, (a gl. on *adbath* 150, 17 and 250, y); *perf.* I. 54, 4 *do eiplestair* [illegible], I[illegible], 26 in ni *ro eplestar* aice, (gl. on *aptha*!); IV. [illegible] *eiplestair* uaithi, (gl. on 284, 8 *diba* uaide), of the man who is lost to the tribe.

Atbond, see under *adbonnar*.

Ath-bothar, a paddock of winter grass land; V. 464, 7, tr. 'field'; the [illegible] gl. is *bo-tuar*, seemingly 'cow-manure'.

Ath-brondad, the act of re-consuming (grass); used of grass that has grown again after having been eaten down: after-grass IV. 96, 18, as opp. to meadow-grass on foot.

Ath-buailid, an old 'booley,' milking-place; IV. 80, 24; V. 468, 7 *athbuaile*.

Ath-cantain, the act of repeating (satire), I. 176, 16 *a.* aire, 188, 12; V. 230, 5, 10; 234, 16 *athcantana* (*gen.*).

Ath-cartad (?), I. 72, 12 *at cartad* F. fo cenn, tr. 'F. used to put it 'the cap' on his head' (?); O'Dav., p. 65, has *carta* i.e. *dorta*, 'to pour.'

*The passage is quite wrong, text and translation: the clause *trian dire*, &c., is the *subject* of the verb *atbaill* and its gl. *eplid* (line 7) as the *uad* shows. *eplid uad ann-sin*, means *dies from him*, *is lost to him* in that case, i.e. 'one-third of 'dire' is *lost to him*, the invariable construction of *atbaill* with follg. *o*: the wrong text has brought about the monstrous tr. '*he died of it*.'

Atces, see *adchim*.

Ath-chomarc, the act of re-interrogating, asking leave; (right of) appeal; I. 202, 30 cin *a.*, tr. 'without asking permission'; II. 352, 12; often in phr. *coir n-athchomairc*, I. 256, 2; 258, 20, tr. 'the right of suing before a judge'; the gl. 272, 10 says, 'it is by it is known the way of judgement on which he shall claim the debt for which the distress was taken'; 282, 8; II. 94, y gealla *athcomairc*, tr. 'pledges of *right of appeal*,' but the comment (p. 96) says nothing about *appeal*, and defines the 'pledges' here spoken of, as those 'which would be (required) to *stop fasting*' (against the dfdt.), 98, 1; *cenn athcomairc* is tr. 'head of counsel,' III. 26, 9 and 36, 17; O'Dav., p. 54, gl. by *aititin*, quoting "*diam* gin *a.* di-a céiliu i.e. gin aititin," from V. 384, 4; V. 468, 11; 474, 18, 20; 476, 4, 5; 478, 11.

Ath-chomarcaim, I ask leave; IV. 154, 21 *adcomarcar* (gl. *iarfaigther*, y), and IV. 156, 10 dia n-*athcomarcar*, 'if leave be asked,' cf. 156, 16 *ni athcomarc* (?), 'that is not a case of asking leave' (?).

Atcomren, see *as-com-renaim*.

Atchondcatar, see *adchim*.

Atcuaid, he went, I. 20, 9, see *dochuaid*.

Atcuas, it was told, I. 14, 16 o *'tcuas*.

Ath-chuirim, I send back, return, set aside; II. 408, y *athcuirit* e for fine, 'they *transfer*' it to the tribe; z *athcuirit* fine for rig; IV. 212, 14 tri neichi, na fir-*athcuired*, 'three things which they cannot truly set aside'; II. 208, 21 co ro *athcuire* comarba for comurba, 'till one heir *transmits* it to another'; II. 318, x (flaith) for a n-*athcuirther*, 'to whom the *return* (of stock) *is made*'; 320, 5, 6; V. 198, 5 mac *atcuirither* for fine n-athar.

Athcuma, [= *aith-com-bach*, √*boing*,] act of cutting; maiming; I. 232, 3 *a.* do con, 'maiming thy dog'; where the ety. gl. gives *cuma* co *haith* no co *hada*, which the tr. utterly misunderstands as belonging to the honour-price!; III. 356, 19 *a.* cethra, 'maiming of cattle'; but IV. 310, 22 miach muirluacha fri *aithcumba* n-aige di-a ceithri, tr. 'sack of salt for *curing* (?) the joints of his (slaughtered) cattle'; in the literature it is common enough in the sense of 'mutilation,' FM. 836. The short notes in IV. 278, 18 and 24 probably mean this word with their *adcuma(id)*, but the sense is obscure.

Athchur, the act of sending back; return (of stock); I. 86, z a n-*a.*, = 'they are to be *non-suited*,' cf. 114, 1; II. 64, 2 *a.* fil sunn fór na boethuibh; 114, 13 dobeir in saire *a.* for anud, tr. 'puts *an end* to the stay'; II. 216, 23 *cin athchur* [tr. 'without *payment*' (!)], 'return of stock,' II. 206, 11, 20; 208, 12, 18; III. 22, 34 do *a.* ass cach indligtigh, 'to *expel*'; 362, 13 a n-*a.*, 'they are to be sent back'; 502, 19 co nderna a *a.* for a athair, cf. V. 144, 16; V. 222, y; 254, 13; 258, 3; 504, 25.

Atethaim, I go towards, take, get, seize; I. 250, 20 mad mo cheile no-beth and *atetad* anad foraib, [*he would seize*], or *I will seize*, (gl. 252, 14 says *dobérind*, 'I would *put, force* it on you.'

Atfet, he tells, I. 72, 24.

Athforgaib, O'Dav., p. 54, says he thinks it is a name for the *spear* (or for *valour*), quoting crann gill athforgaib, see the passage, V. 482, 27 and gl. 484, 17. Obviously O'Dav. by his *forgonaib* connects it with *for-gae, for-guin*; it occurs in Ml. 66c 11 *athargubu* = arma.

Athgabail, technical name for the act of *distraining*, Distress, see essay in the preface to this volume.

Athgabaim, I recover (by distress); I. 254, 5 ni *athgebad* a chennadaich, &c.; *adgaibter*, 'is obtained,' I. 254, 10.

Athgeoin, nach *a.*, 'does not understand, distinguish,' I. 296, 21, as gl. on *ergeouin* 266, 13, q.v.

Ath-guidim (?), I plead again; V. 478, 23 nar *atguidi* airi (?).

At-ib, he drinks (milk); III. 82, 8.

Athide, tame (animals); IV. 114, 19.

Atinn, furze; I. 172, 13.

Ath-la-, to *re-issue* (?); II. 130, 19 *atlathar* dal, tr. 'let a stay be re-issued' (?).

Ath-laoch, lay recluse; IV. 366, 8; V. 420, 15 *athlaich*, (who renounce their sins, and go on pilgrimage).

Atlendai, IV. 344, 15 *a.* miad contfe ar cach (?); where the tr. 'three things that *derogate* from his proper honour', contemplates a *rel. pl.* from *at-lentae*, connected with *as-lenaim* (?).

Athligib, consequences (?), III. 532, 23.

At-lui, he evades, see under *aslui*; cf. II. 118, y; 120, 10 ma *atatloat*, 'if they evade'; and cf. IV. 346, 7 di-*atlu* a dala, tr. 'for *absenting* (himself) from his assembly;' see *etlod*.

Athlumpaire, (eaten-down) grass that is growing again, after-grass, II. 76, 7; IV. 80, 4 'pasture field'; V. 464, 13.

Atmaithi, to be confessed, acknowledged; tr. 'recognition' in III. 12, 11 forngaire cach n-*a*.

Atmat, see *addaimim*.

Atmuigaigthe (?), II. 182, 11, '*wholly lost*' (?).

Atnug (?), II. 136, 22, tr. 'gave him' (!).

Atoibenar, V. 314, 17 tir *a.* do eclais ar anmuin, gl. 316, 28 *uaburtar*, 'land which *is offered* to the church for singing a requiem for the soul.'

Ath-ordaigim, I supersede; V. 130, 14 mana *hathordaigther* airchindech.

Atrana, III. 286, 13 see *etrana*.

Atrechtudar, see *ad-reg-*.

Atrulla, see *as-ro-la*.

Ath tairgim, I offer back, give back, re-offer; its main use is in the gl., (where it is very common, but its meaning is obscured by the various renderings,) in the form pres. pass. *athtairgither*; I. 256, 14, 15 *a.* maith do na maithib; *a.* olc do'n ti na denand maith d'a muinib, (gl. on 256, 6 *adfenar*

fo fio; *adfenar* maith muinib), referred to on IV. 386, 4 where the text is quoted, but the gl. is spelt *athtaircter*; II. 2, 8 *a.* in athgabail isin dun, tr. 'distress *is brought* into the dun-fort,' gl. on *segur*, 1; also as gl. 16, 13 on the same word *seagair*, 11, and 23 on the absurd *arfeadur* (q.v.) 20; so on 10, 26 as gl. on the equally absurd *feaguir* 24, where it is tr., 'other habitations *are recognised*'. [On 136, 20 it *seems* to be used in quite a new meaning, tr. 'it is urged' (!), but the previous *do airgithur*, 18, makes it prob. that *tairgither* is meant here.] Again 310, 4, 16 is aithgin *a.*, 'it is restitution that *is paid*, is given back,' and cf. 322, 16 (for *ferdair* (!)).

Ath-toiched, the act of suing a second time, a second suit; I. 98, 9, 24; II. 64, 3; 82, 13, (16, 20, where the tr. renders 'a second *notice*,' which is '*ath-apad*'), 24.

A-tuaith, from the North, I. 26, y.

Aubairt, offering; II. 120, 7, see *udbairt*.

Aue, grandson; IV. 320, y, see *ua*.

Augairib, shepherds, II. 368, 21, 23, 25, see *ae-gaire*.

Auptha, I. 176, 3, see *uptha*.

Aurba, *cutting* (of land); IV. 152, 7 (written *erba* and *forba*); *aurb*, breaking (of fence), I. 174, 12; *aurbach* ceathra, IV. 122, 4; see *forbach*, *for-boing-*.

Aurcomla, spancel (on hens!); II. 118, 15.

Aurcriat, IV. 318, 20 mani *a.*, 'unless (his qualifications) diminish.'

Aurcuidbed, I. 56, 13, = *urcoimded*, q.v.

Aurcuimne, refusal to give; I. 56, 13.

Aurfaem, I. 90, 14, see *urfaem-*.

Aurlabrai, (right) to speak for one; IV. 316, 23.

Aurlaind, I. 102, 8, see *urlann*.

Aurlam, II. 370, 4, see *urlam*.

Aurlud, IV. 336, 10 cen *aurlúd* (?).

Aurrach, IV. 336, 12, note tr. 'taxes', (='*errech*'-tax).

Aurrachtach, II. 88, 13, see *airechtach*.

Aurrai, IV. 330, 1 (?).

Aurroi, IV. 104, 2 caemna in tire *a* (?).

Aursain, IV. 312, 16, see *ursa*.

Aurthuch, IV. 180, 10, see *forthuch*, *urthach*.

Autsad (?), IV. 188, 11 dligid cach tir *autsad* dineoch suidigthir fris, tr. 'every land *in which they settled* is entitled to a share'; I do not understand how the tr. is got, but the gl. 190, 6 gives *aidi soaid*, which is just as unintelligible,* [tr. 'in which *they fix themselves*.'] This was the traditional gl., for O'Dav., p. 51, gives *autsa* i.e. *aiti soidh*: "cidh fors-a suighedh techta cana tafuinn do autsudhaib thuaithe i.e. aite soidh, no aitibh na mbritheman, where it seems that *soidh* is equated with *na mbritheman* [= *suad*? of the sages.']

*Probably the tr. must have taken this to be *ait i* or *áit i suidigid*, 'a place in which they sit,' '*sitting-places*,' O'D. Supp., from this quotation of O'Dav. It occurs on gl. [H. 3, 18, 397, b, autsa i.e. log autsada i mbi archinn caichi.

Ba = fa, *fo, prep.*, V. 436, 9.

Ba, cows, see *bo.*

Ba, II. 270, 30 *do-ba*, see *doboing.*

Ba, goodness ; I. 50, 6, 13 ; III. 2, 5 ; IV. 56, 4 (a *ba* i.e. a *maith*); O'Dav., p. 59, has *ba* i.e. *tarba*, as given also II. 404, 14, 21, and II. 164, 8 ni doglen *ba* do'n iarruidh, 'profit does not adhere to the fosterage-fee,' quoted by O'Dav., p. 59 ; [cf. FM. III. p. 1862, 1876, 1990] ; often given in the ety. gl. of *bescna* as *ba fis gne*, q.v.

Baad (?), I. 12, 12 *baad* cach oen oirges duine, '*let* every one *die* who kills a human being' ; cf. 25 *baud* i n-a chinaid cach, cf. IV. 250, 16 *badhadh* i.e. *eiblidh*, 'he dies'; V. 488, 2 *immebaas*, 'on occasion of him she dies' [in childbirth] ?

Baad, I. 50, 16 *baad* eipiltin, '*plague* of death,' III. 14, 6 (12, 32 *badad*), as gl. on *duine-bad*, see *badad*, also on V. 450, y.

Bac, bill-hook ; I. 140, 8 ; V. 410, 17 ; 488, 22 (to help him to cut ivy) ; *gen.*, *baic* V. 486, 17.

Bac, staple (in stables) ; IV. 104, x.

Bac n-achaid, enclosed paddock ; I. 92, 11 ; 208, 20 ; 270, 28 ; II. 78, 1 ; 118, 9 (*pl.* baicc do echaib, '*bac*-enclosures for horses)'; III. 184, 24 ; V. 136, 25 ; 464, 19 ; 478, 13, 16.

Bach, see under *baid.*

Bach, IV. 8, 18 *bach* for fine a forcomal, where the gl. has *saigim* no *indsaigim*, tr. 'I *hold* or *insist* that it is &c.' ; it can hardly be anything else than some form of *boingim*, different from the second entry in O'Dav., p. 60, *bach* i.e. *buain*, but cf. the *vers. mem.* in Cor., p. 6 bach, *buain* i n-a dhorus tall, '*striking* at his door, knocking' ; O'Dav., p. 60, evidently in his first entry refers to IV. 2, 2 in his quotation, where he glosses it by *insaighi*, 'brings a claim' (?) ; but the second entry in O'Dav., refers to a phr. found under *baid*, q.v. The word in both places and at IV. 16, 22 and 178, 14 has the same gl., *seichim* or *indsaigim.*

Bacach, lame ; I. 142, 1.

Bachall, [gen., *bachla* V. 296, 17 gabail *b.* ;] staff, V. 12, 31 rind remi-teit *b.* ; pilgrim's staff, 'to go on a pilgrimage,' V. 174, 16, 23.

Bachlach, shepherd (?) ; IV. 68, 5, 17, where it is put in contrast with *airchinnech*, who is related to *bachlach* as *aire* to *aithech*, but cf. *LnagC.* p. 182, 1 *bachlaidh*, tr. '*bondmen.*'

Bac-laim, lame-handed ; I. 124, z (gl. 142, 1, 'the woman whose hand is lame,' is *bacach lam*).

Bactair (!), IV. 2, 2 where the text is edited, bactair cricha coma comol, tr. 'lands are not taken possession of until proof is given' (!!). What the gl. says is, 'I hold that their land *is adjoined* to them in that way,' for *co* n-*accomailter* is the gl. for *comacomol*, and the gl. *seichim* or *indsaigim* is the standing gl. of *bach* (q.v.) ; O'Dav., p. 60, quotes it correctly according to this theory, however it be explained.

Badad, the act of drowning, submerging; II. 60, 5 ac a m*badud* i n-uiscib; IV. 6, 24 *bathad*, V. 206, 17; 492, y (*badudad*); gen. *baite*, V. 208, 2.

Badaim, I die; IV. 250, 16 *badhadh* (i.e. eiblidh, 'he dies'; IV. 266, 20 cia *badhad* cenna, ni *badhed* mbruigh, (i.e. cia marb in comarba, mairid na tire), tr. 'though heads die, lands die not.'

Badorn, n. pr., ety. gl. V. 472, 15, 470, 33 (of the *lestar Baduirn*).

Baegal, danger; neglect (by pleader); I. 90, y and II. 52, 12 tri *boeguil* n-aigneda, referring to three '*neglects* of a pleader,' see below, in verb; II. 176, x di *boegal* n-altrumu, 'two dangers to fosterage'; III. 304, 4 cach brethemain (!) a *baegul*, i.e. the false-judging brehon stands in its danger, in the danger of liability to, *eric*-fine, (cf. the quotation in O'Dav. p. 60, *baogul*); IV. 84, 20 conrandat baith *b.* cturru, 'fools divide the neglect [the fine] between them,' cf. III. 162, 5.

Baeglaither, he incurs danger; I. 92, 28 tri hernaile im-a *baeglaither* in t-aigne, 'three cases in which the advocate *errs*'; III. 304, 6 eric in neich im-a *b.* he, d'ic, 'to pay eric-fine of that about which he *errs*.

Baes, folly, incompetency of judgment; II. 130, 16 (of brehons); III. 54, 5 (56, 14); *gen.*, *baisi* (?) III. 60, 3; 112, 3.

Baeth, fool; incompetent; infant (in law); ill-advised; I. 272, x edgi *boith*, 'crime of an idiot'; II. 62, 17, 20 infants, (cf. 82, 7); 64, 27; 76, 19 (*baetha*, 'fools'); II. 382, 2 mat *baith*, 'if they be *ill-advised*'; III. 58, 6 ni cria do *b.*; III. 162, 5 conrannat *baith* (baegal, q.v.), IV. 84, 20; V. 490, 3.

Baeth, harlot; IV. 64, 13 dul cusin mnai m*baith*, 'going in unto the *lewd* woman', (cf. O'Dav., p. 56, *baoth* i.e. *taidhe*, quoting fer *mna baithi*); cf. also IV. 208, 31, coibche do *b.*; V. 454, 8, (the son begotten on) in mnai m*baith*, as a gl. on mac *baitside*, 452, 19; [cf. the gl. on *baiscil* in O'Dav., p. 58, in mac dorona resin mnaoi baoith co hobann].

Bag, fight; V. 488, 11 marc bag, 'horse-fight.'

Bai, cows, V. 384, 2, see *bó*.

Baid (?), IV. 100, 16 cet fir *baid* de (??).

Baid, in phr. *ar baid* (*f*)*ri*, 'for love of'; V. 128, 11, cf. mod. Ir. *ar maith re*.

Baid (?), occurs in the phr. *cisne tri leaca robaid*, V. 450, 1, tr. 'three *durable* rocks,' where the gl. is *ro-buana*; this is the passage quoted by O'Dav., p. 60, *bach* i.e. *buain*; and, therefore, this entry should not be quoted as exemplifying the meaning of bach i.e. buain (to strike) in Cor. Tr., p. 18.

Baidim, I drown; IV. 356, 11 *baidhidh* (sruth) cach n-étruim, 'a stream *carries off* every light thing,' cf. 13, 'he *drowns* bad scholars'; IV. 140, 29 *do baidet* caithe, 'trespasses *are merged*' (?); IV. 378, 17 *do baide* muir, 'the sea overwhelmed (the plain)'; I. 204, 21 *báiter*, 'is drowned'; V. 206, 3 tellach nae cu m*baidter*, 'so that a boat *is upset*'; [IV. 220, 18 cia ro baith (?), see under *robdach*].

Bail (?), IV. 216, 29 sith gu m*bail*, tr. 'peaceable *ordering*,' [? = O'Dav.'s *maith*, p. 57, *baile*].

Bail (?), I. 128, 1 for a m*bid bail* re biad fechta feile; see *baile*.

Bailc, strong; V. 40, 27, O'Dav., p. 58 = *mor*, *calma* or *tren*.

Baile, [with old *dat.*, *bailiu* I. 106, 11; 194, 19], townland, V. 50, 27; V. 348, 22, 23;—place, in general; *cach baile*, 'wherever,' II. 26, 7; 102, 14; V. 246, 5; *i bail ita*, 'in the passage where it is said, that, &c., V. 24, 21; 58, 21; I. 2, 3, *in baili*, ata x aniu, the place, where x is now; I. 122, 13.

Baile (?), I. 122, 13 *dir i mbid baile*(?) gl. 126, z *baile* in bi erlaim, tr. 'place of the prepared food (bid),' but the subsequent portion of the gl. shows this to be guess-work, as it adds *bal* na gaile oc a broth, tr. '*fury* or steaming of it when boiling.' And indeed in the notes on this text, H. 3, 18, p. 368, b, we have "*dire mbithbaile* i.e. ci[d] dian(d)id ainm do cairi? fo-bith naiges *baile* gaile tairis for tine; no, is ainm cuile no scrine bis iar cul colbu, is indi bit tarsanna coema fri enechruice; no, baile is ainm do rig in tegduis din i ndentar a miad as a dire-som biss fuirri conroiscet a denam ocus a caithem; no, baile is ainm do brodmuic fenetha i.e. slisen fenneda; no, is ainm do anroth." The word is apparently explained as a name of *caire*, 'cauldron,' or of *cuile*, 'kitchen,' or of *rig*, 'king,' or of *brodmuic* (gl. 'champion's chip'), or of *anroth*, 'poet of second order'; see note[1], I. 128. It is obvious that nothing definite was known, but its position in the passage, "furniture of house of each, *dir i mbidbaile*, flesh-fork and cauldron, kneading-trough and sieve," seems to forbid its being a 'cauldron,' which is named separately.

Bailech, one possessing townships (?); V. 348, 13 as gl. on *Aimirgin rathach*, A. '*of the Raths*.'

Bailethach, perishing (?); I. 50, 9 teora aimsira i mbi *b.* in bith, ety. gl. *èlodach* a *ba*, 'fleeting its good,' cf. III. 2, 1. Apparently in I. 244, x na *bailidaigh*, tr. 'the *madmen*.'

Bailiuth, state of confusion (?); I. 40, 24 ro bui in bioth i *mb.*, with the same gl. (50, 6) as on preceding word.

Baindi, drop; V. 478, 25 of four drops of blood.

Bainne, milk; II. 176, 17 bó *b.*, '*milch* cow.'

Bairben, V. 108, 2, see *airdbenaim*.

Bairc-nia, I. 152, y (gl. on 'im *bairene* cat ban,' where the word is gl. *bairc-nia* [as if *baile nia*] i.e. nia tren, 'strong champion,' apparently some cat's name, 'given from the bark of Bresal Brec, in which are white-breasted black cats.' So O'Dav., p. 58 explains it as *a white cat*, quoting our gl. with a slight variation, but also another passage, 'b. a hairc mic Laimiach ar tus,' 'from the ark of the son of Lamech originally' (!), apparently taking it to denote *the* original *Noah's ark* cat, for here *bairc nia* seems to mean *bark of Noah*, son of Lamech.

Bairdne, bardship; poetry-making; V. 388, 15 tigernas na *bairdni*.

Bairgen, [gen.-*gine* V. 40, 11; pl.-*gena* II. 254, 7;] cake; I. 106, 2, 25; II. 176, 18.

Bais, handful; III. 382, 7 co tuca *bais* grain do, see *bas*.

Baisi, see *baes*.

Baisleac, place of death (?); IV. 6, 9, 21 *baislec* bo-air, (gl. *loc bais*, 'place of death,') quoted in O'Dav., p. 60, i.e. log basaighter na ba tria *ar*, ('place in which die the cows through plague'), ndochur in buaile indigh (?), where the latter half of the gloss is not very clear, but seems to be a reference to *cattle-disease*.

Baith, IV. 220, 19, see *robdach*.

Baite, see *badad*.

Baitir, is drowned; V. 492, z, see *bad-, baidim*.

Baithis, baptism; I. 10, z; III. 32, 30 *baithes*; V. 22, 12; I. 8, 21 elud *bathis*, (gen.); 4, 16 do silad *bathuis*.

Baithis, *ro-baithuis*, he baptized, I. 4, 3.

Baitse (?), IV. 344, 5 *aithech b.*, (defined, 352, 24).

Baitsech, harlot, [O'Dav., i.e. *merdrech*, p. 60]; I. 190, 27 (is) *b.* cach be taide, (where tr. misses the point, cf. IV. 58, 26,) V. 204, 6 (gl. on IV. 56, z coibche fri *baidsig*); III. 542, 6; cf. I. 184, 16; V. 202, 4 (452, 19) mac *baitside*, cf. I. 236, 27; 238, 3 *buitsige*; III. 314, 12 i n-apthaib *baitsaide*, cf. IV. 62, 14; O'Dav., p. 59, has also a gl. i.e. *nem-cumscaigthi*, 'immovable,' quoting 'ailid breth berda baitsidhe, 'the judgment passed here is unchangeable, or, so declare those whose decisions are unchangeable,' but the passage is not in our printed text, and I have not found it in the MSS. But it it curious, at least, that in III. 314, 12 the phrase i n-*apthaib baitsaide* is in close connexion with the phr. on page follg., 316, 15, where the word *cum-scaithech* [q.v.] is translated 'divorced,' referring to the twofold entry in IV. 58, 26 *b.* cach be taide, no, cach ben deirge lann.

Bal(?), I. 128, 2.

Balgum, sup, bit; V. 260, 9, cf. *bolgam*, O'R.

Ball, limb; member, physically or metaphorically; I. 62, 22 ('follower'); acc. pl., *bullu* I. 124, 17; *ballaib*, 'tenants,' V. 360, 1.

Ballán, cup, little vessel; V. 408, 17, y na *ballana* (*pl.*).

Bán, white; I. 16, 4 berla *ban*, [cf. III. 30, 19, note; V. 92, 17; O'Dav., p. 78]; 150, 11 cat *ban*; V. 64, 18 a ben *ban*(?); often in cpds., e. gr.:—

Bán-apad, white notice, I. 1666, 14; III. 388, 2; 60 note 1 and 2.

Bán-ór, white gold, V. 394, 20.

Bán-beim, white blow, I. 58, 13; III. 352, 23; 358, 1; IV. 232, 10; V. 294, 17.

Bán-soills, bright (day-)light, IV. 96, 23.

Ban-, adjectival prefix in cpds., to express *female, she-*, e. gr.:—

Ban-adba, IV. 16, 24 female possession.

Ban-aiced, II. 394, 10; 410, 22, 'woman's work,' 'feminine implements.'

Ban-aitire, I. 148, 24, x female hostage.
Ban-amus, IV. 330, x, tr. 'wives of mercenary soldiers.'
Ban-bard, V. 388, 7, female bard.
Ban-bidbad, I. 148, 25 female dfdt.
Ban-briugu, I. 146, 19; female 'brewy'; 154, 29 (°*aid*).
Ban-cainte, V. 456, 10 female satirist.
Ban-cath, III. 290, 1 woman's battle.
Ban-cloth, I. 232, 2 famous (?).
Ban-comarba, IV. 42, 18 female heir.
Ban-comorbus, IV. 40, 20 female '*coarb*'-ship.
Ban-cora, IV. 38, 9, 11, female covenants (?).
Ban-daer, V. 514, 5, bondwoman (?).
Ban-deorad, II. 390, 26 woman stranger, V. 454, y.
Ban-feichem, I. 148, 26, 25 female pltf.
Ban-fiadnaise, V. 284, 4 *female* evidence i.e. partial and unworthy.
Ban-fis, V. 452, 14 knowledge of (=connexion with) women, celad *bain-fesa*.
Ban-fuine, II. 176, 19; 254, 7; IV. 306, 11; V. 30, y (cakes of) woman's baking.
Ban-gnim, II. 350, 6 female act, in coition.
Ban-tellach, I. 146, 32; 148, 1 female possession; IV. 14, 29; 16, 2; 8, 22; V. 466, 20.
Ban-tincur, II. 356, 7 property of a woman, 390, 21 *b.-tidnacur*; V. 518, 13.
Ban-trebtach, I. 124, 15 -trebthaige, of a widow, gl. 140, 7.
Ban-ugdar, I. 154, 30 female author.
Ban-urraid, V. 202, 12 free native woman; 514, 5.
Banb, sucking pig; (pl. *bainb*, I. 190, 16; IV. 98, 20 (23 *banbu*; II. 366, 25 *banaib*, [fer na m*banbh*, with helping word corresponding to the pronunciation, *bănav*.]
Banda, female, feminine; I. 144, 18 techtugad *b.* (V 470, 13); II. 356, 18 tincur *b.*; III. 290, 2 cath *b.*; V. 452, 26 feis *mb.*; 516, 18 comarba *b.*
Bandte, female possession; I. 126, 12 (gl. 144, 18, 'whatever women are entitled to,' techtugad *banda*, cach ni dlegait na mna; IV. 38, 9 *bandtaig*.
Bann, V. 84, 8 a circ clothach *b.* (?).
Bann, rule established; III. 362, 4 is e ro chind in *b.*
Barach, ar a *b.*, 'on the morrow'; I. 120, 27; II. 124, 26.
Barc, ship; I. 128, 15; 204, 24; [V. 94, 7; 104, 1].
Bard, poet; I. 86, 1; V. 226, 36; 228, 28.
Barr, (gen. *bairr*, III. 148, 25) top, summit; I. 32, 20; II. 118, 13; III. 226, 11; IV. 168, 1; IV. 186, 24 (defd.); superiority, I. 50, 22; *barr* blaithe, 'flowering branch,' II. 120, x; V. 450, 10 *b.* eisc, 'top of water' (?).
Barr-cael, 'slender topped,' V. 28, 7.
Bás, death; I. 12, 11; 130, 23 cundtabartach *bais*, 'liable to die,' 298, 21; 180, 18; 266, 23 fri bás, 'at point of death'; V. 220, 13 gell do *bas*; 436, 24 gell *fri bas*.
Bas reimid (?), II. 50, 11.

Bas(sa) (?), I. 12, 19.

Bas, [gen., *baise*; dat. *bais*]; palm (of hand); handful; II. 252, 8, 23; III. 382, 7; 334, 20, (21 basa); IV. 356, x.

Básaigim, I put to death; *pass.*, am killed, die, *basaigther*, IV. 6, 21; V. 438, 8 gellad, co na ra·*basaigther* he.

Básugad, the act of putting to death; II. 262, 13.

Bathad, drowning, see *badad*.

Bathis, baptism, see *baithis*.

Be, woman; I. 190, 27 each *be* taide, see under *baitsech*; in *be* cuitcernsa II. 356, y, cf. V. 286, 20; *be* n-imruma V. 72, 5; *be* n-indlis V. 72, 6, 18, or simply *ben* (?), but II. 380, 25, z mad *be* cetmunterasa.

Be carnna, see under *carnna*.

Bea-, see same words beginning with *be-*.

Beara, see *bir*.

Bec, small, little; l. 34, 17; 42, 29; 82, 9; 230, 7 (cid *b.*, cid mor); V. 212, 15 cid *becc* d'ecnairc, 'however little,' &c.; *gen. mas.*, *bic*, III. 234, 6; *fem.*, *bice* III. 140, 1; *pl.*, *beca* II. 188, 7 mic *beca*; 326, anfolaid *beca*; V. 146, 9 fodla *b.*, 'minor injuries'; *becaib*, '*poor* folk,' I. 54, 7; *bicaib*, 'small animals,' III. 38, 12; V. 458, 21 (of dignitaries degraded into *little personages*); often in phr. o *becaib* co moraib, V. 466, 17; 442, 21.

Bec-dentaid, II. 366, 23; 368, 2, 11, 14; 370, 15, 19, 20, 29, 'small worker.'

Bec-deithbirius, III. 250, 26, small necessity.

Bec-log, V. 502, 22 crenas a mbec-log, small price.

Becan, dimin. of *bec*, only a small amount; V. 478, x moran i bail i ndlegar *becan*.

Bech, [gen. *beich*; pl. *beich*, V. 76, 20; acc. *beochu* IV. 172, 15;] bee; I. 170, 19; II. 108, 18; 120, 20; III. 432, 13; V. 318, 13 (*beich* docoislet); 338, 7 (waif-share from bees).

Bech-bretha, IV. 176, 19, bee judgments.

Bech-din, beehive, I. 166, 27, (gl. 170, 19 na *cesach* bech).

Bech-la (?), V. 76, 20 *beath-la* (?), *bech-lann*, 'beehive,' note[4].

Bechta, supported by proof, definite, prob. √ *boing*; V. 300, 25; 358, 7; it is gl. in both places by the same verb *bethaigim*, 'to support by witnesses.'

Bedg, start, jump (of a horse in fright); III. 180, 17; 268, 5. V. 486, y iar n-a *mbedg* a n-a ceandasaib; but also cf. V. 296, 16, *b.* a n-ailithre, 'going [suddenly'?].

Bede, see *taim*.

Bedgach, Bedgaid, V. 138, 14 i cathaig saetha *bedhgaid* no *bo-ar*; it is noteworthy that O'Dav., p. 60, has these two words together,—*bedgach* i.e. *dian bas obann*, 'sudden death,' and *bo-ar*, q.v..

Begaiges, V. 378, 22, 'it makes small (?),' *bec*aigim.

Beili, see *biail*.

Beim, [gen., *-e* III. 352, 7; dat., *bemmim* IV. 336, 9, cf. I. 238, 11 *bemium*; pl. *-enna* I. 58, 13; IV. 112, 12; IV. 76, 25

-inda] act of striking; blow; wound; I. 128, 9 of *clearing away* thorns, &c.; 134, 27 *cutting* wood for a bridge; 176, 7 of *stripping* corpses; V. 138, 22 *beim* for sciath, apparently a reminiscence of the custom of *clashing* weapons against a shield in order to terrify the opponent; apparently *beim naillech*, I. 232, 1, tr. 'taking an oath,' fœdus *icere*?, '*striking of oath takers*' (?).

Bein, the act of cutting, taking away; III. 308, 10 iar m*b*., 'after deducting'; V. 276, 16 do *b*. ar, to deprive.

Bein, see *ben*.

Beind, top; V. 134, 17 ar *beind* croisi.

Beithach, cow; so gl. by O'Dav., p. 57 (see also p. 96, and p. 115), quoting passage on V. 342, 21 in tsoilbech *b*.

Beite, see *taim*.

Beithe, birch-tree; IV. 146, 24.

Bel, lip; *pl.*, lips, mouth; *gen.*, *beil* I. 156, 32; *pl. nom.*, *beoil* I. 72, 18; acc., *beolu* I. 152, 25; teit *ar beolu*, 'goes *before*, to the front of,' IV. 206, 7; tir cen *beolu* IV. 156, y, a land without an opening in front'; *dat.*, *ar belaib*, '*in front*,' I. 14, 26, 'in presence of,' IV. 338, 16; V. 342, 7; V. 430, 22 *a mbelaib* ecalsa; *iar mbelaib*, tr. 'in direct line (of descent),' II. 160, z; o *belaib*, '(contract made) with lips,'=*verbal*, V. 6, z; 18, 12; 432, 3; 506, 14; *gen.*, *bel*, cuir *bel*, I. 40, 23; cin a m*bel*, (said of bees), II. 120, 21.

Bel-buide, yellow-mouthed, I. 64, 10.

Bel-cumang, narrow-mouthed (churn); I. 134, 3.

Bel-lethan, wide-mouthed, I. 134, 2.

Bel-set, n.pr., Loch B.S., IV. 196, 16; V. 298, 18, q.v.

Belad, the act of greasing (wool); II. 370, 1; 372, 20; 414, z.

Belat, lonely pass; I. 160, 6 (pl.) *belota*; II. 270, 4 *bealata*, III. 22, 18 *belada*.

Belltaine, May-day; I. 132, 13; II. 370, 24 (*-tine*); 390, 20 (-tanaib); III. 142, 20.

Belra, see *berla*.

Ben, [gen., *mna* V. 72, 17; dat. *mnai*, I. 34, 9. (but *bein* II. 380, 24; V. 128, 26); pl. *mna* I. 130, 21; dat, *mnaib*, V. 64, 30, gen., *ban* I. 34, 5; 218, 25; 238, 3; II. 46, 10; V. 128, 15;] woman; wife; for the cps. see under *ban-*.

Benaim, I cut, smite, kill; cut down, reap; take away; V. 94, 5 (*ben* tri ba eistib); IV. 336, 9 *benas* dam, 'who smites an ox'; I. 142, y *benas* do'n gretil, 'which he takes off from the griddle,' (v. tr.); V. 518, 8 *benas* uad, takes away from him; masa *bentar*, I. 132, 7; nad *bentar*, be rung (of bell), II. 120, 9; IV. 150, 17 it is cut down; IV. 384, 30 when they are cut off; aer o bard *benar* (?), V. 228, 28; masa *benta* 'till it should be reaped,' I. 142, 19.

Bendachad, the act of blessing, benediction; I. 132, 26 na derna in *b*. (gl. on *abartain*, cf. V. 98, 11).

Bendachaim, I bless; I. 8, 10 *bennachais* a gin, 'he blessed his mouth'; I. 26, 17 *do bennachad* na duili, 'the elements were blest.'

Benn, peak; IV. 328, 23 ri *benn*, 'king of peaks,' defd.; II. 128, y gell tar *benna*, tr. 'pledge for *horned cattle*.'

-Bennach, -peaked, horned; V. 412, 4 sithla tre-*beannaigi*, 'three horned (?) buckets.'

Bennacht, blessing, [gen., *-tan*; dat., *-tain*]; I. 300, 8 *b.* ar anmain F.; ar *bennachtain*, V. 98, 11; 266, 9.

Beo, living; I. 12, 2; gen., *bi*, mac in athar *bi*, V. 184, 10; 188, 5; 286, 8; *acc.* (*fem.*), *bi*, IV. 52, 22 amuil cainnil m*bi*; IV. 218, 17 gunig gach mbeathaidh m*bi*; *pl.*, *bi* II. 202, 2 na mairt *bi*; 200, 17 mucaib *beoa*; II. 312, y scartha do na *biib*; I. 14, 16 marbad na *mbeo*.

[Beo-aptad ?], IV. 170, 20 i mis b., 'in a month *of living vegetation*,' opp. marbdatadh, and so prps. for *beo-datad*.

Beo-athair, I. 52, 1; II. 288, 7; III. 58, 7; V. 182, 9; 186, 5; 202, 4; 216, 26; 224, 3; 228, 2; 284, 25; 436, 22 (a son whose father is living).

Beo-bethu, IV. 78, 6, cf. *bo betha*, but again cf. 88, z.

Beo-cainnell, IV. 380, 3 a living candle; pl., *beo-caindle* IV. 52, 9, 22.

Beo-carna, I. 48, 1; V. 78, 1 live meat, animals fit to be killed.

Beo-cethra, I. 258, 5, 8; 268, y; II. 200, 10, live chattels.

Beo-cned, III. 288, 8 -cneidi, body-price of his *life-wound*.

Beo-coirpdire, V. 434, 14 live body-fine.

Beo-dil, I. 234, 12 live chattel; II. 288, 3; 376, 2; 400, 28; III. 326, 18; IV. 240, 4; V. 192, 10; 322, 18; 332, 10; 436, y.

Beo-dilsi, II. 198, 21, 22 live stock, live -(*dire*-) fine.

Beo-dire, V. 422, 22.

Beo-elud, II. 228, 16 absconding during the life of a chieftain.

Beo-gabail, IV. 336, 8 living capture.

Beo-guin, IV. 232, 21; 234, 1 life-wound (through cutting).

Beo-idachta, II. 272, z life-bequests (?), (gl. ni, fargaib in *beo* fri *huidecht*).

Beo-leagad, IV. 130, 22 live-melting (?), (of the metal of an axe).

Beo-scarad, II. 312, 21 pl., *b.-scartha*, seven separations during lifetime; II. 316, 6 beo-*sgarud*.

Beougad, the act of making alive; I. 14 16 *b.* na marb, 'resuscitation.'

Beoil, **Beolu**, see *bel*.

Beos, still, yet, further; I. 44, 1; 54, y; 82, 7; 128, 4, &c.

Berach, 'wordy' (?); V. 456, 5 ni husa *berach* briathrach i flaithius, gl. by 'son of the *birach*- woman wordy,' the female satirist, the same gl. as on 'mac *biride*,' 456, 2; now O'Dav., p. 60 glosses *berach* by *berla* or *bescna*; quoting *aon-berach*, (the man who has) *aon-bescna*, i.e. the *glas-aigni*, (V. 98, 18).

Berbaim, I boil; I. 140, 36 *berbar*, 'is boiled.'

Berb crand, tr. '*pliant*' wood (?), V. 484, 18 where it occurs as a gl. on *bir-crand* treige n-urcomail (?), [but qy. = *fire*-pointed *stakes*?].

Berla, language; [O.Ir. *belre*, V. 212, 3 *belra*]; I. 20, 9, 15 an *b.* Egeptaca; *gen.*, I. 18, 10 fer in *bherla* bain; I. 16, 4 *b. ban* II. 32, 2; V. 2, 1; sometimes by itself, (V. 84, 16 (!)) berla Feine, 'language of the Feine,' expression used for the Brehon Laws, the Senchus; I. 16, 23 *berla Feine*, cf. I. 42, 5; III. 76, 21; 224, 16; V. 296, 5; IV. 358, 5 under the form *gnath-berla*, 'usual speech,' contrasted with the language of the 'file'-poet.

Berna, [gen. *na bernad*, IV. 152, 10] gap; II. 52, 2; V. 140, 15 (rr); *bernad* III. 254, 14 (ῶν); tar *bernadaib* IV. 82, 5; but V. 474, 12 urba *in berna* i fert aireach.

Berna[da]ch, gappy, defective; II. 98, 12.

Berrad, the act of shaving; I. 132, 19, (gen.) *berrtha*; V. 472, 10; but also cf. I. 152, 7 fuba *berrtha*, of *napping* (cloth).

Bes, tr. 'food-rent'; with constant ety. gl., *biad uais*, II. 234, 11; V. 76, 7; II. 232, 1; IV. 298, 22; gen., *besa* II. 222, 9; V. 76, 3.

Bes (?), II. 254, 10.

Bés, custom, I. 116, 1; 136, 8; V. 162, 13; 216, 21; 348, 9 (?); pl. *besa*, 'conditions,' I. 46, 25, cf. V. 76, 15; 314, 9 a m*besaib* a n-airillten; IV. 18, 16 *besu* tellaig, (but IV. 18, 19 *bescna* tellaig), and cf. IV. 170, 9; V. 420, 8 i m*bessaib* gill; O'Dav., p. 58, quotes the passage on V. 76, 15 under the gl. *bes* i.e. *berrad*, [to shave?].

Bes, Besa, Besad, &c., see *taim*.

Bescna, law (?); ety. gl. is regularly *ba fis gne* I. 254, 24, &c.; cf. IV. 18, 6 where it occurs as gl. o *besaib* mogad, cf. IV. 170, 9; V. 394, 27; 470, 12; but its technical meaning is not easy to arrive at; I. 48, z cain bescna, 'the Law of Bescna,' is stated to be the *fifth* book of the SM., and to contain the regulations as to *contracts*; this is the heading of the section, III. pp. 2–78, Corus Bescna, tr. 'Customary Law,' but the contents of that section are not homogeneous enough to furnish a satisfactory definition of the title; nor does the vague use throughout the SM. give much aid; I. 274, 32, 33 (?); III. 130, 15 tr. '*bescna*-compact; 216, 13 [NB]; 396, 17; V. 12, 8, 10, &c., judgement is given to the church by one *bescna*, by *two* to the poet, by *three* to the chieftain; V. 340, 16; 348, 1 (the *bescna*-law of surety); 438, 26; 466, 17, 19 (*bescna* tellaig), [and cf. here the texts in IV. 18, 16, 19 where we have *besu* tellaig and *bescna* tellaig]; cf. O'Dav., p. 59, *bescna* i.e. *dliged*: "ar is for tri huidib ro'suigi bescna deirig gach rig."

Besid fiu, a very common idiomatic expression, [cf. *bes-a set*, 'whose sed it is,') V. 376, 3 with *bes-a fiu* 412, 6, cf. V. 382, 8; 384, 2, z; 386, 16; 388, y; 396, 22; 406, 7, 9, 15; 410, 8; (412, 6); 422, 13, &c.,] apparently equal to '*of the same value.*'

Betha, see *bith.*

Betha, [gen., *bethad*; *dat.*, *bethaid*;] life; I. 188, 8; IV. 78, z (*food* for cattle); 90, 11; V. 22, 14; 80, 7; 144, 11; 366, y; 514, 1 (in his life-time).

Bethaigim, I feed; support; (also used of supporting by proof,) confirm (?); II. 274, 2 *betuigeann*; V. 386, y (seds), adbal-*beathaiges* iat, ('cows that amply supply them'); V. 360, 7 (a statement) na *bethaiget* fiadain, 'which witnesses do not support'; 9 toinges goi forsan ceile, ocus ni *bethaidend* firinne; *ro·bethaigdais*, 'would have decided,' V. 302, 27^2; see *bechta.*

Bethamnas, refection; livelihood; property; I. 116, 29; II. 338, 22, 26; V. 438, 13.

Bethar (?), prob. *berthar.*

Bethar, see *taim.*

Bethugad, the act of supporting, providing food; III. 374, 8; IV. 200, 13.

Bí, see *beo.*

Bi, *ro-dm-bi*, IV. 176, 26 (bee) *stung* him, gl. *ro·gonastar*, 178, 7; IV. 124, 10 ar ni *bia*, lest he cut down (trees), (gl. 18 *boinge*), cf. ro-m-*bith* I. 286, 22; [see Zimmer, K. Zschr., xxx. 135; but if the forms given in O'Dav., p. 123, *to*, *toing*, *toisat*, *tithsat*, *tithis*, *titsaiter* are valid as analogies, this *bi*-form may be related not to √*ben*, but to √*boing*, as given in the gl. IV. 124, 18].

Biad, food; I. 42, 4; II. 232, 3 *b.* ceilsine; III. 262, 17; *biad* n-airdbide i.e. *biad* fechta feile na rig &c., I. 126, 23; gen. *bid* I. 114, 10; V. 372, 14; 448, 17;—pl. *biada* I. 46, x; 60, 22; II. 148, 20; V. 438, 14 cisne *tri biada.*

Biad, (?) in phr. *berla ban b.*, O'Dav., p. 78, cf. III. 30, 19 but *bias* occurs in place of *biad* I. 16, 4; V. 92, 17.

Biail, hatchet, axe; I. 124, 14 (°ll); I. 138, z (gl. ety.); III. 272, 23 (bla moga *b.* imfaebur, cf. O'Dav., p. 61); IV. 70, 9; 72, 2; 310, 13; V. 392, 11; gen. *bela* I. 166, 25; 170, 11; III. 106, 15; IV. 276, 15; *beili* II. 118, 25.

Biasta, see *peist.*

Biatach, orba *b.*, the lands for providing food for chief; IV. 44, 10.

Biathad, the act of feeding; I. 106, 22; II. 20, note[5]; IV. 236, 6, 11; V. 30, 23; 236, y; 312, 14; 514, 28.

Biathaim, I feed, support, provide refection; *biathus* III. 60, 1; (*biadtus*) I. 128, 15; V. 512, y; 514, 13; ni *biathfa* IV. 18, 7; ro-*biatustar* I. 128, 17; V. 164, 13, 14; a m*biatar* na dama V. 170, 19; no-d-*biatha(r)* I. 126, 24, 26; IV. 236, 15 mana *biatha*, 'unless he feed him.'

Bidba, [gen. *bidbad*; dat. *bidbaid*;] culprit, criminal; defendant in a law case; frequently contrasted with *in feichem toicheda*, the plaintiff; I. 12, 20, 21 *bidbu*; I. 88, 23 *biudbud*; V. 378, 18; III. 198, 21 *b.*, 'enemy'; *bidbaid* (dfdt.) I. 114, 20; II. 2, 21; V. 150, 3; 420, 29 (*roū bidbad*); *acc. pl.*, *bidbudu* I. 12, 20, in phr. *fer mbidbaid*, man of low rank, V. 42, 23; 78, 23; 84, 21.

Bidbadach, man of the lowest rank; II. 380, 6 *roū bidbadaig*.

Bidbanas, criminality; V. 160, 16; enmity III. 154, 19; 208, 3; 500, 25 aes *bidbunais*; viciousness V. 142, 18.

Bil, II. 46, 4 'utterance,' in gl. of *aim-bil*, 'of no speech,' duine na bi *bil* urlabra, cf. O'Dav., p. 60, *bail*.

Bile, old tree; IV. 142, 19 *b.* feada.

Bill-athach, free from glanders; V. 66, 18 each da bo *billathach*; this is plainly the passage referred to in O'Dav., p. 56, sub *bil* i.e. slan: "each da boin *bil fotach*" i.e. slan cen fotach, and *fothach* is undoubtedly the Irish word for *glanders*.

Bind, sweet (in tone); *sec. compar.*, V. 62, 19 *bindi-de*, 'the — sweeter for it.'

Bindan, calf; v. note, V. 62, 18.

Bir, brink, surface of river, water, I. 130, 3; (*gen.*, ar inn in *bera*); I. 272, 34; II. 58, 9 *bir* no cuithe.

Bir, spike, spit, point of lance, stake; I. 164, 8; III. 450, 19; IV. 212, 12; gen., *bera* I. 130, 3; III. 272, 9; IV. 212, 12; V. 478, 8; pl., *bera*; I. 178, 15; 304, 17; II. 108, 19 *beara airndil*, tr. 'set spears' (of deer-traps); 182, 16; III. 500, 23.

Bir-aith, sharp-pointed, I. 164, 8; 236, 6; V. 444, 16.

Bir-crand, wooden spike (?), V. 482, x (gl. by *berb*-crand, stake with ends *burnt*?).

Birit, sow; IV. 310, y di *b.*, two sows; Cor. 7 has *berit*, but his gll. do not illuminate the meaning; cf. V. 456, 2 mac *biride* (?), see under *berach*.

Bisech, increase; IV. 92, 20 *bisidh* (*gen.*).

Bith, [gen. *betha*] the world; I. 40, 3, 14, 24; III. 12, 28 *betha*, I. 22, 6; 42, 22; III. 14, 3; V. 130, 3 (adbclosa in *b.*); V. 364, 2; 450, 5; 'san m*bith*, V. 124, 2 (gl. on *bith-denma* 118, 6); V. 174, 24 (gl. on *bith-bachall*, 16).

Bith, in cpd. prep. *fo-bith*, 'because of'; II. 10, 21; 120, 23; V. 124, 25; 314, 20 *fo-uith* I. 48, 4.

Bith (?), wound; I. 140, 1 ety. gl. on *biail*, 'hatchet.'

Bith, *ro-m-bith*, see *bi*.

Bith-, prefix adj., everlasting, permanent, durable:—

Bith-ail, given in Cor. 7 as gl. ety. on *biail* i.e. *bi-faebar*, 'permanent edge,' perhaps I. 140, 1.

Bith-astad, II. 268, 7, 8, 27 *b.-a.* [b.-f.] in ceili do'n flaith, 'the tenant to be perpetually bound [to do service] to the chief.'

Bith-bachall, V. 174, 16 do-arrngair a b.-bachuill, perpetual staff = pilgrimage.

Bith-baile, I. 128, note[1] (on *dire mb.-b.*), q.v.
Bith-beo, IV. 310, 14 ever-living (fire).
Bith-binche, perpetual criminality, innate viciousness; II. 172, 7; III. 174, 25; 194, 21; 228, 15; 254, 24; IV. 116, 22 (note[4]); V. 138, 5; 154, 6; 488, z.
Bith-binech, habitually criminal, naturally vicious; I. 234, 2; II. 190, 6; III. 230, 9 [*-binchi*, compar.); 244, 7 (pl. *-cha*); V. 136, 20.
Bith-blicht, I. 158, note, constantly giving milk.
Bith-denma, V. 118, 6 perpetually pure.
Bith-dilse, fee-simple, permanent property, cf. FM. III. p. 1734.
Bith-erchuiliud, perpetual decree, V. 420, 10.
Bith-fliuch, V. 78, 12 ever wet, ever full, of a cauldron, and cf. O'Dav. 61, where the text given is unintelligible.
Bith-glaine, V. 124, 3 constant purity.
Bith-lan, V. 78, 13 ever full (cauldron).
Bith-nuagud, I. 12, 8, tr. 'perpetual existence' (?).
Bith-raith, V. 290, 20 perpetual surety.
Bith-tuisib (?), IV. 372, 14, where the *tuisi* are prob. 'circumstances of precedence.'
Bith-uidib, I. 210, 15 'in the constant [stated ?] periods,' cf. IV. 190, 13 buithib (? bith-uidib).
Bither, **Biti**, see *táim*.
Bla, [*pl.*, *blai* III. 84, 10]; exemption, [*blad* III. 186, 6]. On III. 84, 12 we are told that wherever *bla* 'exemption' or *a meic ar a feiser* occurs in the text [of the Book of Aicill]. it was Cormac's part, but the rest was Cinnfaelad's Book of Aicill. These following *bla* 'exemptions,' are formally expressed in the text:—

1. III. 166, 17 *blai dilsi*, tr. 'the exemptions with respect to rights [of building, &c.].'
2. 174, 8 *bla moga mugsaine*, 'of a servant, service.'
3. 180, 6 *bla ech aenach*, of horses, a fair.
4. 186, 6 *bla ord indeoin*, of sledge hammers, an anvil.
5. 192, 9 *bla con con-gal*, of dogs, a dog-fight.
6. 198, 21 *bla mer cuirm-tech*, of madmen, an ale-house.
7. 202, 16 *bla miand mid-clais*, of minerals, a mid-trench.
   204, 8 [an alternate rendering of preceding].*
8. 206, z *bla druth diburcud*, of fools, throwing.
9. 208, 6 *bla ethar imarchur*, of boats, ferrying.
10. 212, 10 *bla liach linad*, of ladles, filling.
11. 214, 12 *bla fer catha*, of men, battles, see also 290, 1.
12. 220, 15 *bla susta aith*, of a flail, a kiln.
13. 224, 3 *bla crand cutaim*, of trees, felling.
14. 226, 18 *bla slisen sairsi*, of a chip, carpentering.

* The gl. on the passage is tr. 'the longing woman is exempt in eating what subdues her yearning': how this is got *into*, or *out of* the text, I do not know; but O'Dav., p. 107 has *midclais* i.e. *boltanugudh*, 'smell.' and he explains this passage as follows, "cia teis tuth bracha im bein torraig, where (i)*mbein* seems to be given for the *mein* of text and *tuth bracha* ('smell of malt' (?)) is apparently given as the interpretation of *midclais* (q.v.).

15. III. 228, 7 *bla nuidlech nus*, of milch cows, beestings.
16. 230, 2 *bla tarb, &c., darmna*, of bulls, &c., bulling.
17. 236, 23 *bla faebur comling*, of edged-weapons, a conflict.
18. 240, 22 *bla dunad dal*, of hostings, a meeting.
19. 242, 13 *bla muc oircel*, of pigs, a trough.
20. 250, 24 *bla nae imram*, of boats, rowing.
21. 252, 17 *bla liathroit urchur*, of a ball, throwing.
22. 254, 17 *bla ceite tul-comrac*, of a race-course, headlong fall (?).
23. 262, 11 *bla rob cubad*, of animals, a cubit.*
262, 21 [an alternate form, with *caebad*, q.v., throwing up clods.]
24. 264, 1 *bla tene aithine*, of fire, a kindling-coal.
25. 264, 22 *bla carbat aenach*, of chariots, a fair.
26. 266, 3 *bla coire combruth*, of a cauldron, boiling.
27. 266, 13 *bla dam damgal*, of oxen, ox-action, (ploughing, &c.).
28. 272, 4 *bla cuithech sliab*, of pitfalls, a mountain.
29. 272, 23 *bla moga, biail imfaebur*, of a servant, a two-edged axe.
30. 274, 18 *bla cumaile lec ocus losait*, of bondmaid, baking-flag and kneading-trough.
31. 276, 4 *bla iasachta, difoiche De*, of a loan, God's visitation.
32. 278, 7 *bla arm urgal*, of (seizing) weapons, a battle (gained).
33. 280, 4 *bla muilind bleith*, of a mill, grinding.
34. 284, 1 *bla etha ithland*, of corn, a haggard.
35. 284, 19 *bla clesamnaig cles*, of a juggler, his feat.
36. 286, 5 *bla iarand airlech*, of iron, slaughtering.
37. 286, 10 *bla etargaire imguin*, of intervention, wounding on both sides.
38. 286, 14 *bla tuath tre-ag*, of territories, a triple-attack.
39. 290, 1 *bla ban catha*, of women, battles.
40. 290, 10 *bla cuaille airbi*, of a stake, a fence [i.e. its proper place].
41. 290, 15 *bla deilge dae*, of a brooch, the shoulder [i.e. its proper place].
42. 292, 1 *bla aindir et*, of a girl, jealousy.
43. 294, 15 *bla ech ech-tres*, of horses, a horse-fight.
44. 294, 20 *bla liac limad*, of stones, grinding.
45. 296, 1 *bla cat cuili*, of cats, a kitchen.†
46. 296, 7 *bla cat luch-gabail*, of cats, rat-catching.
47. 296, 11 *bla cethra dind*, of cattle, a hill.

If to the above are added the two alternate renderings and the repetition of '*bla muilind bleith*' on 282, 16, it becomes

* The gl. has 262, 18 'the three bits on either side of the way': and the exemption is in the tr. said to be, respecting '*snatched food*,' *cubad* (!); *cubad* has a gl. ety. *cu-blad*, 'dog-food' (?).

† Cf. 560, 2, for to it was entrusted the care of the kitchen.

probable that the whole was an arrangement into a group of *fifty*. It is also obvious that the phrase in each case is intended to be a *three-word phrase*, the last containing the circumstance which conditions the exemption of the second, the variations and irregularities being due to subsequent transcriptions. Hence *blai dilsi* of 166, 17 is not a proper *bla*, but was prob. the introductory *sûtra*, giving the general drift of the whole section, and followed by the first item '*bla denta diraith*,' exemption of building, its lawfulness.

The following example 274, 18, may be given as a type of the mode in which the 'exemption' is conceived to take effect:—The bondmaid is not liable for damages done in putting her baking-flag and her kneading-trough [past her =] out of her hand, as long as her work is proceeding, or when she has put them in their place, [by hanging them up or laying them down].

When the work is ended, and the implements are *properly* put away, there is no liability to her for accidents occasioned by them: in the latter case, it comes under the head of 'slipping,' accidental damage done by implements in use, '*sceinm*,' q.v., or *denta diraith*, where *denta* evidently denotes generically the *functioning* of any object.

These 'exemptions' bear respectively on the following classes of objects:—

(*a*) men 11; women 39; girl 42; serf 2, 29; bondmaid 30; fools 8; juggler 35; madmen 6; hosting 18; territories 38.

(*b*) wild animals 23; bulls 16; cats 45, 46; (milch) cattle 47; cows (milch) 15; dogs 5; horses 3, 43; oxen 27; pigs 19.

(*c*) corn 34; iron 36; minerals 7; trees 13.

(*d*) buildings 1; ferry boats 9; pitfalls 28; race-course 22; ships 20.

(*e*) ball (play-) 21; brooch 41; cauldron 26; chariots 25; chip 14; fire 24; flail 12; grindstone 44; ladle 10; mill 33; sledge hammer 4; stake 40; tools (edged-) 17; weapons 32.

(*f*) interposition 37; loan 31.

The objects are ranged alphabetically in this list:—aindir 42; arm 32; ban 39; caebad 23 *bis*; carbat 25; cat 45, 46; ceite 22; cethra 47; clesamnaig 35; coire 26; con 5; crand 13; cuaille 40; cuithech 28; cumaile 30; dam 27; deilge 41; dilsi 1; druth 8; dunad 18; ech 3, 43; etha 34; ethar 9; etargaire 37; faebur 17; fer catha 11; iarand 36; iasachta 31; liac 44; liach 10; liathroit 21; mer 6; miand 7; moga 2, 29; muc 19; muilind 33; nae 20; nuidlech 15; ord 4; rob 23; slisen 14; susta 12; tarb 16; tene 24; tuath 38.

Bla, boundary-mark; IV. 142, 8, 9, 10, 11, &c. [*twelve* being assigned], clar b.; ail b.; fid b.; noes b.; b. mucnaighe; gno b.; b. imfogla; linn b.; rodarc b.; b. neasbaige; b. reime; clad b.

It is clear that the text is wrong at IV. 142, 7; *nacha dirigter* may have been intended to be, "*how* are they [the boundaries] *defined*"? But there is no apparent meaning to be given to the previous clause, for what has the division into *seven parts* to do in this mention of an undefined territory? If *recht* be read for *secht*, the *nacha* might prps. be accepted; unless indeed the text be interpreted to mean, 'the *seven* boundary-marks which are taken as decisive,' 142, 17. The notes following begin with the negative case, where there is *no mark* at all, (here No-man's land is divided out by the antiquaries to the adjacent landholders,) and enumerate the objects that define boundaries, such as prominent stones, trees, deers' [hair], ruins or tree-stumps, water, eye-estimates, land-slips, (slopes or sedge or stones or old tracks), water-courses, roads or mounds.

Bla (?), land; V. 278, 4 (ech) ag ar for *b.*, (gl. 280, 21 indsaigter for *b.*).

Bla, V. 194, 1 amail oin a m*bla* apta; this is obviously the same as at III. 218, 16, (with corrected punctuation deleting the semi-colon after *oin*), where it is further gl. by "amail oin i n-*inad* eipiltneach," as if it were *baile*, as indeed it stands at V. 280, 19; 370, 2; O'Dav., p. 56, has *bl(a)* i.e. *baile*.

Blaad, the act of trimming, pointing (stakes); III. 290, 12.

Blad (?), III. 94, 19 caite *blad ercaile*, tr. 'the law of safety' (!); *bla* means 'exemption,' and *ercaile* is of course *ercailed*, 'definition,' of line 14; the text is given by O'Dav., p. 60, where it should be read, *bla* i.e. *slan*: caiti bla, cach slan, gach ruidleas; "what are exemptions? everything *slan* or *ruidles*"; so our text III. 94, 14 simply gives the *definition* of *bla* by the same words *slan* or *ruidles*.

Blaesc, shell (of egg); I. 28, 24.

Blaid, see *blog*.

Blaisim, I taste; I. 162, 7 *ro blaisis* o't bel, 'thou didst taste.'

Blaithe, blossom; II. 120, x barr *blaithe*, 'top of bloom,' tr. '*flowering* branch,' apparently as gl. on *tideal* (?).

Blathach, butter-milk; IV. 302, 24; *gen.*, *blaithige* II. 148, z; *acc.*, *blathaig* V. 64, 28.

Blegar (?). III. 22, 12 adregar *in o mblegar*, tr. 'what *is sued* is levied,' the gl. adding, ('what is sued) of the kinsman-surety, *for in inbleogain*, (is levied) from the debtor'; for *blegar* see under *bligim*.

Bleid, vessel; V. 408, 19 *bleda*, pl.

Bleid-mil, (*sea*-animal=), whale; V. 250, 4; cf. O'Dav., 61, *blaid* i.e. *muir*; cf. p. 59 *bleth* i.e. *mil mor*.

Bleith, the act of tending, feeding (cattle); I. 102, 3; 210, 26; 258, 16; III. 324, z;—(b) the act of grinding (flour); I. 162, 23; II. 242, 11 (malt); III. 280, 4; V. 474, 3 *b.* a muilend; (*gen.*) fer *bleithi*, 'the grinder,' III. 280, 7; *mlethei* IV. 314, 16.

Bleogan, the act of milking; II. 176, 17; III. 38, x; IV. 106, 18; V. 276, 23 do *bleogain*; V. 344, 3 bleo*gain* (gen.); see also *bligim* and *inbleogain*.

Bliadain, [gen., *bliadna* I. 28, 29; pl., *-dna* V. 220, 13; gen., *-dan*, V. 314, 10;] a year I. 4, 17; 34, 20, &c.; in a curious phr. V. 362, 17 carpat for bliadain (?).

Blicht, [gen. *blechta* I. 64, 18; *blichta*; 168, 5 *mblechtai*]; milk; I. 122, 10 bo fri *blicht*; 170, 16; V. 450, 13; II. 252, 21 bo *blicht*[*a*], a milch cow, cf. V. 220, 11 báib *blichta*, and so prob. II. 120, 10 a m[ba] *blichta*, but cf. IV. 52, 8 disce m*blechta*; V. 352, x seol *blechta*; 444, z aithgen *mblechta*.

Bligim, I milk; [FM. *sub ann.* 4887, *do blightea* ba agus ellta; *ann.* 727 *no blighti*, 'the cow was milked (thrice a day)';] pass *blegar*, V. 260, 3.

Bligre, a milker, one who milks; V. 152, 14.

Blog, [gen. *bloigi* V. 34, 18 ar scath na *bloigi* feraind, cf. 316, 15,] part, bit, fragment; III. 218, z *blog* do'n lai; V. 64, 26 *b.* do'n blonaig; [dual I. 74, 2 di *blaid* di, '(he made) two bits of her,' cleft her in twain].

Bó, cow; V. 432, 18 *bo* co n-a timtach; [ox (?) 46, z]; *gen.*, *bo* IV. 132, 23 log *bó* do chaoirib; V. 400, y; teora bae i muin na trissi *bo*; *acc.-dat.*, *boin* I. 48, 3; V. 60, 21; 392, 2; *buin* II. 6, 9; *pl. nom.*, *ba* I. 24, 20; V. 76, 18; *bai* I. 64, 15; acc. pl., *bu* IV. 132, 22; *na boin*(!) II. 42, 15, 18; gen., *bo* I. 66, 14; V. 136, 6; *ba*; I. 138, 8; *dat.*, *buaib* I. 66 15; *baib* V. 220, 11; *dual*, da *ba* V. 110, 17, 20; *di mbo* V. 386, 28 [cpds. *bo-ár*, *-chor*, *-geltach*, *-slabra*, q.v.] See also under *marta*, *gabala*, &c.; in the case of the last, *bó gabala* is thus defined at V. 444, 18, 'the fat cow that the 'geilfine'-man brings in the spring;' cf O'Dav., p. 60, i.e. *mart* r *in bó meth*; the plr. being gl. athgabail gabair im boin marta.

Bo-aire, [gen., *-airech* V. 248, 27; *dat.*, *airig* I. 58, 7; *pl. dat.*, -airib V. 286, 6;] a cow-chief; title of the lowest rank; cf. IV. 298, 16 [299, note[2]]; having land of ten cows, IV. 350, 17; cf. V. 386, 25; 390, 22; 396, 8; 438, 23; —apparently with a further subdivision, for the *bo-aire tanaise* seems equated with the *taisech* of the *og-aire*, V. 80, 11; there is also a *bo-aire reire breithe* defd. IV. 310, 6,; cf. also *b. febsa* IV. 308, 16; *b. gensa*, IV. 310, 6.

Bo-airechus, rank or state of a 'bo-aire'; V. 32, 12.

Bó- r, cattle-slaughter, murrain; V. 138, 15; 140, 8, so Cor., p. 7, *sub bo-baith*; O'Dav., p. 60, *boar* i.e. *sgamach*, or *maol-garb*, or *galur righin*.

Bo-bethu, (?), IV. 88, z, cf. gl. 90, 11; dobeir beatha do na *buaib*.

Bo-briugu (?), see III. 142, 13, seemingly of a special class of land-occupiers, °*gad.*

Bocad, the act of teasing (flax); I. 152, 5.

Bó-chor, cow-dung; IV. 122, 6; 148, 21.

Bocht, (gen. *boicht* I. 106, 22); poor.

Bochtan, poor man, [Oss. IV. 82]; I. 106, 2, where it appears to be the name of a small vessel, gl. 22 lan eini ***in boicht***, 23 lan eini *in bochtain.*

Bo-daingen, a cow-fastness; IV. 96, 25.

Bodar, deaf; I. 140, 33; glind na mB., I. 2, 4; *fem. dat.*, ***buidir*** I. 124, 21.

Boe-, for words beginning thus, see under *bae-*.

Bo-geltach, cow grazer; IV. 344, 5; 352, 18 (defd.) *b.* faithche.

Boilg(sen) (?), belly; II. 246, 14 im a *b.* [boilg-*sen*], tr. 'about its middle.'

Boiliuchta, III. 110, 4 Cain B., 'law of cattle-*slaying*,' (v. note[1]), *bo-shleachta* (?).

Boim, bit; I. 132, 20 *b* berrtha; 132, 22, *buim* sceota (?); *gen.*, II. 176, 20 mac *boma* nua, tr. 'fresh-diet boy.'

Boind, III. 478, 17 see *adboind.*

Boinend, female (calf, &c.); II. 240, 9 *boininn*; 376, z laigh *boininne*; III. 150, 15; 370, 17; V. 84, 16.

Boingim, I cut, [see under *doboingim*; it is used in H. 3, 17, 422 as a gloss on *meto* i.e. *boingim*, as explanation of ***methel***, band of reapers]; IV. 124, 18 ar na *boinge* fid a feraind, 'that he may not *cut down* the wood of his land,' as gl. on *bia*, 10; I. 172, 13 ma *ro-boinged*, 'if (the fern) has been cut'; V. 474, 24 *ro-boingead* damna na cleithi.

Boirisc, end [of the world]; V. 450, 5 co *b.* in beatha; gl. by *barr eisc*, 'top of water'; O'Dav., p. 61 *buiresc* gives the same gll., but adds *forcenn*, 'end.'

Boir (?), roaring (?); IV. 24, 12, doni in *ag boir* berus im techtugad, as gl. on *la buar buire* [q. v.] 20, 6.

Bolad, smell; II. 242, 18 *boloth*; *bulath* IV. 122, 13.

Bolg, bellows; I. 72, 17; bag, I. 150, 6 im pes *bolg*, wool bag; 152, 12 mac *builg* (?) III. 62, 1.

Bolg, pl. *bolga*, blotches; I. 24, 12; IV. 16, 6.

Bolgairecht, bellows-blowing; III. 190, 18 lucht *b.-a.*

Boltanugad, the act of smelling, sense of smell; III. 348, 13.

Boma, see *boim.*

Borb, fierce (animal); rude (person); V. 6, 11; 152, 5; 154, x; 268, 20.

Borb-frichnam, IV. 216, 22 rude labour.

Borb-tuile, V. 456, y of fierce passions.

Borblachas, violence, rudeness, fury; [II. 52, 4 *borblus* (?)]; III. 180, 13; 208, 19; 264 x of driving too furiously (horse, car, boat, &c.), cf. V. 140, 3, 20; acra *borbluchuis*, 'suit of violence,' V. 178, 14; (tr. 'unjust suing'), II. 134, 11; 142, 5 (cf. 16, 7 a *borluchuis* (tr. '*false* suing'); IV. 228, y comairce *borblachais*, tr. '*unlawful* protection.'

Borblus, II. 52, 4 ni bid *b.* do and, tr. 'it is not any *impropriety* in him'; prob. the preceding word.

Borrfad, fury (of fire); I. 170, 20.

Borrlus, green leeks; II. 254, 10; O'Dav. p. 60 gl. *barrach losa* "iiii duirn fot gach *buinne* (q. v.) ocus imglaice do *borlus*."

Bo-slabra, animals of the cow-kind, 'seds'; IV. 306, 13.

Both, cot, tent, 'bothy'; I. 206, 4; II. 218, 12 tr. 'of *cottiers*,' na m*both*; cf. also V. 358, 13 'botha'-persons; [gen. *boithe*, Oss. III. 18; pl. *botha*, Matth. XVII. 4].

Bothai (?), II. 16, 25, cf. 124, 13; and see under *arfenar*.

Bothach, cottier; II. 288, 6; daer-*b.* V. 286, 23; 512, 12.

Bothar, road; IV. 144, 14.

Bothas, cottier-tenancy; IV. 320, 17 glenomon *bothais* (?).

Bo-thech, cow-house; V. 514, y.

Bo-tuar, cow-dung (?), apparently as ety. gl. of *bothar*, V. 464, 13,

Bracha (?), III. 16, 15 athgabail eirce *bracha*, no gl. on the *word*.

Bracht, fat (?); I. 140, 36 (of flesh); V. 96, 18, (v. note in loco).

Brad, plundering, see *brat*.

Braga, [gen., *bragat*; *acc. dat.*, *bragait*;] neck; person, life; I. 24, 25, 26 (sin) im a *braghuit*; 142, 13 (cloc) im *braigit* na cethra; 174, 9 (in sas) fo m*braigit*; IV. 264, 14 *braigh* (*nom.*);—in phr. *tar bragait*, tr. 'in contravention of, to the prejudice of, in preference to, against the will of,' IV, 208, 24; 288, 21, z; 290, 2, 4; 362, 1; 510, 7; *braige*, 'a man's *person*,' II. 40, 25; *gen.*, log a m*braigit*, 'price of their *life*,' III. 540, 21.

Braich, [gen. *bracha*] malt; I. 128, 6; II. 202, 20 (*braith*); III. 328, 23; V. 168, 5; 372, 15; *b.* cen cruadugud, 'undried malt,' II. 200, 15.

Braich-lis, the mash, II. 242, 20.

Braig (?), I. 106, 1 *braigh* fri fiam (?), gl. by follg.:—

Braigi, prisoner, captive (?); I. 106, 19 *braigi* ris i mbi amail pein (?).

Brainne, II. 176, 22 really *cobrainne*, see *comrainne*.

Braithirse, see *brathairse*.

Bran, raven; IV. 120, 1 *brain*, 'ravens,' om. in tr.

Brannuigecht, the act of playing chess, *bran-dub*, II. 154, 6; see *Keat.* gl., 320, b.

Bras, great; II. 314, 14 is brig *bras*, 'whose force is great.'

Brath, the act of betraying; I. 56, 14; 162, 6; 234, 3, 4.

Brāth, co b., 'for ever'; I. 78, 10.

Brat, garment, cloak; I. 28, z; 72, 12; 176, 9; *dat.*, *brut*, II. 148, 6; III. 270, 21 *brut* find, 'in a white *sheet*;' gen. *bruit* (?) IV. 240, 8.

Brat-snath, embroidering needle (?), V. 380, 15.

Brat, plundering, theft; I. 226, 7 *braduib*; often coupled with *gat*, I. 54, 23 doni gait ocus *brait*; V. 168, 11.

-Brat (?), nacha rubat, nacha *ro-m(b)rat*, 'he betrayed,' II. 262, 3 gl. na dernat a m*brat*; but cf. IV. 338, 6 nach *ro-imre* [imberim], where also we have the association with nach *rubai*.

Brataim, I plunder, carry off; IV. 44, 3 ni mac *bradas* finntiga, (gl. 12 noco n-e in mac *foxlas* dutheus fine); O'Dav., p. 59, sub *brataigh*, translates the text "acht *brata* sét accobair," "the *aire iter da aire* carries off the 'set' he wants to carry off," [*go foxlann*, or *go mberann*]; it occurs twice in a law-maxim, IV. 158, 4, 6 *bradaid* fiadain, and *ni bratad* fiadain, but with nothing to show the meaning.

Bráthair, brother; I. 68, 8; 214, 6; II. 346, 14; gen. *brathar*, V. 206, 5; 210, 4 tellach *brathar* for araile; *pl. braithriu*, 'tribesmen,' I. 196, 12, 17; V. 512, x [uncle?].

Brathairse, fraternal affection; II. 286, 6 (braithirse); 332, 18; V. 496, 12, as gl. on *indail* (?).

Brathar (?) I. 268, 16 (gl. 302, 31), prob. *labrathar*, q.v.

Brath-cai, I. 210, 28; 260, 13, 16; purports to be the name of some Law-book, I. 210, 28; and this is further defined in the gll. 274, 30, y as the Judgment of *Cai Cain-brethach*. The quotation at I. 210, x from the Brath-chae seems quite purposeless, unless we render simply: there is *no* '*anad*'-delay but only '*dithim*'-delay in the immediate distraint. But the MS. Egerton 88, 58 adds in the gl., amail asbeir i.e. amail ata a mbrethemnas Cae-cainbreth[aig...] *urradais*. And this is evidently what is contemplated in the text of 260, 16 with its gl. 274, 30, y. Now in the gl. on *urradais* of 166, z, reference is made to the *fer escairde na bi i n-urradus*, 172, 25, which seems to denote the quasi-hostile relations of men from different 'provinces' of Ireland. The leniencies of the distress with time could only be allowed between men of *the same province*: the law-maxim expressed in the term *crich* [see under *athgabail*] involved *immediate* distraint in the case of debtors living in *another province*. O'Dav., p. 58, has only the ety. gl., *brathcae* i.e. breth, i.e. aithgin and ae i.e. *dire*, as if it meant 'dire'-fine, and was obtained from *br*(eth) + [*aithg* =]*athc* and *ae*, quasi [*br* + *athc* + *ae*!]. Cormac, p. 7, quotes the connexion with Cai Cain-brethach, but it also adds a distinction between a *brathchai* and a *rechtge*, which hardly bears the Tr. given on p. 22, for both the words used seem to be names for collections of certain laws or legal customs, see under *rechtge* in this glossary; and cf. III. 14, 14 fri corus *rachtge* ecalsa *fo reir abbad*, with the expression in Cor., is *rechtge* son, *amail as maith lais*; cf. also Cor., p. 9, sub *clithar set*.

Brathum, betrayal; V. 458, 5, [ety. gl. brath gua eim].

Brec, speckled; V. 382, 14 *breclas* = brec-glas, green-spotted cloth (?).

Brecad, the act of mixing; I. 152, 5.

Brecan, plaid; I. 126, y; II. 358, 29; IV. 380, y; V. 488, 26.

Brecht, a dubious case (?); I. 218, 19 *b*. na cunntabairt, prps. *brecht*, 'diverse'; it is glossed by *cunntabairt*, V. 452, 16 (454, 1).

Brechtnaigthe, varied, diverse, [cf. Ml. 26, c^{2}; 44d^{11}, *cialla, dligeda mrechtnigthi*, 'varia'] ; it occurs only II. 272, 13 where it is absolutely rendered *want of written evidence* (!), but the gl. only says, *gin seanchuide*, i.e. it is due of the one man, it is not due of the other.

Brég, falsehood ; in gen. *breige*, as adj. = 'false,' cf. V. 310, 15, y, z turbaide faosam comairce *breige* ; 29, y, z galur b.

Brégaim, I deceive, seduce ; III. 64, 9 in duine *ro·bregustar* in mac o gaire a athar.

Bregda, tartan cloth ; III. 404, 2.

Breid, cloth, only *breid sida*, V. 386, 2, 11.

Breith,* inf. of *beraim* ; see *tabraim*.

Breithnaigustar, IV. 16, 4, prob. for *brethemnaig–*, q.v.

Brén, stinking ; I. 140, 32, 33 *b.* –analach, of fetid breath.]

Breo, flame ; I. 142, z ; fire II. 346, 14.

Breth, [gen. *breithe* V. 252, 9 ; pl. *bretha*, V. 452, 9] ; judgment, decree, award ; I. 4, 22 ; 452, 9 ; 452, 20 ; 466, 15^{2} ; —several collections are referred to, such as *oss-bretha, muir-bretha, nemed-bretha*, &c., see under the words.

Brethem, *breithem*, brehon ; V. 92, 16 ; 252, 6 ; 310, 14 ; *gen., -an*, V. 296, 17 ; *dat., -ain* V. 92, 1 ; 400, 7 ; *pl. nom., -ain* V. 90, 20 ; 352, 17 ; gen., *-an* I. 6, 17 ; III. 32, 13 ord *bretheman*, gl. as the New Testament (!) ; brehon of three judgments, V. 90, 26, *b. eathma aei, b. esbuda, b. turbada* ; 'brehon of three languages,' V. 100, 16, cf. 92, 16, 19, *b.* Feini, *b.* filed, *b.* berla bain i.e. *fenechus, filidecht*, and *legend* respectively, 100, 1.

The brehon's function is very explicitly laid down in the comm. II. 52, 20, 'what the brehon has to declare is, not whether the debt is or is not due, but whether the carrying off of the distress was legally effected.' These *brehons* evidently had to pass a decision upon the case, cf. II. 16, 19 "it is they [the high Brehons] that pass a high judgment upon it," [the distress] ; but the questions of fact were no doubt determined before some assembly, cf. *dail criche, airechtas*, &c., where probably brehons were present as legal assessors, but how the decision as to *the fact* was taken, is nowhere clearly recorded.

Brethemnacht, judgment, I. 12, 24, 16, 15 ; judicature ; 260, 21, 24 ; V. 2, 13 ; 6, 16 ; 8, 1, (contrasted with *conair fuigill*) ; 322, y ; 364, 1 ; 462, 18.

Brethemnaigim, I give a decision, adjudge ; I. 182, 28 *breithemnaiged* ; I. 80, 6 do *brethemnaig* leo ; so prob. IV. 16, 4 *breith[em]naigustur*, 'he adjudged.'

Brethemnas, judgment ; I. 14, z tasfenad °*nusa* ; V. 2, 5, 15 = *breth + shomainech nais* ety. gl. ; V. 252, 7.

Brethnach, British (Welsh), V. 220, 22 (mares) ; 438, 8 (horse).

Briathar, is injured ; V. 168, 15 aithgin neich *ro-briathar* ann ; O'Dav., p. 60, quotes : diablad n-aithgina nech *ro-briathar*,

d. sin *boin bristi*, 'the *broken* (!) cow,' [opp. to the *boin slán*], 'compensation for what *is damaged*,' cf. II. 68, 11 *ro-briathra*, (gl. by *brister*, 68, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24), [cf. O'Dav., p. 60, *bria* i.e. *brisi*, 'cia ro-*bria* ord for inneoin]; V. 190, 14 cia *ro-briathar*, where J² has ro-*bronntar*, as also gl. by O'Dav., p. 61, *bri* i.e. *bronnadh*; cf. also V. 278, 2, 5, 10; 420, 9. It occurs also at IV. 100, 7 ni *ro b.* la each, tr. 'no *engagement* is given' (!), but the text is corrupt, and the sense is probably, 'whatever is damaged.' The text at V. 190, 14 cia *ro·briathar*, &c., has a gl. which, while the normal gl. 'cia *brister*' is set down, also gives the distinction as 'aithne *breithre*,' [contrasted with *a. fuirme*, and with *a. laime* (or *sula*)]; but it is obvious that if *briathar* is a verb meaning *brister*, it cannot be the noun *briathar*! And it is certain that *ro·briathra*[d!] occurs at II. 68, 11, where again the comm. practically gives *brister* (15), as a gl. on the word.

Briathar, word; III. 76, 24; verb, V. 4, 11; *gen.*, *breithre* V. 190, 22; 196, 3; III. 32, 10; acc.-dat., *breithir* I. 16, 24; V. 22, 10; pl., *briathra* I. 2, 17; 302, 23. It is not easy to say what is the precise force in V. 272, 19, y or in II. 16, 1.—Often in the expression *fasc in tres breithir*, tr. 'notice by the third word,' I. 226, 4, which is explained, I. 302, 23 na tri *briathra* da fasc na hathgabala, or, gurab í in tres *brethir* adera fasc, &c., further explained in a way which seems to show that the law phrase uttered was to contain the word '*athgabail*' as the *third* word of a consecrated formula, "gurab ed adbera do'n tres *brethir* i n-urd aisnesin, viz. *ro-gabais t' athgabail*, with a fine of five 'seds' if it were not in the third word; I. 268, 14 *fasc tres brethar*[!].

Briathrach, wordy (!); only in the phr. V. 456, 16 berach *b.*, where the gl. seems to indicate 'mac na runa *birach-briathraige*,' 'son of the *sharp-worded* woman,' the *she-satirist* (!).

Brig, n. pr., IV. 16, 1, (17 firinne *Brige*), B. daughter of Sencha 38, 11 Bri, 40, 9.

Brig, force, strength; virtue; I. 36, 6.

Brigim, I show, prove! only in:—

Brigther, III. 408, 12 dosli dia buna *brighthar*, tr. 'he incurs a fine, on whose family it (the crime) *is proved*'; O'Dav., p. 59, has *brighter* i.e. *ruiter*, *brithemnaighter*: "cro-li bais b. do each iar n-a miadh, 'gore-lying of death *is adjudged* to each acc. to his dignity'; but he has also, p. 58 b. i.e. *airmitnighther* [is reverenced!], "b. meisce mblechtaib dam;' III. 536, 16 *brigter* airer eremar (!).

Brised, the act of breaking; I. 164, 12 *brisid* turrtaige, violation of thy protection.; V. 462, y, [crime of *breaking* fences]; gen., *bristi* I. 174, 15; V. 396, 19, apparently of silver that is not 'in the lump,' or 'bullion,' but 'broken up,' manufactured into *ornaments* or coin.

Brisim, I break; *brisid*, *brisius* II. 52, 2, 3; *brisit* V. 156, 1; V. 490, z cia *no·bris* in t-ech; *brister* I. 164, 14; II. 50, 5; III. 180, 13; 264, 24; V. 190, 23; I. 84, 24 na *ro-brister*.

Brith, III. 144, 18 for *breith*.

Brithur (?), II. 12, 1 *brithur* a faithcib fir fuigill, tr. 'it is *brought*,' &c., but the gl. *firenaigther*, shows that it was connected with *brigther*, v. supra.

Briuga, farmer, Anglicised '*brewy*'; V. 76, 10 [gen., *briugad*; 164, 23; 386, 14; 484, 11; dat., *briugaid*, V. 16, 13; 372, 3;] I. 40, 17; III. 112, 12; V. 20, 23; 164, 23; 242, 22; 266, 21; 302, z; *pl.*, *briugada* I. 90, 12; III. 114, 7 na *briugaid*;—— often mentioned in two divisions, *briuga cetach* and *b. lethech*, see I. 60, 25; V. 76, 1, 10, 15, 26; V. 78, 7, 10, 14; cf. also V. 440, 7 *bo-aire* ar *briugaid*; [perhaps III. 142, 13 in *bo-briugad*, unless this is connected with *briuga* i.e. umad, p. 61; *briugus* i.e. *imat*, p. 56 and *briugus* i.e. 'umat,' p. 59, of O'Dav., the '*many-cow*' farmer (?)].

Briugamlacht, brewyship; III. 114, 7, the hospitality due from a 'brewy.'

Bro, mill stone; hand-mill, quern; II. 152, 11; 410, 17; but V. 158, 23 *bró* in muilind, 'the mill-*stone*' (gl. on *liac*).—*gen*, *bron*, I. 184, 11, liacc *bron*, but *na bro*, III. 282, 19; *dat.*, *broin* V. 88, 11 ar lam-*broin*; 394, 3; 474, 3.

Broc, badger; IV. 120, 1 *bruic* (pl.).

Brochain, V. 486, 13 see *brothchain*.

Brog, see *brug*.

Brog, shoe; I. 300, 23; *pl.*, IV. 86, 2 *broga* im na gabraib, leather-ties (for goats).

Brogad, act of strengthening (?), IV. 340, 13 *mrogad* coicrich, vide follg.:

Brogaim, I strengthen, verify (?), [see under *inbrogaid*]; [gl. by *firenugh* O'Dav., p. 60]; V. 320, z muniu *broga* nechtarnaei, gl. muna *firenaigter* nechtarde dib, 328, x. Now this same gl. is given II. 320, 16 on the text, 2, *in brogaid* cach somuine co diabul; so again, the same gl. is found IV. 2, 7 on *brug*saite, 2, q.v. Here O'Dav. and the text of IV. 2, 1, have provided the following equation :—

documtachta sealb *set .i.* imodhaib marc mbrogh saithi.
tocombachtaib sealb *saer teallaig* modaig marc mbrugsaite.

Broind, brond, see *bru*.

Brollach, breast, bosom, in the phr. *dorn 'n-a brollach*, 'fist on his breast,' of seizing a person *by the collar* (to expel him forcibly, &c.); I. 128 z; 164, 12; II. 88, 19, 20; V. 478, 23, 26.

Brón, sorrow; V. 172, z

Brondith (?), II. 254, 15. The text has, II. 254, 1 molt linas cach toll, tr. 'a wether which has filled every hollow'; the gl. runs as follows, 15 molt linas i.e. bis ina inathar da *brondith*, tr. 'which is filled in its intestines,' &c. As *inathar* means 'intestines,' the word '*is filled*' must be a tr. of *brondith* (!). This last word was evidently felt to be a difficulty; it might be merely a variation in the form of

bruindech, 'a mother,' "because she nourishes children at her breasts, (*for a bruindib*)," as Cor. p. 7, gives it: *bruinech* i.e. *mathair*; so too O'Dav. gives the same meaning twice, p. 56 and p. 61. And perhaps the gl. II. 254, 15 did not write *inathar*, but *mathair*! But now, another speculation arises, for was *bron-dith* intended, [as in the curious line in *L. Hy.*, 124, 152, li-a *mathair dith* ind loig], quasi '*rò breast's suckling*'? It may be noted that, though *inathar* is a well-recognized word, it is not found in these BL. texts or gll., in any other passage than in this gloss.

Bronnad, (I.) the act of injuring (land), trespassing; III. 404, 9 cen a *brondad*; V. 446, 9; IV. 90, 25 fri brondadh.

Bronnad, (II.) act of bestowing; III. 46, 7 *brondud*.

Bronnaim, (I.) I injure, damage, spoil; V. 216, 12 *brondaid*, he damages (the pledge); I. 188, 29 ni e *bronnus*, 'it is not he that does the injury'; III. 234, 2 la cach *bronnas*, 'which kills (the other beast)'; V. 446, 10 *ro·brondustar*; I. 160, 18 ro·*bronnsat*; II. 388, 17 aithgin feib ro·*brondtar*, 'as it was consumed'; IV. 98, 16 aithgin neich *bronnair* ann, cf. IV. 148, 14 *ro·bronntar*; 314, 10 cia *brontar*, cf. V. 278, 10; 420, 15; and 280, 22 cia *ro·bronntar*; IV. 94, 22 ma fér ethaim *ro·brondad* and; IV. 122, 8 aithgin in [n]eich *ro·bronna*[*d*]; 314, 15 dia ma *brondad*; O'Dav., p. 60, glosses by *ithid*, '*eats* the corn in the night.'

Bronnaim, (II.) I present, bestow; I. 12. 18 beo *brondus* bas, 'who *inflicts* death' (?); III. 46, 14 ni *bronnfa* acht trian trin na fine, tr. 'he shall not *bestow* but the third,' &c.; the word is quite common in the sense of 'bestow,' v. Keating, glossary, but it is very rare in BL.

Bron[n]-finna, white-breasted (cats), I. 152, y, see *bru*, *bruinne*.

Brosna, bundle, 'a heap'; V. 478, 25 *b.* do setaib gabla; cf. MR. 274, 9; Cor. p. 6, glosses as 'withered branches and twigs of wood broken by hand, without any axe'; quasi *bris-ni* (!), 'broken thing.'

Brot, goad, IV. 304, 16; V. 88, 9; 488, 32; 392, 11 *brod*.

Broth, see *bruith*.

Broth-cain, soup (for the sick); V. 260, 4, 13 bo bis ac *bruith* ineich is *cain* do losaib agus d'eolusaib i.e. bo bis ac frestal duine galair, cf. I. 268, 5 *bruthcán* (gl. 300, 14), cf. also V. 486, 13 losa *brochain*, where the gl. says that the *losa* are *for leigis*, 'for medicine.'

Brothlach, only in the phr. *sindach brothlaige*, IV. 344, 6, tr. '*crumb*-fox,' and interpreted 354, 11, 'fragments of all food to him, &c.; *brothlach* is gl. *inathar* by O'Dav., p. 58, *sub* 'brothlucht,' from the previous part of whose gl. apparently O'D. (Supp.) takes *brotlach* to mean 'cave,' and tr. 'a thief who lives in a den where he hides his thefts.' The word occurs in Eg. 88, 36 in the text, da trian saire caich fria *dithit*, acht ni ac a nibi *laith* techta; no, caire *brothlaigi* hogh frisodain, which may be compared with the text at II. 30, 4,

where we have *adh* for *dithit*, *fledh* for *laith*, and *briughuidh* for *brothlaighi*, though the gl. plainly refers to the latter words, in its *dithuit* 30, 11, *linn* 'ale,' 13, and isin coire da *bruith*, 'into the cauldron to *boil*,' 15 : i.e. the comment here given is not the gl. on the text as it stands (!). O'R. gives 'pit or hole made in the earth in which the ancient Irish used to dress their meat,' quoting Keating ; Keating indeed speaks of dá chlais talmhan do dhéanamh 'san riasg i gcriadh bhuidhe, agus cuid do'n fheólmhac do cheangal dia ndlaoithibh seasgadh ré súgánaibh, agus a gcur d'á mbearbhadh 'san gclais, agus bheith ag biathadh na gcloch do bhíodh san teine ortha, go mbeantaoi fiuchadh minic asta go beith beirbhthe dhóibh ; but I find no mention of *brothlach* in this connexion, so that I suppose it to be an ety. gl. of the usual kind, viz.: *bruth*, 'to cook,' and *locus*, 'a place,' as indeed O'Dav. takes it to be, 'that flesh is boiled in the earth, in a cauldron,' (quasi '*cook-kettle*,' *bruth-lucht*), just as II. 30, 15 in feoil eillgithur isin coire d'a bruith.

Brothrach, coverlet ; IV. 326, 7 *brothracha*, tr. '*couches* with their proper furniture, pillows and sitting-skins,' cf. LB. 218 *β* 20 *brothrachain* ; LU. 134 *β* 27 targud amra isin taig do *cholcthechaib* ocus *brothrachaib*, &c.

Bru (?), I. 2 20 fris *bru* uatha (?), see *frisbru*, *frithbruid*.

Bru, edge, brink ; I. 2, 11 ar *bru* Nitha ; 64, z for *b.* Boinne ; 70, y for *b.* in mara ; V. 330, 12 ar *b.* mona, 'on edge of bog.'

Bru, breast ; womb, belly ; [I. 140, 37 tr. 'stomach' (?)] ; *gen.*, *brond*, IV. 362, 3, 'of the belly' ; acc.-dat., *broind*, II. 374, 8 ; III. 38, 9, 26 (acc.) arosloice *b.* ; III. 372, 11, 'in her uterus' ; but also *i n-a bru*, I. 24, 18 ('pondered) in his breast' ; V. 216, 20 i m*bru*, (gl. 218, 21 a m*broind*).

Bruar, crumbs of food, IV. 354, 11 ; [the word *bruireach*, 'fragments,' &c., is common enough cf. *dean b.*, FM. ann. 1244, 1454 ;] cf. LB. 156 *β* 47 co mbid a feoil uli i n-a lind chró, ocus a cnámu i n-a mbrisc *bruar* ; Three Fr. 74, 5 torchair an ballán go ndernadh briosg bruar de.

Brucht, vomit, ejection ; only in the expression V. 486, 18 *brucht* cacha claide, gl. 488, 25 in ni *bruchtas* de, 'what springs, bursts forth from it' ; O'Dav., p. 58, *brucht* i.e. *sceith*.

Bruchtaim, I vomit ; see preced.

Brud, act of breaking (?) ; III. 14, 14[2] co *brud* ocus iar m*brud*, see also under *turbrud*.

Brug, land, fertile land, cf. V. 220, 12 *bruig* i cuirther ith, gl., 24 fearann as a n-asann cach arbur can frichnam (i.e. ni heicin a hinnebur) ;—palace, mansion ; [properly *mruig* hence frequently *mbroga*, &c.] ; farm IV. 124, 10 ; V. 80, 9 fer ag a mbi *brug* feoir, 'a man who has grass-*land*' ; cf. V. 128, 15 ; 264, 14 *b.* rig, 'king's land,' 314, 14 of land given to a king to hold a fair on ; gen., *mruige*, IV. 310, 5 ; *mbroga* IV. 124, 9 ; V. 240, 20 fuillem *mbroga*, 'interest of land' ; but cf. the unintelligible phr., I. 124, 1, 14 im telcud

mlroga, (gl. 132, 15, 138, 34) im telguin in *brog* feoir do'n sen-baili im Samain, tr. 'for removing to the *hayloft* (sic) belonging to the old winter-residence at Allhallow-tide'; the same phr. occurs at IV. 20, 3 gl. 22, y, tr. 'the land which has no green into which cattle might be brought to take possession of it,' oc na bi *brug* di-a n-*imtelgud* (!), i.e. in ferann ac na bi faichthi re breith cethra ind d'a techtugad; V. 452, 15 toranna *bruige*; IV. 48, 12 slan fairgse m*brogaid* (?), gl. fir-decsin in *bruig* (?); IV. 194, 12 tri *bruige* rig, rot ocus dirainn ocus muir, tr. 'the three *commons* of a king'; V. 466, 15 il-*bruige* (?). [But for IV. 340, 13 *mrogad* coicrich, 'extension of boundaries,' see under *brogad, brogaim.*]

Bruig-fer, V. 78, 25 (gl. 80, 9, see preced.) i.e. *in foltach fuithribi*; now this person is categorically defined at III. 142, 15, as the man 'who has *land* (ferann) but no *cattle* (crod), in opposition to the *Carbat ar imram*, who has cattle, but no land. So IV. 310, 5 the *mbruigfer* is so named 'from the extent of his grass-lands,' di lin a *mruige*, and is apparently styled *bo aire reire breithe.*

Bruig-recht, II. 44, 19 athgabail m*bruighrechta*, which is defd. IV. 124, 9 as '*farm*-land,' (gl. *diriataide in feraind*, 16); IV. 48, 12 *mbruidrechta*; 88, 1, 'in farm-laws'; IV. 340, 12, mor muin *mrugrechtai*; V. 462, 19.

Brugsaite (?) IV. 2, 2 modaigh mairc *mb.*, gl. is tre gnimrad a n-ech *firenaigthir* doib sium he; this was obviously the traditional rendering, for O'Dav., p. 60, has *mbrogh saithi*, under *brogha* i.e. *firenugh*, and the same gl.; but *saite* (*saithi*) is a difficulty. The text is evidently in *hepta-syllabic* lines ending in a *tri-syllable*, so that O'Dav.'s *i modhaib* is prob. correct, and *saite* is only a verbal affix, *-site* [*rel. pl.*] (?), cf. IV. 178, 13 *caechsite*; see under *brogaim.*

Bruidem, act of boasting (?); only V. 358, 4, but there is nothing to show what it means, and the text at H. 3, 17 (v. note) gives *bruigaid* (!), so that it may possibly only mean some ill-behaviour 'over his liquor'; and indeed the subsequent gl., 360, 2 iar failte ris iar cormaim, couples the two clauses together.

Bruidim, I pound, bruise, IV. 354, 12 *bruides*, tr. 'what he *crunches.*'

Bruigedoire, a class of persons (V. 108, 21) described 31, doniad in bruigedoracht as a tonnib; evidently the same as the *bruidiraib* at III. 24, 6, tr. 'buffoons'; cf. *braigid*(=pedit) LB. 96 foot note.

Bruigedoracht, the art practised by the buffoons, V. 108, 32.

Bruinne, breast; *bruinnib* I. 72, 4; often in phr. *fri bruinne*, 'at the approach of,' I. 128, 9 *fri bruinde* aige; 144, 30 *fri bruinni* fuachta; 202, 22 *fri bruinni* n-aenaig; 234 x, *f. b.* cuirm-tigi; II. 58, 6 *f. b.* n-oidche, 'at nightfall'; 228, 22 beruit in tir *fri bruine* in bidh tanuise (!); often in the law-phrase, 'fal fri bruinde in fir amuich,' 'a barrier *against* [the breast of], V. 500, 15; 508, 21; cf. MR. 166, Lnag C. 138, 10.

Bruind-fine, V. 318, 1, *breast*-tribe=sons.

Bruised, act of crushing; V. 450, 10.

Bruith, the act of boiling; I. 128, 2 (*broth*); 300, 14; II. 30, 15; 254, 3; IV. 310, 8 (*brath*); V. 260, 13; *b.* carna, I. 48, 1, cf. V. 78, 4 tri *bruithi* carna.

Broth-gal, I. 300, 7 co m[*b*]*roth gal* (?), vapour of boiling.

Bruithe, boiled, cooked; sall-carna *b.*, *boiled* salt meat, II. 202, 11.

Bruithe, mass, V. 396, 16 arget m*bruithe*, of bullion, silver in a *mass*; cf. LHy. I. 98, gl. on l. 8 *bruth* n-or cutrumma ri-a chend.

Buabull, buffalo; V. 220, 23 cuirnn *buabuill*, 408, 20; [LL. 34 b 3; 263 *β* 13].

Buachaill, cowherd; herdsman; I. 290, 3; IV. 96, 22; V. 152, 14; I. 84, 29; 104, x *buachail*, gl. 106, 9 *cul* cométa na mbo, cf. II. 2, 11; II. 118, 18 con-*b.*, 'a dog that herds the cows,' cf. I. 126, 8; II. 366, 7 *buachaillib* bo ocus laeg. Note the law maxim IV. 96, 23 cond bo buachaill i mbán-soillsi, "in broad day-light a *buachaill* is the cow's wits, (for at night she is kept safe in a cow-house.)"

Buaid, victory; prerogative; valuable element; I. 230, 26 foimrim eich *buada* (gen.), tr. 'working a *valuable* horse'; pl. *buada*, III. 88, 1 tr. 'reasons,' teora *buada* in catha sin.

Buadaigim, I boast, exult; I. 242, y *buadaighidh* se in gnimrad sin, as gl. on *buacdtair*, 240, y; 244, 11 *buadaighther*.

Buadugud, act of boasting; V. 358, 5, z, ilach iar *mb.*, with the gl. 360, 1 ilach (*roū*) *buaidi*[*g*]*the*.

Buaibleorach (?), V. 64, 14, 29 some kind of poem assignad to the *obloire*.

Buaidred, the act of disturbing; III. 112, 3 mental disturbance.

Buaidrim, I disturb; V. 230, 28 *buaidirther*, 'are disturbed.'

Buaile, cow-house, 'booley'; II. 50, 23 *buailid*, LnagC. 46; IV. 96, 24 (an enclosure); V. 140, 8 *buaille*; 466, 1; 468, 5, 7.

Buailim, I strike; II. 156, 12 dia m*buailter*.

Buailtige, III. 184, 21, of the *kicking* habits of a horse.

Buain, good; IV. 62, 15; 64, y gl. *maith*, ben *dlightech* of O'Dav., p. 60, '*buain*'; V. 60, 21 bera boin m*buain*.

Buain, the inf. of √ *bong*, to cut, [gen. *buana* I. 140, 8]; the act of cutting, reaping, &c., variously used, of *cutting* turf, wood, furze, grass, &c.; I. 132, 5; 170, 25; 172, 15; V. 474, 21, x; 488, 23; of *reaping*, II. 280, 13; 356, 22; 374, 1, cf. 418, 5, (of *gathering* the 'glaisin'-dye plant); feada IV. 70, 24; IV. 310, 11 (rushes); V. 22, 6 *b.* cluig, '*ringing* a bell';—folld. by prep. *as*, 'to take out,' III. 86, 20 a inchind dermait do *b.* a cind C.; V. 24, 3; of *gelding* II. 238, 22 *buain as*; III. 270, 9 in gnim do *b.* astu, of *getting* the work out of them (the oxen);—by *de*, 'to take away,' I. 176, 20; III. 376, z; [IV. 120, 17 *buaine* (?) in con-luain i talam]; III. 150, 10 d'a *b.* fo dainib, tr. 'to put (grass) under people as beds.'

Bualad, the act of striking; I. 234, 23; II. 156, 17; gen. *buailte* II. 156, 13; V. 142, 22.

Buan, permanent, lasting; V. 40, 21 *b.* in cusc; 450, 6 ro-*buana*, gl. on *ro-baid*.

Buar, kine, cattle; II. 134, 12; III. 60, 4; IV. 20, 6 mad la *buar* buire (?); IV. 36, 2; 306, 24; gen., *buair* I. 146, 14; IV. 32, 11 (dilsi *buair*, 20, 8); V. 166, 18 (inde *buair*). [For IV. 24, 12, 17 in ag *boir* (?), 26, 17, see *buire(ch)*].

Buasaib (?), V. 412, note.

Budein, see *féin*.

Bu des [= fo deas], Southward; III. 86, 14.

Buide, yellow; I. 26, 31; 50, 18 in Buide Connaill, (the plague), V. 450, z; 66, 34 (E. *bel-buide*); II. 132, y, 'the old reading of the *Yellow* Book,' note[3], p. 133; II. 146, 11 of cloth; (?) IV. 234, 16 mathair *buidhe* (?).

Buiden, troop, company; (gen., *buidne*); IV. 330, 1 ri *buiden*, 'king of companies.'

Buidir, see *bodar*.

Buidre, deafness; V. 156, note[5].

Builg, see *bolg*.

Buillidh, stroke, a blow; I. 72, z.

Buim sceota, see *boim*.

Buime, fostermother; nurse; II. 22, 25; 170, 5; 348, 8, 13; III. 504, 3; 488, 11; V. 480, 13; [also written *muime*, q.v.].

Buindi cainde, '*stalks* of garlic'; V. 40, 12; V. 48, 7 *b. cet.* [? *buiden*].

Buininne, see *boinenn*.

Buire, bellowing (?), IV. 20, 6; this is prob. the word referred to in O'Dav., p. 61, sub 'ben,' ben for bl. *buirigh* i.e. for baile a *ndentar aghborr* ria, cf. the gl. IV. 24, 12, (if he goes to take possession), 'the cow makes a *bellowing*,' doni in *ag boir*: anyhow the letters *agboir* indicate an identity of gloss.

Buithib (?), IV. 190, 13 in *mbuithib*, the gl. 29 has *indbaid*, 'time,' see under *bith-uidib*.

Buitsige, see *baitsech*.

Buiur, I. 152, 17 (gl. *faebar*), *point* or *edge* of spoolstick?

Bullu, see *ball*.

Bun, root, trunk, II. 250, 29 *bun* cacha simne; I. 250, 2 *bun* laime; III. 352, 3 na hingne, root (of nail); foot (of tree), defd., IV. 186, 23; I. 32, 22 *bun* in craind, opp. *barr*; 134, 22; II. 118, 14; *gen.*, *bona* II. 232, 23 leth-fat *buna* in litanain; IV. 168, 6, 12 fer *bona* in craind; V. 40, 17 *bona* a mer (!); [but cf. *bunaid* apparently as *gen.*, IV., 166, x; 168, 1, 3].

Buin-beim, IV. 146, 22 trunk-cutting.

Bun-chuir, IV. 76, 22 'butt-setting,' (note[2], p. 77, 'a band of osiers interwoven between the stakes'); IV. 112, 9.

Bun-ebe, IV. 168, x trunk-cutting.

Bun[n]-remar, V. 28, 7, 8 thick at the butt.

Bunad, root, foundation, origin; I. 30, y; 120, 9; IV. 190, 16 *b.* a tuisten; 206, 4 *b.* uisce; V. 2, 3 *gen.*, *bunaid* [IV. 180, 24

fer in *bunait*], often used as *adj.*, 'original,' *eclais b.*, V. 126, 9; 432, 9; fer *b.*, 'original owner,' I. 172, 18; 248, 11; III. 208, 24; 268, 25; V. 160, 22; V. 488, 28; *fiach b.*, I. 92, 15, but *bunad fiach*, II. 4, 15; *b.* cethra II. 394 23; 398, 20; cf. II. 306, 17, 18 *b.* selba, *b.* ceniuil; *b.* cunnartha V. 504, 29; galar *b.*, I. 280, 21.

Bunadach, original kin; IV. 180, 19; 186, 2; 190, 10 fer, bes *bunadach* doib, who is their original owner; I. 260, 2 cacha *bunadaig*, (crimes) of each kinsman of the stock.

Bunadas, origin, lineage; I. 20, 8; II. 362, 23.

Bunain (?), V. 434, 12 bid *bunain* (?).

Bunan (?), original; V. 302, 25 in mecon *b.*

Bundsach, stick, wand; V. 484, 17; gen. IV. 138, 16 macc *bundsaige*; V. 30, 14 °*gi*; *b.* comairci, 'safe-conduct wand,' V. 28, 14; 30, 10; *acc.*, IV. 140, 1 diubraices in m*bunnsaig*; I. 178, 1 tres *b.*, 'battle of sticks.'

Bunuch, good grass; II. 18, 10, gl. *rinn feoir.*

Burach, fury; I. 166, 27 im *b.* do thene.

Burba, ignorance; II. 130, 16.

Cā, of what kind; I. 188, 6.

Cabana, hollows (?) of a common-green; V. 328, 6.

Cac, ordure, excrement; IV. 122, 18; IV. 318, 25 *cacc* for a enech; gen. *caca*, IV. 122, 24 (gl. on *con-luain*).

Cach, each, every; (later *gach* II. 74, 10);—*adj.* ('chaque') I. 4, 21; 8, 4; ntr., *cach n-* II. 2, 5; 48, 11, &c.; very often folld. by the transported nasal, remnant of the inflexion of *cach* (*n-*), *ntr.* or *accus.* sg. &c., I. 112, 14; 126, 12; 150, 4; 184, 18; 192, 11, &c.; in II., used with *aidche* 136, 8; *aithgin*, 320, 1; *biad* 234, 13; *ainmrainne* 232, 2; *diumus*; 320, 2; *iarraid* 192, 21; *inbleogan* 122, 27; *indliged* 2, 5; cf. *cacha mis*, 'every month,' II. 390, 19; *gen.*, *cach*, I. 268; 18; II. 52, 6, &c., but also *gen. cacha*, used in I. (text, before *h*athgabala 102, 6; bunadaig 260, 2; cethra 126, 9) comocais 182, 22; feda 184, 10; flatha 14, 26; tratha 102, 7; uilc 8, 4;—*cach uáir*, whenever, III. 242, 3; IV. 252, 2; acc. (*cach n-*), II. 254, 20; 332, 13, &c.;—*pron.* ('chacun'), I. 102, 24, &c.; II. 12, 1; 150, 6; *gen.*, *caich*, II. 20, 13; 22, 8; 26, 9; 30, 5; 100, 8; 224, 7; 256, 1; 260, 19; (in fact, everywhere in text of II., save 62, 20); even as subst. with *art.*, *do'n cach*, I. 288, 5; II. 20, x; *gen.*, *in chaich* II. 62, 22.

Cach-ae, 'each of them,' 'every one'; I. 240, 24; II. 66, 17.

Cacha, V. 462, 20, for *caitheche*—trespass, q.v.

Cachtad, the act of taking captive, seizing, impounding; II. 76, 19 (?) *cachta*, but cf. O'Dav., p. 62 *cacht* i.e. *cumal*, or *innilt*; II 302, 8; IV. 54, 23 is indsa do'n memor *c.* in cind, tr. 'to *serve* the chief,' but it means, 'to *distrain* his chief,' a gl. on a text declaring that the covenant of a monk with his abbot is not binding.

Cachtaim, I impound, seize, take in distress; II. 76, 20 (in fer) *cachtus* in athgabail.

Cad, for *cid*, *quid est*, cf. *cad acht*, IV. 366, 13.

Cad-iat, which are they? V. 450, 16; 456, 7, see *caite*.

Cadesin, for *fadesin*, IV. 338, 23; 340, 1.

Cae, road; I. 32, 5 (cae conair); (tr. 'house' I. 144, 10, 14); I. 270, 28; 296, 12; II. 18, 6; IV. 124, 23 dogniat *cae* tairis, 'they make a *passage* through it';—way or manner, I. 212, 20 iar *cae* coir, 'in a proper manner,' (cf. II. 214, 16, III. 18, 10); IV. 128, 20 in *cae* is coitechta do; often in the ety. gl. *cae uird* [as analysis of *cuaird*], I. 50, 17; I. 302 z; V. 326, 23; in the phrase *for cai*, *for cui*, 'on a journey, on a "coshering" expedition,' when the chief on his circuit had to be supplied with provisions by the tenants, IV. 320, y; 324, 18; 326, 5, 6; hi *cai*, V. 464, 21.

Cae (*l*), V. 224, 2 *do coi*; II. 242, 13 ria-siu *do·cae* for descthu, 'before it has *gone* to ferment' (*l*), cf. O'Dav., p. 76 *dochoi* i.e. *dochuaid*; but p. 71 *cas* gl. *ceim*, as if from √*ceng*, see *ara·cae*.

Caebad, the act of throwing up clods (by horses' feet); III. 262, 21; [cf. *caeb*, 'sod, clod,' MR. 226, 3 in clar *caeb*-trom; 'the heavy-sodded plain'; 256, 12, 13.]

Caeca, fifty; I. 44, z [coeca V. 340, x?]; V. 358, 12 *caeca* riar (*l*); *gen.*, *caecat* I. 44, y; V. 38, 8, 9; *caegat* V. 314, 10; 366, 29 fri re *caecat*; 496, 14; *acc.-dat.* *caecait*, II. 276, 16 im an *caecaid*.

Caech, blind; IV. 178, 13 Conaill *caech*; I. 124 22 di *chaich*.

Caechad, the act of blinding; III 82, 4; 432, 14; IV. 162, 15.

Caechaim, I blind; IV. 178, 22 *caechas* in sail; (subj.) IV. 178, 10 *ro·chaecha* III. 84, 1 ro (leth-)*chaech* he; III. 434, 19 *ro·chaechustur*; IV. 178, 26 *do caechadar*; IV. 178, 13 *caechsite* beeh, tr. 'whom a bee *had* blinded', prob *plural rel.*, 'whom bees blinded.'

Caecdach, name of a grade of scholars; V. 102, 18, 21.

Caeime, see *cam*.

Cael, narrow, slender; I. 106, 26; IV. 150, 1 wattles [for *caelach*]; V. 380, 20 (τῆς) *caili*, of a needle.

Caelach, wattles; IV. 152, 13; 186, 18, '*branches* (of the wood).'

Caem, rare, scanty, few; IV. 312, 21, y *ro·choem*, *di-choem*; *compar.*, III. 464, 4 inti di-a mbi *caime* in cethra, 'the person who has *fewest* cattle,' the quotation in O'Dav., p. 67, *caom* i.e. *tere*, &c.; quoted also H. 3, 18, p. 630, *caem* gach *diuir*, ocus *diuir* gach *tere* ocus gach *doim*.

Caem, fair, lovely, handsome; I. 122 7 dam *caem*, 'a *respectable* company'; IV. 356, 9 sai *caem* canoine, 'a comely professor of the Canon'; often in ety. gl. *caem orba uais* (for *comarbas*), I. 148, 3, &c., [but cf. IV. 68, 23 *caoin*]; apparently = '*own*,' in *caem-fine*, 'one's own tribe,' II. 358, 19, but II. 284, 15, 16 *caim-f.*; cf. *caem*, tr. 'relation, friend,' FM., p. 2130, 2266; *caen-daime* V. 52, 17.

Caem-bachall, IV. 360, 21 handsome staff.

Caemachtu, power; III. 192, z; V. 150, 1, 3, 4, 5, *acc.-dat.*, *-achtain*, III. 136, y; 218, 5; V. 310, 22; 468, x; but also cen caemach*ta*, III. 192, 20; 258, 7; 168, 12 coemachtu; but caomnachtain frequently occurs, V. 236, 21 (!), 23; 238, 4 caem*th*achtain.

Caemam uais (?), II. 358, 13, used as ety. gl. on *cuma* lanamnuis i.e. a *caem amuais* in lanamnais, tr. 'of *equal dignity* in the connexion'; II. 362, 16 ety. gl. on *comsa* i.e. *caem amuais*, tr. 'a settlement': *uais* is 'noble,' but what is *caemam*? cf. V. 296, 8 umun *caem aim* uais in lanamnuis, (as gl. on *a comaig l.* 292, x.); prps. it is only *comaim*, 'wife.'

Caemclai, he changes, alternates, I. 102, x ni acair nad *caemclai* o croib in forais, gl. inti oc na claechmaither cru co n-indi forais; see *claechlaim*.

Caemclutha, mutual, exchanged; III. 488, 12 do chairdib c.; [cf. LnagC., 164, 12 fri *caemh-chludh*; FM. ann. 838, (p. 458, 17)].

Caemda, bed; IV. 304, 22 clar ndara idir cach di *caomdai*; so prps. *caemda* n-aitreib, I. 80, 10, as gl. on *com*-aitribh, just as on II. 362, 4 where it appears as *caema da* [!]; O'Dav., p. 65, has *caemda* i.e. *lepa*, 'bed'; but the word seems to have a special significance in passages quoted from V., cohabitation (?), V. 132, 5 fer forindit *caemdu*, gl. by *claenan*, V. 134, 20, [as in O'Dav., p. 69]; V. 292, 22 bean doguidtar c., (gl. 294, 23 ben is dithoghaige leis.)

Caemna, protection; IV. 104, 2.

Caemnacar, **Caemsad**, } see *conicim*.

Caemthecht, the act of accompanying; *caoimecht*, I. 20, 27, 'in company'; I. 244, 15, 17; I. 282, 8 aitire *caomtecht* (?); III. 92, 9 *coemtecht* ocus seilcecht; *caomtacht*, 'part *added to* the winter'; IV. 78, 2 (gl. *coimidecht*, 14); IV. 338, 17 oes in-sin bid *coemtecht* do flaith; V. 306, 4 *caemtechta* fri colaind; III. 510, 1 *caemtechtaib*, 'attendants.' [What is IV. 232, 3 comairci a c., tr. 'protection as to *reciprocal rights*' (?), see note under *comairce*].

Caemthet (?), IV. 352, 8 ni *caemtheta* dire, (v. tr. !), 'its 'dire' does not accompany' (?), cf. I. 242, 4 *do caemthet*, 'he accompanies' (*caomteit* 244, 11), prob. *com'thet*.

Caen, apparently for *cain*, q.v.; [*caen-cendus*, *-daine*, *-dirgud*, *-ruinigend*, *-tairisme*].

Caer, ball; I. 188, y of iron in *bolts*, *caeraib*.

Caer Muigi Raigne, V. 434, 12, v. note.

Caera, sheep, III. 378, 9; V. 80, 25; 84, 20; [*curu*, *cura* I. 46, z; 146, 14; III. 376, 2]; gen., *caerach*, III. 372, 24 (caorach); pl. *caerig*, I. 148, 10; II. 414, 28; III. 404, 3; V. 76, 18; 404, 11; 470, 17; *caire* IV. 96, 26; gen., *caerach*, I. 106, 8 *cairech*; V. 32, 5; 214, 18 *caorach*

acc., *caerchu*, I. 126, 8; II. 374, 7; dat., *cairé* II. 118, 8; *dual*, di *cairiph* IV. 10, 5. As to *in cairn manige* V. 302, 25, it is evidently the same as *cuer manighi rempe* of V. 434, 12].

Caerthonn, mountain-ash: IV. 146, 24.

Caichach, trespasser. IV. 96, 10, 21.

Caicha, trespass, see *caithe*.

Caid, respectable: (O'Dav., 'usual,' pp. 66, 70, 72): comparr., *caidhe* II. 394, 20.

Caidi, caidiut, who are? how? &c., cf. O'Dav. *caite* i.e. *cinedus*, p. 63; *caidi* V. 370, 12; 408, 9; *caidiut*, V. 438, 17.

Caile liubair, *chalk* book; I. 34, 22.

Cailech, chalice: I. 234, 28; *pers.*, V. 22, 23 cop in *cailigh* nifirinal.

Cailech, cock. IV., 118, 20; V. 82, 21; 472, 30; *pers.* II. 108, 18 gair in *cailigh* cearc; *pl.*, I. 190, 17 *cailligh*.

Caill, wood. I. 32, 14; *pers.*, *caille* III. 272, 9; V. 144, 24 (mesa na coille); V. 450, 19; 482, 20; lesson for c., I. 98, 18 to send away; often in phr. *do caill* = to set free, II. 18, 25, 20, 9; 38, 5; III. 392, 8.

Caillecht, state of being a nun: II. 406, 2; cf. Three Frag. 28, 2, 'in a nunnery.'

Caillech, nun: *pers.*, II. 406, 2 log cumg na *cailliche*: (*dat.*, II. 406, 1 do'n mnaoi *cailiy*, q.v.); *pl.*, a. III. 14, 12.

Caille, (nun's) veil. II. 404, 10 na dinita c.: V. 382, 18; 386, 2.

Cainm, see *cumm*.

Cáin, law, canon, rule: V. 422, 2, 436, 20; 448, 5; 529, 3; *gen.*, *cruas* V. 440, 5. V. 440, 8, to *muscit cruas* no *cuscrid* I. 32, 14. cis ir mas i cin. V. 480, 9. 470, 1. 480, 22, according to I. 40, 21 four laws estd. by S.M. (pl. by *cuyasil*):—

Cain cuscrad ... cuscrad or foundation, I. 40, 21.
cain-saith ... a saith cain.
caillbe ... a cain coibche, a cain-saith.
cain-cruas ... a cain thairis.
Cain ... cain in cuscrad cuil ... saith Brat, called Cain Fhuasa, I. 40, 2.

Cáin aeillna, V. 442, 23.

Cáin airlichta, V. 370, 1.

Cáin anamma, V. 486, 1.

Cain ass, V. 368, 1.

Cain born diach ?, V. 474, 5.

Cain neck ?, I. 126, 5 noe fo *cain* eochra, cr. 'veil under the neck of cattle.'

Cáin, beautiful. I. 30, 20; *superl.* I. 300, 5 of herbs for medicine; often in proix sometimes *cain*; = fairly, well, clearly, carefully, &c. —

Cáin-adiaic, I. 40, 18 is c. a. re rech, 'what any one likes.'

Cáin-aimsigedh, I. 48, 3 was well settled III. 44, 10; V. 434, 25; 478, 20.

Cáin-aimsigestar, I. 130, 22 be fairly estimated.

Cáin-airgestar, V. 392, 14 whom God hath favored well.

Cáin-anma, I. 274, 12 who wears linolittres, cf. III. 310, 5 *cain-arcur* ?; IV. 242, 18 *cain-serrad*; V. 452, 25

Cáin-biathad, II. 386, z the act of entertaining completely.
Cáin-biadtar, V. 292, 12 is fairly fed.
Cáin-brethaig, III. 362, 4 *roū* fair-judging.
Cáen-cendus, V. 62, 21 beautiful head-gear (of horse).
Cáin-cluithche, V. 142, 10 lawful sport.
Cáin-dailter, V. 476, 11, is fairly allotted.
Cáen-daime, V. 52, 17 one's *own* company, [see *caem*-d.]
Cáin-direch, I. 192, 8 in regular form.
Cáin-dirgither, I. 106, 30 is carefully adjusted.
Cáin-dirgud, III. 34, 26 to direct rightly; V. 442, 9.
Cáin-diubarthar, IV. 196, 23, as gl. on *con*derbathar (!).
Cáin-dliged, III. 330, 6 (reciprocal rights?); cf. V. 132, 7.
Cáin dornn cliath (!), 474, 13.
Cáin-fastaither, V. 6, 14, y; 8, 5, 15; 10, y.
Cáin-fodeiligther, II. 322, 9 is well divided; V. 436, 6.
Cáin-foltach, V. 112, 7 well-qualified.
Cáin-fuillmech, V. 112, 7, 8 having good interest.
Cáin-gnim, V. 292, 2 fair deed, but J^1 has *caingnib*.
Cáin-luadus, I. 298, 20 who *really* goes (into pilgrimage), gl. on *consla* (!).
Cáin-molta, IV. 358, 21 (stream) of pleasing praise.
Cáin-raidim, V. 190, 6 I speak clearly.
Cáin-rethas, IV. 378, y which runs well.
Cáin-ruinigend, III. 34, 18 meditates fairly.
Cáin-scarat, V. 274, 15 they separate fairly.
Cáen-tairisme, V. 52, 14 fair residences.
Cáin-urrannaitt, IV. 68, 25 they fairly divide, (gl. on *con*randat).

Caindelbra, O'Dav., p. 70, gives ety. gl. of the usual kind, (*cain* + *del* + *bra*), *del* direch, for a mbi in *breo* taithneamach; candelabrum; I. 126, 5; IV. 310, 11.

Caindell, candle; I. 36, 29; IV. 310, 14 *caindel*; *acc.-dat.*, I. 300, 33, 35 do *cainnill* remsoillsi; IV. 52, 22 amuil *cainnil*; pl., *caindle* IV. 52, 9, 22; gen., II. 252, 2 tumud na cainnell; dat., *cainnlib*, II. 246, 7; 250, 6, y, [should be under *caindenn*].

Caindenn, garlic; II. 420, 9, 'leeks'; IV. 118, 20 *coindenn*; 308, 14 *cainnenn*, 'onions'; V. 40, 11 fir-*caindend*; V. 500, 29 *cainnenn*; *dat.*, II. 254, 10 imglaici do glas *cainnind*; *gen.*, IV. 116, 10 lot *coindi*; 302, 23, imglaice *cainne*; V. 40, 12 buindi fir-*cainde*. Here should come II. 246, 7; 250, 6, y *cainnlib* (!).

Caing, question; I. 30, 30; act of suing (!), V. 504, 14 (caingin?).

Caingen, case, cause, question, dispute, plea; I. 66, 27; *gen.* I. 22, 6 *caingne*; *acc.-dat.*, II. 86, 2 bes im *caingin* fris, V. 396 x.

Cainim, I complain; V. 274, 15 dia *no·cained*, 'if she were to complain.'

Cainim, I satirize; II. 156, 12 dia *caintiur*, 'if they are libelled.'

Cainiud, the act of satirizing; II. 156, 17, 19; *gen.*, *cainti*, 13; *pl. cainte*, I. 58, 12.

Cainti, satirist; I. 86, 1; 300, 14; II. 128, 21 (*cainte*); V. 204, 10; 226, 36 (*cainnte*); I. 130, 22 tr. 'female scolds,' cf. V. 456, 17 in *ban-cainte*.

Cainóm (?), IV. 330, z gnïit cumma la *c. cain-óm* (?) a ngnimo.

Caiplib, see *capall*.

Cair, = 'quaere,' I ask; question; I. 254, 4; 256, 18; II. 84, 19; 344, 1; 356, 5, &c.

Cair, condition, V. 384, 4 in *chair*-sin, see *cor*.

Cairde, amity; I. 50, 29, V. 520, 5; I. 52, 14; respite (for a time), II. 268, x; V. 378, y; relations of peace, IV. 322, z; often *cairde*-regulations contrasted with *cain*-laws, IV. 234, 8, 10, 14; I. 134, x; 158, 5; V. 422, 2; 442, 5; III. 18, 7 tr. 'interterritorial law'; I. 166, z; 192, 12; 230, 23; 260, 14, 17.

Cairdes, amicable relationship (?); V. 364, 8 cain *cairdesa*.

Caire (?), pin; V. 478, 24.

Caire toll (?); V. 414, 14.

Caire, cauldron; [often *coire* III. 266, 3; *coiri* V. 78, 4, &c.]; I. 124, 3; I. 132, z; 166, 23; 198, 19 (*cairiu* fira, V. 472, 23, 'testing cauldron'); II. 254, 2; IV. 284, 14; V. 456, note; fir *c.*, 'ordeal of cauldron,' cf. I. 194, 23; 288, 10; often in phr. *caire* ainsic, 'the ever-full cauldron', cf. I. 40, 18; 48, 6; 122, 13; V. 78, 11; 242, 21; (238, 20, of the 'brewy'); see MR. 51; *c.* feibe V. 438, 22; V. 298, 17; *caire* cuairtbill = whirlpool; III. 422, 1, *coirib*.

Caire, longa c., (?) V. 412, 24.

Caire, see *caera*.

Cairemain, leathern-bottle makers; V. 106, 17, (gl. coir-fuaiprid na paiti corra, 21).

Caireti, *compar.* of definition, from *cara*, '*the more* clement,' IV. 156, 6; see under *-de*.

Cairgindach (?), V. 64, z.

Cairig, see *caera*.

Cairigim, I charge, accuse; II. 352, 3 *cairigter*; II. 352, 1, 3, *cairichter*, (gl. *airigter* 27).

Cairigiud; the act of accusing; accusation; rebuke; II. 62, 21 *cairigchiug*; V. 118, 4; 122, 9.

Cairit (?), I. 134, 34, tr. 'bailiffs.'

Cairr, see *carr* I. 166, 22.

Cairr, see *carr*, 'champion.'

Cairrge, see *carraig*.

Cais (?), I. 42, 16 *cais* mor na *sen*, tr. 'the great law of the seniors,' [ety. gl. on *senchas*], evidently from Lat. *casus* in canon-law, see *cas*.

Cais (?), love; V. 460, 20 cen *cais*, [ety. gl. *coi* + *huais*, 'noble way' (!)].

Caisc, see *casc*.

Caisel, fort; V. 210, 27 tar firt a *caisil*; 488, 13 o *caisiul* na hatha; V. 94, 12 *caislib*.

Caisleōir, stone-mason; II. 232, 12.

Caith, chaff; IV. 352, 13.

Caithchid, fighter; V. 418, 13 (*caichid* 20), cf. 244, 15 *caithi*[d].

Caite, caiteat, what are; cf. II. 194, 15; 224, 17 (*cait-e*); 98, 5; 224, 7 (*ciat-iat*).

Caithe, see *cathaig*.

Caithe criche, tr. 'champion' of the territory, II. 152, z; sort of *Lord of the Marches*, cf. V. 244, 14, differing from the *aire echta* (who guards *within*), inasmuch as the *caithi* is always on the *borders*; cf. *caithchid*, 'fighter,' V. 418, 13.

Caithech, spender; III. 460, 23 ni bi *c.* nach cuitech.

Caithem, the act of spending, consuming, eating; I. 80, 9; II. 26, 13; III. 50, 12; V. 122, 17 (*c.* [re?] dligid egalsa); V. 280, 27; 468, 10 *c.* in feoir; (gen.) I. 132, 9 aimsir a *caithme*. [Cf. the distinction made at II. 342, 11, where *caitheam* is applied to the *laity*, and *toimilt* to the *church*].

Caithge, see *cathaig*.

Caitin, kitten; V. 472, 30.

Caithir, hair (shaved off) III. 354, 1, in 354, 7 *cathair* a ruisc, tr. 'the *lashes* of their eyes,' but in line 8 *caithir* seems used generally.

Caithne, arbutus tree; IV. 146, z.

Calad, severity; II. 256, 23, z; O'Dav., p. 65, i.e. *crúaid*.

Caithim, I eat, consume; use, spend, waste; II. 34, 21 da *g*[*c*]*aithit* in biad; II. 316, 23 cia *chaithit* (!) aes na bu, 'though age waste the cows'; III. 262, 17 acht na *r·caithid* (da *caithid*), 'eat grass'; III. 18, 22 in ni, *caithes*, V. 520, 10; I. 200, 1 co *ro·caithe* a lan-saire, 'has spent, exercised, his full s.'; V. 438, 15 cidbe *ro·caithe*; III. 532, 5 mas risna neichib *ro·caith* iat, 'spent them *on* the things'; V. 324, 1 ni *ro·caith*, 'he did not use the object'; V. 30, 7 ce no-caithdis arbar, 'though they ate corn'; II. 374, 15 cach ni *caithfes* do biad; *pass.*, III. 68, 22 co *ro·caiter* a innile inn; I. 218, 23 in t-etach *ro·caithedh* ris; V. 122, 22 *ro·caithed* iat re hindliged; I. 136, 19 (biad ocus etach) *ro·caithfithea* riu; V. 282, 1 in cutruma *ro·caithfithide*, which should be spent.

Calaind, Kalends; I. 186, 9; o *c.* co hinit, IV. 320, y; V. 32, 4.

Calma, strong.

Calmais (?), V. 306, 10 (fondaid), *calmais* ae in fir, 'extensions that *strengthen* (?) the case of the man.'

Calmatus, strength; V. 276, 2.

Cam, crooked.

Cam-cnaim, crooked bone, V. 40, 13 note[a].

Cam, field of battle, only in *gen.*, V. 310, 32 for lar na *caeime comruicc*; O'Dav. has the gl. twice, 64, 71, *cam* i.e. *re* or *comrac*, with a quotation thrice quoted, as it is also found on p. 103 sub *midach*, i.e. *calma*: *m.* teora cam.

Camaim, I make crooked, fold over; I. 188, 19 in ni *camthar* tar in laeg, ety. gl. on *camtire*, 184, 10.

Caman, hurlet, hurling stick, II. 146, 16.

Cammae (?), IV. 332, 18; V. 368, 20 go *camai* (?). The word looks like *cammaib*, but in both passages the text is corrupt.

Camtir (?), I. 236, 26; I. 184, 10; -tire (*gen.*), (gl. 188, 17 meithir bis im cairig claim, 'a cloth which is about a mangy sheep,' an animal's *covering-cloth*, the *tartan*, 19 (cf. 238, 3).

Camus (?), small plain; I. 82, 9 i muig bic, in a gl. on 78, 16, ina text which is tr. with little regard to the words; the comm. shows that nothing was known of the meaning, as it gives as an *alternative* meaning, not *hi camus*, but *ac amus* i.e. ac *aimsiugad* a *ae* no a fiach, 82, 8.

Can, *cen*, *prep.*, without.

Can, where, V. 516, 1.

Can-as, whence, IV. 198, 1; V. 6, 3; 32, y.

Cana, see *cáin* (law).

Cana, whelp; V. 472, 30 gl. by *cuilen*.

Canaim, I sing; recite; describe; prescribe; V. 176, 3 *can* taith-scel, 'tells a false tale', (12 gl. *canus*); V. 28, 4 *canus* a laid, (ety. gl. on *cano*-poet); [IV. 240, 10 ar-a chan Fenechus, 'as the Fenechus says,' see *archanaim*]; I. 44, 5 *no·canad*, 'he used to compose songs'; I. 2, 22 comad e x *no-chanad*, cantabat, text has *ro-ch.*; I. 24, 7 *ro·cachnutar*, 'what they had sung before'; *Pass.*, V. 228, x a cein *canar* (?), (gl. 232, 11 *cantar*); V. 234, 19 mana *cantur*; I. 70, 14 is de *ro·cet*, 74, 9; IV. 346, 2 amail *ro·chet* do C.; V. 232, 9 *ro·cet* (?) cen cuibdius.

Cano, poet of fourth order; I. 44, z (cana); II. 154, 1 (cano); V. 26, 25; *dat.*, *canaid* V. 66, 1.

Canóin, canon; law; I. 38, 15; *gen.*, -e I. 18, 10; IV. 356, 9 sai caem *canoine*; V. 8, 16; 102, 10.

Cantain, the act of singing, reciting (requiems); repeating (satire); I. 38, 7; V. 506, y; II. 6, x *c.* eile, 'another *version*'; *gen.*, V. 234, 14 fer a[th]*cantana*.

Caom, see under *caem-*.

Capall, horse; II. 176, 13, *capull* fognuma, 'a working horse'; IV. 326, 14 (*dual*) da *chapal*; *pl.*, I. 300, 1 for na *caiplib*.

Car, IV. 258, in a (modern) note, *car bec sin*, 'is not this enough'?

Cara, friend; V. 188, 12; 464, 26; gen., *carat* V. 194, 13; 296, 18; 338, 23 (*carut*); acc.-dat., *carait*, pl. n. *carait* II. 280, 15 (*caruit*); II. 160, 23 id *carut* (?); gen., *carat* II. 384, 16 [or *sg.*?]; acc., *cairtea*; II. 380, 14 *cairde*.

Caraim, I love; *caraid* (she loves), V. 454, 5; (subj.) *ro·chara* II. 206, 8; 210, 14; 212, 1; *ro-s-chara* II. 126, 19; III. 44, 15; I. 156, 14 *no·carad*, 'amabat'; I. 264, 4 ni *ro·car* urfogra (?).

Caratrad, friendship; V. 478, 11.

Caramna(?) V. 62, 24; O'Dav., 71, *cres* i.e. *caol*.v. ba gacha natha na dicresa caramna [see next entry] i.e. nocha *caol* iat im a oiss.

Carna, lean meat; I. 48, 1, 3; flesh, V. 40, y; beef, III. 328, 20; *fat* (cows), II. 200, 25; creic aige *carrnu*, 'sale of joints of meat,' V. 284, x; na dicress *carn*, 'not slender of flesh' (?), V. 62, 24 tri beo-, (derg-, bruithi-) *carna*, defd.; V. 78, 1, 2 *carna* gach cuigir (?), V. 110, 28, z.

Carna, in the expression, V. 448, 1 fedb aindir *be carnna*, which is apparently intended to mean *a prostitute* 'who has connexion with three or four men in one day or one night'; O'Dav., p. 56, gives practically the same explanation, and *perhaps* refers to a *cairn* of *four* stones as an ety. gl.

Carnaigim (?), is used V. 448, 4 in the gl. on *be carnna* ['harlot'] for a *carnaigit* fir costrasta, 'on whom men make a *cairn* (?) up to now'; unless it is a deriv. of *carna* in the sense of 'flesh.'

Carpat, chariot; I. 6, 6 (carput); 72, 15; 166, 22 cart; I. 106, 9; *gen.*, I. 6, 7; IV. 10, 14, z ingen *carpait*, tr. '*base* daughter,' but vide tr.!;—V. 362, 17 *carpait* for bliadain (?); *pl.*, *cairpti* V. 94, 14; *carbat cumaili*, V. 62, x, a chariot worth a cumal paid for an '*anamain*'-verse; *carbat ar imram*, III. 142, 15 defd. as a man who has *cattle*, but no *land*, (the *bo-briugad*, 13).

Carpat-saer, chariot-builder; V. 106, 7.

Carr, cart; I. 122, y; 140, 3; gen., *cairr* I. 166, 22; V. 406, 1; IV. 336, 24, c. óine, 'cartload of rushes'; *pl.*, V. 260, 16 scuirid a *carru*; 258, 5 *carra* na imairge do fastad.

Carr (?), spear, IV. 338, 15.

Carr (?), champion, I. 226, x fothud *cairr*, 'support of a champion', [gl. 228, 3 fothaigis (ῥοὺς) *carru* na laith], and cf. l. 124, 8 im boin fosuidethar carrudh, gl. *carra* 134, 33 or *cairit* (?), vide *curad*.

Carraig, rock; V. 270, 27 fot for *carruig*; 362, y fuil ferthar for *carraig*; V. 484, 25, *carraic*; gen., V. 484, 1 *cairrge*.

Carrthach, [sweetheart (?)], some degree or title of concubine; II. 22, z; 356, 20, 21; 398, 4 (note), 6; 400, 5, 7, 14; 406, 11; V. 72, 4; gen., *carthaige* II. 356, 21 dochum na (-gidh); 400, 14; *dat.*, *carrthaig* II. 22, z; to her, as to the *mac ingor*, one-fourth of (the husband's) honour price is due; the *carrthach* (and the *airech*-) women are 'at his command,' *ar a urail fein*, II. 400, 16, so that he gets a share of the hand-produce of the *carrthach*, viz., one-fifth of what he gets from that of his chief wife, *prim-ben* 400, 14; again, for a trespass against a chief wife, *half* the honour-price of the husband is due, but only half of that as 'eric'-fine to the *carrthach*, 406, 11, but cf. V. 72, 4.

Cartad, the act of driving off; expelling; cleansing (roads); I. 128, 7, 9 causing the thorns, &c., to be cut away, and cleaning up the fair-green after a fair (see note[2]); 'driving off (of cattle), V. 138, 17 a *c.* for traig; V. 208, note[9] (J^2), a *c.* a pudrull, where our text has *tarruing*, '*dragging* them *out* by the hair.'

Cartaim, I expel, drive out; IV. 6, 1 *carta*[*id*?] a n-eocha as, 'he drives out their horses'; V. 164, 19 cend, *cartus* a memar as; V. 168, 4 dun, as-a *carta* mac 'athair; V. 140, 19 ma *cartar*.

Carthanach, friendly, beloved; II. 160, y is *c.* leo; III. 38, 22; IV. 18, 5.

Cás, case, 'causa,' 'casus'; I. 30, 30; IV. 226, 6 *cas* mor na sen, ety. gl. of *Senchus*, cf. *cais*, I. 42, 16.

Casc, Easter; I. 106, 27; III. 492, 12; V. 22, 6 im *caisc*; itir da *caisc*, V. 258, 16, 17.

Cat, cat; II. 118, 18; III. 296, 1; pl., *cait* I. 138, 33; *cata* I 46, 24.

Cath, battle; I. 176, 21; V. 142, 9; 236, 12; *gen.*, *catha* V. 300, 24; 450, x *c.* do maidm fair; *pl.*, *catha* I. 46, 4, 13.

Cath-cliath, battle-hurdle, V. 476, 18.

Cata, dignity; veneration; honour; value, cf. V. 392, 20; I. 46, 18 *catu*; II. 280, 15 is mo *cata*, 'he who has most dignity'; IV. 364, 10, 17 cach *c.*, tr. 'every case of distinction'; V. 70, 24 leath-*catu* caich di-a mnai; *gen.*, V. 80, 24 forcraid *catad*; acc.-dat., I. 10, 24; II. 18, 15 ar a *cataid*; V. 70, 9; a teasband de foltaib caich, teasbaid di-a *cataid*: V. 80, 25; 392, 20 i n-a *cataid* coir.

Catach (?), II., 176, 25, where it is tr. '*dignity*,' as if *catu*, but the sense makes it nearly certain that the gl. is talking of the *duine-caithche* (q.v.) of adult foster-sons, of their *trespasses*.

Cathaig, V. 138, 14, tr. 'in a cow-house' (?), but it is much more likely that the word is simply the follg., cf. the gl. at V. 140, 15, 'if he sought out the *gap*,' &c.

Cathach, V. 500, 14 } trespass; fine for trespass (in co-tenancy);
Cathaig, } often gl. by *cinta*; [sg. nom., *cathaig* IV. 98, 13; 114, 30; (*acc.*) 106, x; *pl. caithge,- gi, cathgi, caithche* IV. 114, 23; or even *caithe* (V. 462, x; 500, 10) and *caiche* IV. 94, 7]. Of this there are said to be three kinds, of human beings, of *cattle*, and of palisades, (stakes, fences), (I. duine, II. *cethra*, III. *aile*), IV. 138, 22, but throughout the section on co-tenancy, special *caithche* are referred to as follows:—

[III.]	*Caithche aile*, of stake	IV. 140, 23, 30.
II.	„ *athide*, of domestic animals	„ 114, 19.
II.	„ *bech*, of bees	„ 114, 23.
III.	„ *ceime*, of step	„ 140, 28.
[II.]	„ *cethra*, of cattle	„ 124, x; 146, 5.
II.	„ *con*, of dogs	„ 122, 4.
[I.]	„ *duine*, of human beings	„ 82, 9; 86, 4; 146, 16, &c.
II.	„ *muc*, of pigs	„ 96, 16.
III.	„ *raite*, of road	„ 144, 23.
III.	„ *sealba*, of possession	„ 140, 20.
III.	„ *tire*, of land	„ 94, 7.

The genitive is obviously either objective or subjective: the damage was inflicted by men or animals on *stake, passage, road, possession* or *land.*

In the case of damage done to *grass,* the fines were to be paid in accordance with the decision of the neighbours, 94, 11 icar a *caiche* a reir na comaichid; or as more particularly stated at 146, 10, berthar comaighthech innraic do mes na fogla, ocus foferthar fer fola i riaraib na comaighthech tar a eisi, 'a neighbour shall be brought *to measure the damage,* &c.'; but the case of injuries to *trees,* (*beim feda,* 146, 18), and the cutting of *land,* (*aurba tire,* 152, 7) are put under the *man*-trespasses.

I. The so-called *man*-trespasses,* *duine caithche,* are apparently enumerated at 146, 16 in a series of technical terms which are unfortunately not further or sufficiently defined; but there seems to have been one fundamental distinction, involving a considerable difference in the fine paid, viz., *cinntech* and *conntabartach,* of *definite* and *doubtful* man-trespass, 82, 9, 23; the former being due when the herdsman left the cattle in the neighbourhood of the field of grass or corn, though he felt certain that they would get into the field, whereas in the latter he was doubtful whether they would, 86, 5, 6. These *man*-trespasses, seem also to have had a definite fine (or scale of fines) referred to as the *fiach duine-caithi,* [cf. 70, 10, 13; 76, 1; 82, 9; 84, 13; 86, 6; 92, 10; 98, 2, 17, &c.], in contrast with which is another fine (or scale of fines) called the *sacks, meich,* [cf. 70, 10, 13; 74, 2; 78, 6; 84, 12; 94, 13, &c.], in an interesting passage, at 84, 12, by which it would appear that if the offence of *man*-trespass had been committed through the absence of proper herding, the owner of the offending cattle had to pay one-half of the fine incurred, even though the owner of the land had left his field without a fence; whereas, if the cattle-owner has provided legal herding, the straying of his cattle will not be *man*-trespass, and the fine for the damages in that case is called *meich,* 'sacks,' which fine however is not payable to the land-owner, if his land had no fence. [Of course, the fine of *sacks* varied according to the amount of damage done; see under *miach*].

II. There is a double division of the *cattle*-offences, one as to the sort of breach made, the other as to the offending members of the animal:—

(*a*) 124, x caithe *tar aile,* c. *tairsce,* and c. *ruirida,* [see these words separately].

(*b*) 146, 5 caithe a n-*ingine,* a n-*adairce,* a m*bel,* by *nails, horns,* and *mouth.*

* Explained in the note[3], 83, as trespass committed by cattle with the connivance or stimulation of the owner, or some person in charge of them.

III. The remaining class *caithche aile*, of *stakes*, is obviously intended broadly to cover all offences by way of *trespassing*: the *possession* and the *road*, &c., were to be properly *fenced*, and the *boundaries* (*bla* 142, 8) suitable defined; the *roads* to be properly made and kept in repair (144, 23), and each territory kept in a position to defend itself against *pirates* and *wolves*, (140, 21; 144, 20).

Cathair, III. 354, 7, see *caithir*.

Cathair, city, town; dwelling; ['*stone-forts*,' *cathracha* FM. III. p. 2192]; church, cathedral (!), V. 266, 23 'the '*cathair*'-fort of a noble 'neimed' of the church,' cf. 274, 13; *gen.*, V. 172, 12 (indliged) na *cathrach*, cf. V. 120, 4 (!) z; V. 320, 8 frithe *cathrach*; *dat.*, V. 274, 12 i *cathraig*; 322, 9.

What is *cathair athaigh* IV. 228, 7 (note[1] and see V. 54, 21), tr. 'cathedral,' cf. V. 54, 10, 19, [where I have suggested *cathedr-atic*-us]; 56, 11.

Cea-, for words beginning thus, see *ce-*.

Cechair, mud, 'quagmire'; IV. 100, 7, but see V. 138, 12, and the distinction given in O'Dav., p. 69 between *cechair*, where the water is *below*, and *laith*, where the water is *uppermost*.

Cechrad, the act of bemuddying, splashing with mud; *gen.*, III. 212, 4 ar daigin a *cechartha*.

Cechta, plough; V. 484, 14.

Cechtar, either of two; I. 72, 4 *cechtar* a da laim; very often *cechtar n-ai*, 'each of them,' V. 370, 12; and *cechtar-de* (often folld. by gen. pl.), each of them, [not limited to *two*]; I. 44, 11; 76, 1 ('both'); 94, 23 ('in each case'); 116, 7 (either); 146, 28 (either); 174, 6 (each of many); 178, 27; 234, 29; II. 60, 21, 22; 76, 24; 134, 1 (ceachtarde *in da* oidche, 'each of the two nights'); 140, 16; 144, 23 (cechturde *dilsium*); 164, 21 &c.; [in text of II. *cechtar* is always folld. by *da lina* 76, 1; 326, 10; 342, 1, 2; 362, 6; 374, 11; 378, 2, 4; 380, 14].

Ced-, see under *cet-*.

Ceda (!), V. 502, 23 fris' na *cheda*, 'to whom he does not give permission' (!).

Cei-, for words beginning thus, see *ce*.

Ceidiud, I. 170, 24 *c.* no ro as (!), sandy flat by the sea, O'D. Supp.

Ceile, companion; one's fellow; neighbour; I. 24, 7; 284, 1; V. 464, 7; [*gen.*, *ceili* often used as *nom.*; (*old dat.*, *celiu* II. 274, 21; 336, x; V. 384, 5); i ndegaid a *chéli*, 'after his fellow' = 'one after another,' II. 84, 2 cf. V. 10, 2;— husband, I. 52, 2; V. 272, 7; 480, 18; vassal; tenant I. 50, 4; V. 178, 3; 216, z.

Ceili De, 'Culdees,' V. 126, z.

Ceilsine, tenancy; I. 48, x; 126, 28; II. 26, 17; 116, z; 222, 5; V. 218, 1, 30.

Ceim, step; course; passage; V. 450, 21 taris *ceim* bas etar leis (!); *gen.*, V. 152, x set *ceime*, (see *conaire*, cf. O'Dav.

71, *ceim* i.e. *conair*); *pl.*, *ceimenna*; gen., IV. 228, 5 mile *ceimenn*; *dat.*, III. 344, 19 iar *ceimennaib*, 'after the (proper) steps,' = 'in due course', cf. IV. 260, y.

Ceimnigetu, graduation; V. 22, 3.

Ceimnigim, I step, proceed; pass, advance; I. 292, 32 *ceimnigid* na testa anund; IV. 372, 4 (as gl. on ar-a *cae*, cf. O'Dav. p. 71 *cæ* i.e. *ceim*), *ceimnig* as *imperat.* (?) or irregular *-iges*; [III. 48, 20 *ceimnaid* in boaire is tr. 'the bo-aire *proceeds*, as if from this root, but the text is *cia imana*, 15, and H. 3, 17, p. 560 has gl. *ce imaid*, which has nothing to do with √*ceimnig*]. Often *ceimnigther*, in reference to the *advance* in the series of the grades, II. 12, 8 tr. 'advances, is graduated,' II. 160, 9; V. 22, 4; cf. the entry, O'Dav., p. 64, *ceird* i.e. *ceimniugud*, or *cing*; the quotation being gl. by mairg dia *ceimnither* in ceird sin.

Ceimniugud, the act of advancing by steps; graduation; II. 160, 12.

Ceimreilgi (?), III. 242, 6 nach n-indli cinaid *c.* remod (?).

Cein, see *cian*.

Cein-mair, long ago; I. 34, y.

Ceindeochus, see *cennaigim*.

Ceinis (?), III. 6, 15, possibly only iat-*sein is*.

Ceirtli, ball of thread; IV. 108, 6 *certle*; V. 80, 12; *pl.* I. 152, 19 na *c.* gela, [cf. a curious usage, FM. ann. 701, p. 302, 16 Ceallach *ceirtle* cruinne, 'C. of the round stones,' ὄρχις ?].

Céis, young pig; one of the eight names referring to pigs, see O'Dav., p. 62 sub 'comlachtaid;' *gen.*, *ceisi* IV. 98, 19; LnagC. 184, 17 *caeci céisi*.

Ceite, see *cét*, 'race-course.'

Cel, death; I. 10, 26 cingid ar *chel*,, Cor., p. 13, *cel* i.e. *bás*.

Cel, paddle; I. 140, 20 dar a *cel* silis in t-uisci, 'over its paddle the water flows,' (ety. gl. of *oircel* 124, 18).

Celad, act of hiding, concealment; V. 452, 14, cf. 18.

Celebrad, the act of celebrating; celebration; IV. 210, 9; V. 178, 24, z; 388, x; *gen.*, *celebartha*, V. 178, 4 inocim *ceilebarta*, on which is ety. gl. 23 [as if *cel-labr*], in *labradh ciallaidh*, which is also met with at IV. 210, 23.

Celg, deceit, guile; V. 4, 27.

Celim, I conceal; V. 40, 18, 24 ni *cel*, na *cel*; V. 324, 4 ni *ro·ceil*.

Cell, cell, church; V. 222, 2; *gen.*, *cille* IV. 68, 17 (na *cilli*); 220, 8; V. 206, 7; 210, 5; *dat.*, *cill* IV. 68, 17; V. 474, 11; dul tar *cill*; pl., *cella*, V. 118, 1, 2; cell coire, 'a nickname,' V. 230, 4, v. note.

Cen, *prep.*, without.

Cena, lit. 'without it,' 'even without that,' 'even;' I. 52, z; 56, 6, 17; 58, 11; 74, 25; 82, z; 112, 20; 132, 8; 174, 23; 240, 8; 242, 10; 244, 26 (!); 250, 4; 252, 15; II. 2, 13; 66, 21, x; 88, 11; 100, 2; 170, 6; 202, z, &c.; V. 144, z; 148, 20; 164, 7 ('even'); 208, 28 ('otherwise'); 212, 16

('only'); 226, 14 ('already'); 302, 3 ('otherwise,' o mud aile, 20); 304, 16 ('without *any other* results'); 310, 22 ('anyhow'); 362, 15; 486, 4.

Cenann, bald-headed, white-faced; V. 276, 6 mindtan *c.*, '*white-faced* kid'; the word is used Levit. XI. 22 an locuiste *ceanann*, cf. the *gabur cenand* of Bricriu's Feast, steed with *white spot* on forehead, O'D. Supp. sub *ceann -fhionn*.

Cend, head; nom., *cenn* with hard-timbre *nn*, therefore *ceann*; gen. *cinn* with soft-timbre *nn*; *dat.*, *cinn* [for *ciunn*], with hard-timbre *nn*, and so often written *cionn*, and by intermixture with *acc.*, *ceann*; pl., *cinn* V. 440, 23]; head (physically or morally); head = chief, (opp. *memar*), V. 164, 19; 316, 33; head of tribe, II. 278, 21^2; (V. 412, 5 tribesman?); *cenn comairle*, II. 288, 8, 'an adviser'; cf. also the expression I. 254, 18 *cenn iatha*, 'head of land,' (gl. on *cennadaich* 6, cenn a iatha i.e. cenn a ferainn, and cf. IV. 10, 19; IV. 214, 29 *cend muilind*; IV. 222, 6 laim re *ceand* in droichid, 'close to the head of the bridge';—in customs and maxims, cf. III. 180, 18, note, *cenn a ngabal*, 'head in fork,' of some technical vice in a horse; V. 100, z cenn i lap, 'head in mud,' [BB. 347 a 3), cf. O'Dav. p. 100, *sub* 'lap';—with prep. (*acc.*); *ar cend*, 'for the sake of'; I., 124, 11 ar cend nadma; 'for,' III. 254, 11 dul ar cenn na liathroiti, 'to go *for* the ball'; IV. 234, y dul ar cend na mbi[d]ba[d] amach; *co cend*, 'up to,' 'until,' (of time), very common, I. 72, 31; II. 186, 24; 196, 7; IV. 92, 3; 170, 1; 172, 16, &c.; V. 144, x; 314, 12; *for cend*, 'into the place of,' II. 384, 1 teit *for c.* cetmuintire, (gl. 3) tet ar adaltrus *for ceann* a fir, tr. '*in violation of* her husband, but cf. V. 144, 5 'to go over her head'; *tar cend*, 'on behalf of,' I. 94, 9; 250, 11 'pledge given *for* another'; V. 378, 4; IV. 60, 18 dar a tecait *cend*, 'for whom they go security'; V. 178, 8; 182, 9; 186, 4; 224, 5; 308, 23; but *tuc*, V. 420, 23; 422, 18; 426, 7; *dat.*, *cind*, *ar chind*, 'before,' *obviam*, 'to meet,' I. 292, 7, but also *ar* a *cinn*, 'before them,' I. 24, 1; (I. 210, 25 ar cinn gill?); *do chinn*, 'for, on behalf of'; II. 34, 28 do chinn bidh, '*for* food'; I. 92, 6; II. 384, 26 do chind a charat, 'on behalf of his friend;' *for cind*, 'before,' I. 8, 5 for do chind, 'before thee, thy time'; *hi cinn* bliadna, 'at the end of a year'; I. 28, 29; 186, 4 *a cinn* leth-bliadna;—*os cind*, 'above, overhead'; V. 486, 2; *pl. dat.*, *cendaib* I. 40, 17 forcan di *cendaib* forosna; 44, 17 do *cendaib* colla; V. 56, 21.

Cend-fochrus, I. 32, 28 'initial change' (of letters).

Cend-mila, I. 192, 9 (head-animals =) 'ornaments.'

Cend-trom, V. 60, 2 heavy-headed 'dian'-metre.

Cendaige, } bequest (?); I. 184, x c. na flatha, tr. '*head(-payment)*
Cendaithe, } of the chief', so I. 184, 20, but *cendaithe* I. 186, 1, cf. III. 66, 1 *ceannaighe*, but *cendathe* III. 28, z, note; tr. by O'D. Supp., 'a gift given by last will'; I. 226, 12, 14; III. 32, 23; V. 128, 12.

Cenél, race, generation, kind, genus; I. 34, 13; 188, 6 cinel aire, '*kind* of satire'; V. 216, x *cinel*, tribe; *gen.*, *ceneoil*, I. 192, 4; V. 74, 2; 142, 9; 186, 4; *ciniuil* II. 202, 13; V. 450, 26; *dat.*, *ceniul* V. 514, 17; *pl.*, *cinela* V. 228, 25.

Cenelach, generic; III. 96, 10.

Cengair, see *cingim*.

Cengal, bond; act of tying, fastening; IV. 208, 27; V. 498, 26 cen *cengul* flatha uirre.

Cenmotha, [often *cinmotha*, later *genmotha*, and in pl. *cinmotait* V. 262, 10;] in two senses, *besides*, and *except*:—I. 14, 24 '*besides, in addition to* this,' [only here in text of I., and that *inserted*]; in text of II. *cen*^{s}-, and *cin*^{s}-; '*except*,' II. 106, 4; 110, 14, 16; 320, 3; *cin-* 12, 25; 28, 15; '*besides*,' II. 256, 1, 25; 260, 2, 9, 18, 2; *cin* 224, 17;—in text of IV. only once, 220, 14, 'except.' Very common in commentary: I. 28, 17; 46, 24; 52, 3; 56, 18; 164, 3; 192, 25, &c.

Cennach, the act of buying; purchase; III. 142, 5; 154, 3; 542, 5; V. 126, 11; 198, 8, 18; 216, 8; *gen.*, II. 14, 5 fearann ceann*uigh*, 'purchased land.'

Cennacht, headship; II. 350, 17.

Cennadach, land, territory, country; I. 254, 6 gl. *cenn iatha*; IV. 8, 22 *ceandadaig*, (gl. *cind* a iatha, 10, 19); cf. O'Dav., p. 68.

Cennaige, merchant; IV. 36, 10.

Cennaigecht, traffic; III. 426, 6.

Cennaigim, I buy; *cennaiges* = [*crenas*, V. 502, 24]; II. 284, 9 cach ni *cennuigius*; V. 14, 30 *cendaigis* saeiri dó dun dan bis aigi; V. 392, z derb-*cennaiges*; III. 44, 1; na *cennaigend*; III. 540, z na-s *cennaigea*, 'whether he may buy'; V. 504, 1 *ro'chennaig*; *fut.* base, *ceindeoch-*, V. 230, 16 nach *ceindeochad* hi, 'that he would not buy it'; III. 390, z o *ceindeochus*, 'when (= if) he shall buy';—pass., *cennaigter* III. 310, 17; V. 454, 10; V. 200, 11 (*co ro-c.*).

Cennaithe, see *cendaithe*.

Cennas, halter, bridle; IV. 304, 16 *cennose*, 'a bridle'; 306, y *cennos*; V. 62, 21 caen-*chendus* coir; the passage is referred to in O'Dav. (p. 70 *ceannas* i.e. *srian*), where he has the gl., "co n-a srian taithneamhach um a cenn," 'with its shining bridle round its head'; III. 268, 5 bedg as a *cennasaib*; V. 486, y.

Cennda (?), tame, domestic (animals); IV. 114, 15 (*cenndsa*?)

Cennsa, tame; V. 280, 25 is com-*chendsa* fris, 'as tame as it'; *compar.*, V. 194, 19 is *cendsa* inas, 'an animal that is tamer than it,' 28'0, 25.

Ceol, music; *gen.*, V. 106, 27 dán *ciuil*; I. 122, 12 comopuir *ciu(i)l*.

Cep, block; stock; feet-fetters; III. 188, note^{2} *cip*; (prob. *ceap*, V. 408, 19); III. 456, 14; pl., *cip*, III. 500, 24; [Acts XVI. 24; gen., *cip* Prov. VII. 22; *pl.*, *cip*, Jerem. VI. 21].

Cepad, the act of shaping; *gen.*, *ceptha* I. 188, 23, cf. 206, 8 and 192, 8, used as *adj.*, in crand cet-*ceptha*, 'the bar first shaped.'

Cerc, hen; III. 378, z; V. 80, 12 *cearc* gan run (!); 84, 13; *gen.*, *circe*, *-ci*, I. 106, 24; IV. 114, 10; V. 84, 6, [cf. III. 334, y]; *dat.*, *circ*, V. 82, 16; 84, 8; *pl.*, *cerca*, IV. 114, 13 na huile en amuil na cerca, as to 'smacht'-fines, called *aithide*, IV. 114, 19, cf. V. 166, 19 eoin *aitilin* i.e. *cerca*, &c.

Cerchaill, pillow; bolster; IV. 314, 5; V. 406, 18 °*uill*; *gen.*, V. 486, 19 °*lli*; *pl.*, I. 126, y; 190, 25 (bed); II. 358, 30; IV. 326, 8 (corcailli); V. 488, 26 °*llib*.

Cerd, artist; (gold-)smith; *gen.*, II. 414, 24 saethar *cerda*; III. 192, 6, 8; V. 16, 7; 106, 3, 5 *in cerda*, (104, 19 *na* cearda); *pl. cerda*, V. 90, 20; 94, 19.

Cerd, art, artistic skill; *acc.* I. 14, 26 tarfen a *ceird*; IV. 236, 17; IV. 236, 15 fear *cerda*; *gen. pl.*, IV. 316, 25 aes *cerdd*.

Cerdacht, the gold-smith's art, skill in working in gold; V. 104, 18.

Cerdcha, smith's forge; I. 32, 14 (cerchai); III. 190, y; 224, 2; V. 156, 15 (ceardca); 160, 3; 162, 18; 166, 4; 474, 2.

Cerr, cripple; I. 142, 1 in ben *c.* i.e. in ben is *bacach lam*; but O'Dav., p. 109, sub *osgar*, 'ignorant,' has an ety. gl. *os* = 'mouth,' and *cerr* = 'dumb.'

Cert, rag; I. 164, 14; I. 178, 2 *cert* for cuaille, 'rag on pole.'

Cert, right; justice; (co cert, 'exactly,' V. 464, 5); I. 124, 10; 184, 17; 202, 3; 254, 12; V. 290, 18 ni fil *c.* do flaith; V. 160, 5; 174, 18 daim *c.*; V. 178, 5 nad urnaidit *c.* fri each; V. 256, 32 athgabail tar *c.*, 'beyond the due amount,' cf. II. 70, 9; IV. 44, 8 do *c.* comfocais; V. 316, 17 do *c.*, 'by course of justice'; but I. 70, 9 luid co chinel do *cert* friu, 'to (get) justice'; gen., *cirt*, II. 306, 5; IV. 46, 19; dat., *cirt*, IV. 44, 8. Note the distinction between *cert* and *dliged*: *cert*, of definite debts, *dliged*, of indefinite debts, IV. 52, 13, and II. 70, 9;—often in cpds., expressing *exact*, *proper*, *right*:—

Cert-aithgin, V. 254, 18, exact compensation; 448, y.

Cert-cobrainne, IV. 44, 8, o cirt.- c., from just partition (?).

Cert-fuine, IV. 8, 23 'baking stone,' gl. 10, 23 in ni for a *certaigenn* in fuine, cf. O'Dav., 69, in *leac* ar-a ndentar in fuine.

Cert-iarraid, III. 312, 12 (cert-i., oll-i., ing-i.), the exact fosterage-fee, cf. II. 174, 19 (note[3], 175)

Cert-imain, I. 288, 11; V. 136, 11, proper, legal driving

Cert-log, IV. 250, 21, just value.

Cert-tochus, V. 32, 21, 22, exact, wealth (of one's grade).

Certaigim, I adjust; IV. 10, 23 in ni for a *certaigenn* in fuine.

Certaim, I arrange; I. 30, 2 *ro'certad* i tri nimib, tr. 'the seventh was *arranged* in three heavens.'

Certugad, the act of setting right, correcting; I. 24, 7.

Ces, gl. by O'Dav., p. 64, *ceas* i.e. *gnathach*, usual, wonted; but IV. 358, 1 *ces* no *ainces*, tr. '*difficulty* nor impossibility,' [cf. MR. 236, z gan *cheas*, tr. 'without *doubt*.']

Ces, bee-hive; III. 434, 20; 432, 14 *ceis*, (and *cis*, often used as *nom.*, cf. III. 438, 9; IV. 200, y); *gen.*, *cesach*, I. 170, 19; III. 438, 8, 9; [*dat.*, *cesaig* IV. 200, y]; acc.-dat., *ceis* III. 432, 15 in *cis* (*acc.*); *dual*, *da cis* III. 432, 14; *pl.*, *cesa*, III. 438, 6; IV. 200, y; *gen.*, *ces* IV. 178, 4. [The *gen.* and *dat.* sg. *cesach* and *cesaig* show a guttural, which prps. may have acted in the production of forms like *ceascaib*, IV. 178, 24, as gl. on *leastraib*, '*casks*' (?), but cf. *coisc*, *cuisg*, &c., under *cosc*].

Ces tona, II. 232, 10, 'the *ces* of the hind-part,' *rump-steak*.

Cesc, (error for *ceist*), question; III. 490, 1; V. 6, 6; 346, 1; *pl.*, *cesta* III. 32, 8 ceasta.

Cescaim, I question, ask; IV. 258, 9.

Ceset (?), III. 20, 12 dian *ceset* a airilltnib, tr. '(the banquet) to which his deserts *entitle* him'(!); O'Dav. has *dian ceissit* airilten i.e. amail *guidhes* a airiltiu, under *ceis* i.e. *guidhe*, p. 69.

-Cet, I. 238, 6 (?), see under *canaim*.

Cet, race-course; III. 254, 19 *cet* i.e. *faithche*, cf. O'Dav., p. 69, *ceiti* i.e. *faithi*: bla *ceiti* rig tulcomracc, III. 254, 17; also, p. 66 *ceiti* i.e. *aonach*, so FM. 792, cete, 'fair greens.'

Cét, hundred; I. 28, 9; V. 514, 25; *pl.*, I. 40, 17 direnar *cetaib* (?); *gen. sg.* III. 156, x a cinn *ceta* bliadan, tr. 'at the end of a hundred years.'

Cet, crude adj. prefix, *first*; used with more or less of a technical connotation in many cpds, e.gr.

Cet-ais, II. 186. 9.
Cet-aithgin, V. 394, 9.
Cet altram, II. 174, 4.
Cet belad, II. 368, z.
Cet biad, II. 198, 13.
Cet-bliadain, II. 198, 25.
Cet-boin, V. 402, 5, 22.
Cet-bona, IV. 142, 26.
Cet-breth, I. 18, 11; 78, 11.
Cet-brethach, IV. 14, 29.
Cet-cantain, V. 230, 5, 10.
Cet-ceptha, I. 192, 8; 206, 8 MB.; 188, 23.
Cet-cin, II. 178, 4; 66, 15.
Cet-cintach, III. 244, 6; V. 136, 19.
Cet-cnama, V. 40, 24 (?).
Cet-cned, II. 184, 6.
Cet-codad, II. 374, 3.
Cet-coibche, I. 154, 9; IV. 62, 9.
Cet-cora, V. 498, 6.
Cet-corach, IV. 20, 3.
Cet-cru, II. 372, 23.

Cet-cruth, I. 28, 23.
Cet-dalta, II. 174, 2.
Cet-dilse, V. 250, 6 (gl. 252, 1).
Cet-dire, V. 402, 2.
Cet-dithim, V. 400, 22.
Cet-duine, IV. 162, 30.
Cet-fer, II. 384, 6.
Cet-fogail, II. 394, x.
Cet-fuilled, II. 198, 23.
Cet-giallna, II. 260, 19; 274, 31; 276, 18; V. 446, 17, 20.
Cet-gradaib, V. 388, 25.
Cet-la, IV. 206, 3.
Cet-mil, V. 140, 17.
Cet-muinter, II. 394, 21; 380, 25; 382, 16; 384, 1; 404, 16.
Cet-oir, *fo-ced-oir*, I. 6, 2; 148, 13.
Cet-raith, V. 226, 33; 342, 9.
Cet-rusa, IV. 8, 21.
Cet-saithe, IV. 172, 6, 11.
Cet-sceinm, III. 176, 15.
Cet-tellach, IV. 4, 17; 8, 20 ceteallach.
Cet-tuillem, V. 96, 29 ced-t.
Cet-tuistiu, III. 40, 3.
Cet-urlam, I. 188, 23; 206, 8.

Ceta, verbal prefix, *adv.*, first:—
Cet(a)-racha, IV. 212, 16, 'should be first applied.'
Ceta-ragaib, V. 394, 3.
Ceta-robui, I. 20, 1; V. 392, 2.
Ceta-ruc, IV. 22, 34.
Ceta-rucad, IV. 178, 13 [cet araced !].
Ceta-tarat, III. 28, 9.
cf. **Ciadorat**, V. 348, 2, *ceta*·dorat, he first gave.
Ciado-escomrair, V. 348, 5.
Ciata-imairget, I. 154, 25.
Ciata-ragba, I. 152, 2.
and **Cet** is sometimes written, I. 16, 6 *cet·rabatar*.

Cetach, of hundreds, possessing hundreds, of the 'brewy,' I. 60, 25; V. 76, 15 *cedach*; 386, 21, cf. FM. 1330–1403 *b. c. conaich*, 'a wealthy b. c.; IV. 42, x, z o bias in cuic raith cetach acu, tr. "the five stocks of a hundred (head of cattle)," but the phrase occurs at V. 514, 33, where the cuig-raith-cedach, plainly means a *cedach* of five *houses* (treba), viz. big-house, cow-house, &c.

Cét-ain, [first fast,] Wednesday, I. 26, 13; III. 14, 21 (i cetainib); IV. 216, 5 *ced-ain*.

Cet-amus, [first attack, at the first stroke, 'du premier *coup*'], in the first place; I. 18, 18; 24, 12, y; II. 118, 22; 192, 16; 354, 1; IV. 68, 19; V. 20, 13; 368, 11.

Cethair, num. abstr., four; I. 256, y; IV. 220, 3.

Cethar-, form used in cpds. :—

Cethar-ard, III. 126, 4, 'four points,' the four nearest surrounding townlands, (note[2]), distinguished from *cul-aird*, cf. V. 322, 18; IV. 348, 25.

Cethir-diablad, V. 350, 10 four-double (?).

Cethar-doit, IV. 162, 4 'four-hands,' (gl. 11, lucht na ceathra fearand is neasu doib, 'people of the four lands next them'; 164, 3 (gl. 166, 1) id.

Cethar-fuillecht, I. 256, 24 quadruple, (as gl. on *c.-slicht*).

Cethar-slicht, four-fold division (of distress); I. 36, 21; 64, heading; I. 256, 18 et seqq., in which a score of speculations are referred to as the justification of the term *four-fold*; **Cetharda**, I. 256, z birth, crime, neglect, evasion; **Cetheora athgabala**, 258, 4 man, land, dead chattels, live beasts; **Cetheora fodlai**, 258, 6 see preceding; **Cethardae**, 258, 9 crime, deed (see under *gnim*), cause, eric; **Ceatharda**, 258, 15 feeding, tending, pound, forfeiture; **Ceatharda**, 258, 18 truth, law, justice, right; **Ceatharda**, 258, 23 crime, buying, suit, kinsman; **Cetheora eirca**, 258, 25 aithgin, dire, tairgille, honour-price; **Cetheora fodla**, 258, y, 1, ½, ⅓, ¼ of preceding; **Cetheora fine**, 260, 1 gel-f., derb-, iar-, ind-fine; **Cetheora selba** 260, 4 possession of father's tribe, of chief, of church, of mother; **Cetheora comaithig**, 260, 9 four neighbours; **Cetheora urrathas**, 260, 12 four urradus-laws; **Cetheora araig**, 260, 15 four securities; **Cetheora fodlai**, 260, 18 four divisions of pledges; **Cethri rechta**, 260, 20 four laws; **Ceitharda**, 260, 23 fir, gell, com-ic, com-laine; **Cetharda**, 262, 1 elguin, toiscid, anfis, eitge; **Cethri uidhi**, 262, 4 four periods of notice of law, (1, 3, 5, 10 days); **Cetherslicht a fogra**, 262, 7 four divisions of notice of distress; **Cetharda**, 262, 13 etirciana, toiscid, coibnes, turbaid (I. 262, x *c.-s.* in urfogra); I. 274, 11; I. 282, 30; II. 50, 18 corus *c.-slechta*; II. 76, 22 a *c.-slicht*; 130, 15.

Cetharda, num. pron. ntr., four things, [fourfold, V. 408, 3]; I. 8, 13; 174, 16, 21, 27 ('four *fines*'); 216, 17 (of the *four conditions* that cause a distress to be immediate, see I. 212, x); II. 68, x (!); 76, 22 (i.e., two *foxal*-distraints and two *forngabail*-captures); III. 92, 20 (c. foloing imarbas, *aslach*, ocus *toltnugad*, *slatratu* ocus *urcoimded*, q.v.); III. 126, 1, note[1], (v. II. 64, 17); V. 28, 11; 84, 18 (?); 104, 27 (= cethra *dana*); 230, 7 four kinds of satire involving honour-price to descendants.

Cethareich in Cor. sub *bót*, p. 8, see V. 58, 6.

Cetheora, see *cethre*.

Cetfaid, opinion; I. 82, z; 138, 13; 186, 5; II. 208, 4 (sic corrig.); 240, 14; 376, x; III. 242, 3; V. 184, 7; 230, 23.

Cet-giallna, tr. 'chief of first claim'; I. 126, 23; 162, 14; 186, 8; 218, 32; 226, 28; cf. the elaboration at II. 226, 14 and 278, 5; *cet-giallna*, *for-giallna*, and *flaith cuitrig*, as the

names of three chiefs who had taken the *first*, *second*, and *third* '*giallna*'-securities respectively, II. 226, 14:—

Chiefs	give log-enech*	give stock	get food	in case of failure of food given, get (or and ?) 'smacht'-fine	eneclann*	in case of injury to their vassal, get eneclann*
c. g.	1	1	1	1	1	1
f. g.	½	½	½	½	½	½
fl. c.	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓

* Obviously, the words *log-enech* and *eneclann* are not the same, though both are tr. *honour-price*.

The 'smacht'-fine is more precisely declared at II. 276, 17, as *twenty* seds, *ten* seds and *five* seds [= 10 cows, 5 cows, 2 cows and heifer]; the reason why the smaller fine is paid, being declared to be, 276, y, in revenge of the illegal action of the *forgiallna* and *flaith cuitrig* for giving stock to a tenant, who had already had another stock given him, (i.e. by the *cet-giallna*, the chief who put the first contract of tenancy, *ceilsine*, on the tenant, *ceile*). This is repeated, 278, 13, 'it is illegal for them to give stock to a tenant of another chief,' and it is but a low status they confer on them, viz., only ½ and ⅒ of *log-enech*.

Cet-muinter, first, chief wife, [gen. *-tire*; dat. *-tir*]; I. 40, y 'a first wife of equal family,' c. comceneoil; 132, 17; 230, 24; 232, 22; II. 378, 16 (as one of the four wives who have a limited right of action independent of the husband); 380, 25; 382, 16; 384, 1, 2; 394, 21; 404, 16; III. 38, 9; V. 142, 6; 182, 12; 198, 6; 224, 5; 228, 6, 18; 286, 1 three kinds of *c.*, V. 144, 7 *c.* urnadma, *c.* cro-lige, *c.* for muin araile, see paragraph, 480, 18.

Cetmunteras, state of the 'cet-muinter'-wife; *gen.*, II. 380, z be(n) c.-*munterasa*.

Cetna, [preceding its substantive=] first; I. 12, 4; II. 12, 7; 62, 18; V. 394, 3.

Cetna, [following its substantive=] same; I. 28, 5; 56, 25; 110, 20; II. 82, 2; 246, 1.

Cetol (?), III. 396, 18 mescas a *c.* for droch-bescna. The word means *song*, but I have found no satisfactory clue to the meaning of the passage.

Cethra, cattle; [pl. of *cethir*, quadruped]; I. 184, 11 im rubu *cethra*; III. 296, 11; 364, 13; 440, 6; V. 76, 21; 136, 7, 16! (ety. [sic O'Dav., p. 69]); 152, 8; 254, 9; 268, 19; 286, 3; 386, 27; 404, 10; 462, 20; 476, 27.

Cethracha, forty; I. 44, z; gen., *cethrachat*, I. 28, 10; 196, 2; II. 370, 18; V. 38, 2; 496, 14.

Cethramad, fourth; I. 4, 18; IV. 168, 4; 172, 11; V. 408, 7.

Cethramthu, one-fourth; a quarter; [later the undeclined *cethraime*]; I. 258, z (gl. *cethruime*, 272, 33, I. 88, 2 so 242, 16, 17, 18; II. 276, 20; IV. 232, 19 *cethraime*); II. 406, 12 *ceathramthu* eneclainni; IV. 42, z, cinad; III. 328, 16 *cethruimthi* ratha; V. 34, 15, 16 *cethraimthi*; V. 516, 2 *cethramthu*; *gen.*, I. 240, 26 sellach *cethramthan* feich, (242, 20, 22); II. 398, 18 (*cethruman*); II. 400, 3; II. 24, 13 na ceathruimhe; *acc.*, I. 242, 3 dosli *cethramthain* feich, (*cethraime* 244, 13); IV. 188, 9; 194, 3, (*ceathraimthe* 194, 8); (*cethraime* V. 138, 1; 140, 21); *pl. nom.*, IV. 194, 4 na teora *cethramthain*, but V. 320, 22 teora *cethramna*, [really *acc.*]; II. 416, 6 *ceathramhtana*; (pl. *cethraime* I. 88, 15); II. 200, 4 tri *cethramhuna* scripuill ($\frac{3}{4}$s);—also='space of four days,' cf. *sg. dat.*, I. 146, 22 for *cethramthain*; pl. *gen.*, I. 148, 14 i forba na tri *cethraman*, 'at end of the thrice FOUR DAYS'; but I. 80, z apad teora *cethruimthe*, 'notice of thrice *four-days*.'

Cethrar, group of four persons; I. 266, 3; 274, 1; II. 122, z; III. 332, 20; IV. 258, 8; V. 342, 19 *gen.*, *cethrair*, *cethruir* II. 224, 19.

Cethras (?), cattle-goring, IV. 100, 8 *ceathras*.

Cethri, four, I. 260, 10; 262, 4 [the indefinite later form of numeral, though the *fem. cetheoir* also occurs, cf. IV. 324, 21 bai; and *cetheora*, I. 40, 21 cana; 80, 8 nesaim; 224, 15 athgabala 258, 4, 6, 25, 28; 260, 1, 4, 12, 15, 18; V. 172, 2 *cethoro* pingeinne; I. 54, 7 *ceitheora* sabaid, (where gl. gives *ceithri*);] I. 26, 28 *ceithri*; 256, 24 *ceithre* gneithi, 264, 1 *cethre* anta; II. 6, 8 *ceithre* cuiced (=$\frac{4}{5}$); IV. 226, 15 *cethre* hurchair; V. 4, 24 isna *ceathra* berlaib; V. 30, 20 *cethri* ba; V. 504, 28 *τῶν cethra* n-uair fichet.

Cia, which is, who is; II. 178, 3 *cia* fors-a tiagait; 186, 6 *cia* airet bis; 194, 1 *cia* measom do;—although, [followed by *verb*, contrast with *cid* (q.v.), which includes *is*]; II. 242, 15 *cia* doragba; 316, 18 *cia* do·s·roimli; 342, 1 *cia* ro·chaithe, *cia* tormala; 350, 20 *cia* tarta; II. 396, y *cia* forruastar fria; 400, 29 *cia* dorata.

Ciab, lock of hair; III. 354, 6 eiric giunta co lomad a *ciabaib* na crosan; [*cf.* Num. VI. 5; Oss. IV. 158; *pl.* -a, Is. XLVII 2].

Ciall, sense, intellect; idea; I. 36, 1 *c.* timairgthigh gach raeda i n-a dlighedh; II. 46, 20 ni sailter *c.* oca; III. 156, 25 ecodnach, d'a friscither *c.* codnaigh, 'from whom is expected the sense of an adult' [in due time]; III. 366, 3 o getar *c.* do'n tsailtinchi, 'every *idea* of the expectation,' 370, 3; V. 234, y fear fris-a r-hetarscarad a *chiall*; *gen.*, *ceille*, II. 46, 18 ata saillecht a *cella* do; V. 508, 22 faitechus *ceille*, full exercise of reason; [IV. 98, 15 *frecor ceille* in talmun di-a torad fadesin, '*to cultivate* the land for its fruit,' see *frecor*;] V. 218, 23 iar tiachtain *ceilli* codnaig do; *dat.*, *ceill* V. 2, 9, ni i fodar, acht hi *cell*; V. 510, 4 ni techta cond 'n-a *cheill* [?], or perhaps cond na ceill, 'sense *nor reason*.'

Ciallaide, intelligible, sensible, rational; IV. 210, 23 labra c., tr. 'speech of *wisdom*,' as ety. gl. on *celebrad*, as at V. 178, 23 in labradh *ciallaidh*, cf. 390, 6; IV. 36, 17, tr. 'acc. to the *wisdom* of judgments' gl. on *ro-coll* breth, see under *rochall*, where the gl. of O'Dav., p. 113, is not quite the same:

O'Dav., .	is	é	ní	*doní*	ro-chiallaiged	na mbreath
IV. 36, 17	is	e	ní	*ata do reir*	ro-ciallaide	na mbreth.

Ciall-rúnaigim, I make a rational inference, draw a conclusion; III. 34, 18 na *c.-runaigenn*, as gl. on 'na *cocra* cert,' 2; II. 374, 23 in ni ro- *c.-runaigister* do tabairt, tr. 'what one has *advisedly* given,' gl. on *cocraithe*, 19.

Ciall-runugad, reasonable adjudication; III. 408, 9 *c.-r.* eirc, as gl. on *cogrann*.

Cian, distant, of space or time; IV. 4, 24 *cian* atathar occo a remur; I. 106, 18 *cein* bit i cuimriug; 130, 15 *i cen* beis a athg. for anad; 136, 10 *in cen* bes coir dib; II. 180, y *cein* bes acu, 'so long as he is with them'; V. 210, 3 *cein* bes a tuinide; 270, 2; *i cein*, 'far off,' I. 240, 17 cid i *cein*, cid a focus, cf. V. 228, 28, where the inexplicable text is gl. 232, 11 in bard, bis *a cein*, ocus cantar *i foccus*; *do chein*, 'from afar,' I. 198, 14 di-a tabuir tasc *do chein*; III. 286, 4 i *ciana*, '(go) to a distance'; *pl. dat.*, iar reib *cianaib*, but also *iarsin re ciana*, 'a long time afterwards,' I. 70, 8;—as *adv.*, V. 150, 21 o *cianaib*, 'long ago,' mostly in the inflected form *cein*, used as *adv.*, or *conj.*; *in ceinn*, 'whilst,' I. 72, 23 in *c.* contuil, 'while he slept.'

Cian-ramar, 'for a long time fat,' well cultivated (?); it is undoubtedly one word, trisyllabic from the metre, IV. 4, 18 in the quatrain—

> tellach tar arta, cet-tellach
> ad na techta tuinige
> tellach da dechmad *cian-ramar*
> ad do·coislead tuinide

but I do not know any other meaning than the analysis 'long-fat'; the gl. is tr. '*long* has it been *under tillage*.'

Ciar, dark-brown; I. 26, x; [black, LnagC. 62, x]; FM. 866.

Cir-dub, jet-black; I. 28, 2; V. 276, 6.

Ciast (?), IV. 386, 13 mana *ciast* ceird.

Ciasto, see *astoing*.

Ciata, see *ceta*.

Cich, **cig**, breast; I. 228, 8, 10.

Cid, what is it; II. 222, 8 *cid ar* = why?; II. 194, 1 even though; II. 170, 8; 182, 1; 254, 4; 382, 15.

Cille, see *cell*.

Cilorn, pitcher; I. 134, 3.

Cimbed, **cimid**, captive, prisoner; often written *cimid*, cf. I. 136, 17; III. 58, 6; 484, 4; V. 220, x; 222, 2; 484, 5 slabrad for *chimig*, gl. 486, 4 *cimid* is dilsech bais; *gen.*, I. 124, 9

im corus *cimeda*; 266, 22 *cimidhi*; III. 484, 9 *cimeda*; IV. 346, 10 log *cimedu*; V. 236, 12 *cimeda*, (but also *in* cime V. 188, x); *pl. gen.*, *cimed*, I. 298, 17.

Cimidecht, captivity; III. 218, 9; IV. 338, 3 cimmidecht.

Cin, book, [Lat. *quina*]; II. 354, 10; 380, 5 (notes).

Cin, fault, crime, trespass, sin; liability; I. 156, 28; 182, 22; 238, 8, 10, &c.; 256, 8, 20 (one's *own* crime); 258, 10, 23; 262, 9, 16; 264, 13; 268, 15, 18; II. 10, 16; 44, 17; 124 2; 268, 12; 270, *y*; 284, 1; 406, 23; IV. 38, 16, 19 *cin* comfocais (V. 514, 20), the so-called *kin-cogus*, 'crime of relative,' 42, 20; 120, 16 beirid *c.* conloin; 178, 14 tobert a *ch.* forsin fer; 236, 3; 240, 5, 7, 8, 9, [where the liability, in case of a defaulter, comes in succession on his father, brother, chief, goods, king]; *gen.*, *cinad* III. 156, 9 do rinne targabail *cinad*; *fer cinad*, 'debtor,' II. 18, 1; 98, 16; [often written *cinaid* (!), II. 14, 30; 70, 1; IV. 178, 9]; IV. 42, 19; IV. 240, 11 do uidib *c.* cach cintaig; *acc.-dat.*, *cinaid*, I. 10, 25; 12, 25; 90, 31[2]; 156, 29, 31; 162, 21; 184, 11, 16; II. 66, 15 *cinuigh*; IV. 62 10 folo a *chinaid*, (gl. 64, 2 imfuilnges a *cinta*); 108, 13 conranna *c.*; 152, 10 beith fo *c.* na bernad; 176, 26 artet a *c.*, cf. 178, 16 artet sochaide *c. n*-oenfir; 220, 11 icad a *c.*; 242, 10 beir *c.*; V. 360, 19; 512, 1, 7; *pl. nom.* *cinta* II. 46, 2; 94, 1; 100, 6 (?), 7; 270, 29; 282, 10; V. 234, 21 aithre nad icat *c.* na mac; but *cinaid*, I. 238, 9; 260, 2; II. 178, 3 (?); IV. 108, 8, 9, 12; 236, 10, 23; 242 14; *gen.*, *cinad*, I. 38, 31; dat., *cintaib*, I. 14, 8; II. 282, 8 IV. 240, 1 cis lir fodlai for cintaib; V. 128, 17; 152, 2.

Cinadas, criminality; IV. 50, 19 cach dicenn *cinadais*. tr. 'every disputed case of crime.'

Cinded, the act of fixing, determining, settling; I. 52, 6, 'dechmada, *co cinniud*,' but 'almsana, *cin cindud*,' 8; II. 24, y cin *cined* foichle; II. 36, 17 *cinniud* airithe; II. 218, 1 cin *cindiu* do techt fuithib, is tr. as if *ciniud* stood in text; II. 232, 16 *cinniudh* medigachta, 'specification of size'; V. 4, 10; 28, 15, 22, 25 (in fath fodera *cinded* ar a lin do dainib gan cinta); 212, 12 ro hachtaiged *cinne*[*d*] airithe hecnairce; V. 274, 2 is a *c.* bis, 'by agreement'; V. 310, 14 breithem di-a *cinde*[*d*]; V. 312, 2 ni faelustar in cinne[d]; V. 344, 18 iar cinde[d] na herca; 400, 7; and cf. the use in *cinded athgabala*, I. 106, 14; *c. denma*, IV. 222, 2, 'definition of how they should be built'; *c. foichle*, II. 24, y, 'fixed wages'; *c. luig*, V. 100, 22, 'determination of oath'; *c. re*, 'limit of time';—see also **adbul**-cinded.

Cindim, cinnim, I settle, fix, regulate, define, specify; I. 234, 8 *cinnit*, 'they require, determine'; II. 356, 1 co *ro cinne*, 'till he decide'; V. 232, 10 in aor *cinnes*, 'the satire he *composes*'; I. 280, 18 *cinnis*, 'stipulated,' cf. IV. 16, 22; IV. 222, 2 na·*r cind*; V. 124, 4 *ro cind* dul, 'he has settled to go'; V. 302, 16 *ro·cind* ré, 378, x *ra·cind* in re; V. 312,

x *ro cindsett*, 'they fixed (a fine)'; 422, 17 *ro'cindset* etarru (the time); *pass.*, *cindter*, I. 210, 10 (is ended); 278, y (agreed); 294, 12 (no rule is fixed); 296, 10; V. 368, 16 ni *cinnter* a agae; V. 380, 4 *cinter*, 246, 8 (period is fixed); 280, x (be specified); *ro-cinded* I. 238, 16; V. 184, 20.

Cindemain, the act of assigning, allotting by fate; V. 20, 28 is feardi in fear-sin, na dana-sin do *c.* aigi; [cf. FM. 1559, 'fate'; III. 2026; 1 Chron. VII. 23].

Cinel, see *cenel*.

Cingim, I step, march, progress; I. 10, 26 *cingid* ar chel, '*goes* to death'; V. 58, 21 *cingid* co cuigthi; II. 160, 8 *cengait*, 'they advance'; (gl. *ceimnighther*); IV. 340, z co cóic sétu *cingit*; II. 12, 1 in graidh *cingius* cach; *pass.*, I. 266, 6 o testaib coraib *cengur* do gnim; III. 26, 15 *cengair* tre fogail do (v. tr. !), and cf. IV. 378, 14 tri comarb*aib cengar*. [It is not impossible that *·cae* in *ar·a·cae* (q.v.) should be assigned to this root *ceng*, cf. *toi* from √ *tong*].

Cingit, goblet; *gen.*, V. 410, 13 *cingite*; pl., V. 408, y *cingidi*; cf. LB. 9β 38 *cingit*, as in Cor., p. 10.

Cini, V. 420, 21, see under *ni*.

Cinim, I am born; spring (from, 6); V. 234, 21 cid uadaib ro *cindet*; II. 284, 17 *cinis* uada; V. 288, 14 na clainne bis aice, no *cinnis* uad; V. 454, 1 cid o *r'cindistar*; VI. 18, 2 ro *cindustar* a dib gablaib; V. 20, z inti o'r *cin*; *pass.*, V. 132, 5 ni *cindtir* o, 'there is no issue from, &c.'; V. 318, 5 in fine o' *cinnter*.

Ciniud, generation, birth, issue; I. 256, z *c.* iar tuistin; [II. 218, 1 *cindiu*, tr. 'tribe,' (*cinud* I. 256, 20)]; II. 284, 1; V. 20, 16 fearr fear a *c.* (gl. ina n-ti *o'r cin*, z); *gen.*, V. 284, z la forcraid *cinida*, (see *aen-ciniud*).

Cinniud (?), the art of wood-cutting; II. 152, 11.

[**Cinno**, given (III. 90, 2) as a *Latin* word meaning 'I corrupt' (!).]

Cinntech, definite; III. 96, y ainm *cindtech*; I. 276, 22, 26 (*cinntecha*, *compar.*?); II. 70, 9 im fiachaib *cinntacha*, &c., where text is wrongly put, for cf. IV. 52, 13 *im fiachaib cindti* i.e. cen *cert*, whereas cen *dlige* is *im fiachaib eiccindti*, V. 162, 13; V. 204, 11; often in phr. *cinntech* ar *ecinntech*, I. 42, 3; III. 156, y; IV. 20, 16; V. 316, 5, 6; 510, y.

Cinnti, certainty; I. 62, 25; 280, 21, opp. *conntabartach*, cf. II. 26, 11, 19, 20; III. 364, 16, 21, x, i *cindti*, 'in a case of certainty'; *is c. la*, 'it is certain, in the judgment of a person, he feels sure,' I. 118, 11; 204, 19; IV. 4, 14; to be noted is the constant distinction between *cindti* and *ecinnti* referred to in preceding word, cf. V. 162, 13 *cert*, im *cinnti*; *dliged*, um *ecinnte*; 204, 11; 206, 12; 210, z; [but cf. V. 122, x where *dliged* and *fuidell* are used!].

Cinnus, [= ci-indus, 'what form'], how; I. 36, 15.

Cintach, criminal, offender, debtor; I. 84, 15; 256, 8; 264, 14; 268 18 (*roū cintaid*); II. 14, 31; 18, 3; IV. 234, 17; 240 11; 242, 12, 15; 258, 24; V. 448, 23 (*cindtach*); 486 8.

Cintaige, criminality; 'bad sense,' opp., *slaintige* 'in a good sense,' cf. III. 90, 1; 94, 24.

Cip, see *cep*.

Cip, see *taim*; II. 206, 7 *cid*cuin, at *whatever* time.

Cip-indus, 'whatever be the form,' however; I. 50, 26.

Cír, comb; crest; IV. 70, x in *chir* draigin, 'the blackthorn crest,' 112, 15 tri duirnd fot in chuaille uasa anamain, quoted and gl. similarly by O'Dav., p. 85, z *dornfod* in cuaille, &c., IV. 114, 4 uasa *figi min* fo urcomair, *na ciri* d., just as in O'Dav., p. 86, 1.

Cir-bolg, comb-bag; I. 52, 12; III. 290, 3 *cirbolga* (*pl.*); IV. 10, 26.

[**Cir-dub**, see *ciar-*].

Cirad, the act of combing; II. 152, 11 *cirudh*; 370, 1 *cirtha* (*gen.*), 372, 16; II. 240, 21, 'raking (malt).'

Ciraim, I comb; I. 152, 12 as a *cirann* a abrus.

Circall, circle, hoop; I. 134, 31 do denam *circall* de.

Cirmaire, comber; V. 106, 18; cf. Thr. Frag., p. 222, gl. '*fuller*'; LL. 148 and 14 mac in *chírmaire* allus chir.

Cirmairecht, wool-combing; V. 106, 21.

Cirt, see *cert*.

Cís, rent; I. 156, 27; 158, 7; 230, 22, 24; IV. 6, 10 *c.* neimid; 50, 23 *c.* flatha, (as often, cf. V. 260, 3; 318, 3; 442, 23); *cis n-incis* (?) see ceas n'*ainceas* III. 52, 23; fo *chís* V. 456, 5; *gen.*, *cisa* I. 232, 25 im fulung *cisa*; V. 300, 24 im dingbail *cisa*; 444, 14; pl., I. 232, 11, these *three rents* being defined, I. 158, 7, cis n-incis, cis n-infuilaing, cis n-airdbide, '*rack*-rent' from a person of strange tribe, *fair* rent (from one of the tribe), *stipulated* rent (equally by both), *corrig.* absurd text of IV. 20, 3 *noch is* instead of *no chis* (gl. 24, 2).

Cis lir, how many; I. 230, 3; II. 84, 19; 94, y; 344, 1; 356, 5; V. 4, 6; IV. 240, 1; 258, 7; V. 436, 13; 472, 29; 480, 7; 482, 22.

Cisne, Citne, how many, what kind are they; I. 230, 21; 264, 20; II. 84, 19; V. 438, 14; 450, 1; 456, 1.

Ciuil, see *ceol*.

Ciuraid (?) IV. 100, 21, where prob. *cuirid* was intended by the tr.

Clad, ditch, trench; but also tr. 'fence,' the earth dug out being thrown up as a mound; I. 232, 18 (fence); 290, x (fence); III. 98, 7; IV. 2, 16 (fence); 214, 9; 220, 8, 9, 10; V. 476, 12; *gen.*, *claid* I. 162, 21; IV. 220, 11; V. 486, 18 brucht cacha *claide* (?); *pl.*, *claid* IV. 220, 6, (17 *cluidh*); *claide* I. 160, 1 (fences); *claidida* III. 224, 20; *claideda* V. 328, 16; 462, 8 *claidi*; *gen.*, *clad* IV. 222, 1 (embankments); *dual*, I. 158, z *da cladh*, 'two fences.'

Claechlaim, I change; [for *caemchlaim* (q.v.) = *coemchlaim*, *co-imm-chla**;] I. 284, 24 *ro'clachlaidh*; II. 68, 6 muna *ro'claochlaigh* 'innetham, 'unless he changed his intention'; II. 56, 11 munur'*cloechlo* innfethium, where the tr. absolutely takes *fethium* to be 'law-agent'! I. 248, 11 set, *im-a-r'claechlo* a dilsi, 'whose ownership was changed'; [see under *imchloim*]; I. 104, 29 inti oc na *claechmaither* cru.

Claechlod, infin. of preceding; I. 268, 6; I. 286, 3; do *claochlo*; II. 290, 10 *cloecmod*, 294, 2, (22 *claochmodh*).

Claechmaither, for *claechla-*.

Claechmoidhe, interchanged, mutual; III. 144, 13 a dualgus chairdusa *c.*, cf. *caemclutha* III 488, 12, and follg. :—

Claemcluma, II. 380, 21, tr. 'allies,' gl. on *cairde*.

Claen, perverse; V. 118, 7; *fem. dat.*, I. 154, 33 o caingin *clain*.

Claen-breth, perverse judgment; I. 24, 12; IV. 16, 6, (gl. on *cil-b.*); V. 470, 27.

Claen-coraigenn, V. 462, 13.

Claenaim, I incline; warp; pervert; I. 10, 17 nad *claen* coicert coimdiu (!); III. 212, 12 *claentar*, (the ladle) is *tilted over*; I. 6, 14 ann-sin ro-*claenta* Temuir, note[2].

Claenan, apparently a technical term for 'a man who tells of bed-secrets,' V. 134, 20, and so given by O'Dav., p. 69, *sub* 'caomdha.'

Claide, the act of digging; I. 170, 26 'digging up, destroying (rushes)'; I. 184, 12 im *c.* alla for rud, 'digging a mountain-side for metallic ore'; IV. 8, 7, iar n-a *c.*; V. 474, 5 *c.* mianna.

Claidem, *claideb*, V. 362, y, see *cloidem*.

Claidim, I dig; [III. 204, 9 in ni *claides* a mian, 'that *subdues* her yearning';] I. 188, x in t-uma for a *clairter* in aill; IV. 6 11 tir, a' *claetar* poll, 'in which a hole is dug,' (gl. *claidter*, 8, 6). Noteworthy is *ar a clais*, I. 46, 17, cf. O'Dav., p. 64, *sub* 'clas,' i.e. *tochailt* ma *conclasat*, 'if they *root up*,' (s-aor. subjunctive).

Claine, perversion, vice; I. 8, 19; II. 114, 2 *claoine* (bias); III. 34, 26 (error).

Clais, see *clas*.

Clam, leper, leprous; I. 140, 17; I. 188, 17 (*rī*) *claim*, 'mangy (sheep)'; V. 454, 5.

Clann, progeny, descendants; gen. *clainne*; dat., *clainn*, V. 514, 16.

Clanna, agreements (!); II. 382, 14, [cf. O'Dav., p. 67 cu-*clanna* set (!)].

* The following table will show some of the variations in the form of this word :—

co-im-'chla-	cf. I. 246, 20 *conimclot*.
caem-chla	
claem-chla	FM. 896, claomhcludh righ; 917, iar claomhclodh ech do thabhairt do (v. tr. !).
claem-chlam	
clae-chla	
clae-chma	

The normal form in late Mid. Ir. and later is *claochlo*, as in I. 286, 3.

Clannaigem, I form (?); V. 410, 19 *ra·clannaiged*, where it seems merely a gl. on *colainn* (!).

Clannaim, I fix, allot (?); levy, exact (?); I. 120, 30 in ni *clannus* in n-inchaib, tr. 'the thing which *is levied*' (?); I. 228, 29 for in ni *clanntar* do'n oigh i n-a henech, in *eneclann* [i.e. as if *enech-clann*], just as in Corm., p. 19, ar inni *clandtar* a n-inchaib duine.

Clannaim, I thrust, fix; plant; IV. 140, z co(r) *clandad* leo in ime, 142, 1, 6, cid *clannas* in aile?, 3 cise noail no-*clanna*? V. 502, 3, 6 ani, *clannus* a lam fadeisin; V. 500, 13 acht ni *ro·clanda* a lam fadesin fir as' cathach; this is the passage quoted by O'Dav., p. 70, *clanna* i.e. *satha*, where text and gl. are mixed; the gl. on 25 shows what *cathi* means, and *acht ani*, &c., is the gl. as given here; cf. 30. [The word is common enough in the sense of *thrust*, MR. 42, 13 *clandaind* in cloidem-sa tri't cride sechtair; FM. III. 2214, y *ro-clannastair* an ccraoisigh inn; so O'Dav., p. 70 ro-*clanna* = ro *saidhestair*, but p. 66, *clanntar* = 'is buried'; and p. 67, *sub* 'cuithech,' fer *clandas* cuithigh, 'who digs a pitfall in his neighbour's land without leave.'

Claon, see *claen*.

Clár, board; II. 374, 6; IV. 304, 21 *clar* ndara (ntr.); *clar sadall*, 'saddle *trees*,' I. 134, 30.

Clar-bla, flat mark, IV. 142, 12.

Clar-fiacail, V. 354, 8 da *clar-fiacail*, front teeth, opp. *cul*-fiaclaib 12, cf. LB. 154 a 52 a *clar-fiacla* uachtair ocus a *culfiacla* ichtair.

Clarad, boards; III. 148, 12.

Clas, [Lat. *classis*,] assembly, [*comtinol*, cf. O'Dav., p. 71]; II. 344, 19 *clas in ecna*, ety. gl. on *eclais*!

Clas, ditch, trench, [O'Dav., p. 64, i.e. *tochailt*]; IV. 112, 3 mad *clas*, (but *clais*, 72, 4); *gen.*, IV. 140, 26 cin do *chlaisi*, but 76, 8 na *clasach*; *acc.- dat.*, I. 46, 17 ar a *clais* (?); III. 242, 20 (muc) co a *clais*; V. 154, 19; IV. 70, 8 ramu fri *clais*, 72, 2 (4 nom.); pl. *clasa*, V. 154, 23 a tofond di-a *clasaib*.

Cleire, see *cliar*.

Cleirech, clergy, clerical; I. 6, 3, 6, 8; 300, 22; V. 24, 5; *gen.*, *cleirig* I. 6 x; *pl.*, *cleiriy* I. 242, 10.

Cleithe, ridge of house; top; IV. 304, 19 o suidhiuga[d] co *cleithe*, 'from foundation to ridge-pole'; IV. 358, 23 o *cleithiu* co lar; IV. 356, 7 na roigh co *cleithe*, 'does not reach to the top [of scholarship]'; (?) *pl.*, IV. 308, 21 secht *cleitiu*, 'seven *houses*' (?).

Cleithe, (clethe), large, (*great* or *high*), *mor*, *uasal*, O'Dav. p. 71); I. 54, 18 cid im *lu*, cid im *cleithi*, 282, 11 *lu* no *clethe*; II. 40, 8 *lui* no *clethe*, (cf. 104, 17; III. 38, y; 110, 6; 126, 11; 144, 15; 358, 27; IV. 200, x); III. 396, 6, 8 derb-forgeall *clethe* for na huaislib, for islib, tr. 'false swearing respecting about *an article of much value* against men of high

degree'; IV. 154, 1 *cleithi*-lai, 'highest offence,' opp. *lu-lai* (152, 19) '*smallest* offence'; cf. IV. 200, 11 *cleithe* na n-echtrand, 'the *prime beast* of externs,' [cf. the reading of J^2, V. 170, note[4]]; IV. 328, 9 *clethe*, 'large things,' (furniture ?); so perhaps intended in the ety. gl., V. 392, 14, *clethe or* (for *clithair*, q.v.), cf. IV. 28, 16.

Cleithe, tenant, bond-vassal (?); I. 226, 22 (sen-) *cleithi*, see *sen-c.*; *gen. du.*, IV. 350, 11 fer *da cleithe*. (see note[1]).

Cles, feat (juggling-) trick; pl., *clesa* III. 284, 22, 24, 26, y *clis*; III. 284, 20, go *clis*, ubla *clis*, V. 108, 30.

Clesamnach, juggler; (gen.) III. 284, 19 bla *clesamnaig*; (pl.) IV. 338, 14; V. 10[4], 21.

Cleth, top (of oar ?); IV. 112, z narab *cleth* rama.

Clethe (?) IV. 348, 23 a chieftain, see *cleithe*; cf. O'Dav., p. 68 *clethe* i.e. in t-*art* fine; of *Three Frag.* 188, 5 chief; FM. 457, 868.

Clethe, concealment; II. 128, 15 (?), V. 220, 4 (?).

Cli, body (?), [cf. the gl. LU. 119 *a* 24 mo *chliu* i.e. mo *chorp*]; III. 312, 21 do tabairt *cli* (?), (25, 'offspring').

Cli, left (hand); V. 80, 3 prop. a laim *chlí*.

Cli, poet of the third order; I. 44, z; IV. 358, 22; V. 26, 25; 66, 25; 68, 10. (his metre 'anair').

Clia (?), *cliath* (?); IV. 252, 1 *clia* nudh necht, (see note).

Cliab, basket; V. 238, 16; gen., I. 170, 19 diablad *in cleib*; 168, 2 eitiud *cleib*, 'cradle clothes'; II. 176, 16 dillat *cleib*, '*cradle* coverlet'; V. 474, 4, gl. 22, damna *cleib*.

Cliabán, cradle; I. 172, z.

Cliamain, son-in-law; III. 460, 19; pl. dat., III. 488, 10 *clemnaib*; V. 312, 13 (marriage relatives). [Cf. the use of the word = 'in law,' Gen. XI. 31; XXXVIII. 13 athair cleamhna; Deut. XXVII. 23; Ex. XVIII. 7].

Cliaraigi, leather wallet maker (?), V. 80, 2; [cf. III. 404, 3 *cliora*, 'bag'?]

Cliath, hurdle; wattle; partition; IV. 304, 20; [V. 474, 13 cain dornn *cliath*, see under *dornnclaí*]; *gen.*, na *cleithe*, V. 474, 4 denam *cleithe*, 22; IV. 358, 22 bés na *cleithe*, but this can hardly be other than 'ridge-pole'; V. 28, 7, V. 40, z na *clethi*, tr. 'of the *flitch*' (?); *dat.*, *cleith* IV. 312, 16[2], 'wattle'; *pl.*, *cliatha* IV. 304, 21, 'partitions.'

Cliora (?), bag; III. 404, 3 (criol ?).

Clithar, king, only in *clither set*, animal of highest value, IV. 28, 4, 16, 'the *milch* cow'; cf. the account given in Cor., p. 8, *clithar sét*.

Clo, nail; V. 308, 18.

Cloathar, see *cluinim*.

Cloc, bell; I. 126, 3; V. 22, 8, 9 lam-*clog*; 118, 5; *gen.*, *cluic* I. 134, 5 (in cua *cluic*); II. 108, 18; 120, 8; IV. 194, 2; 364, 8; V. 22, 7; 328, 12.

Cloch, stone; II. 118, 10; V. 270, 26 (*c.* for fot=a 'torund' fence); gen., *cluiche*; dat., *cluich* I. 68, 17; pl., *clocha*.
Cloch-droichit, stone-bridge, I. 134, 25.
Cloch-sairsi, stone-building, V. 92, z.
Clochán, paved road; III. 184, 20; V. 94, 12; 134, 17.
Clodathar (?), II. 224, 24 in set doberur ar *clodhatar*, the sed which is given to be returned, as gl. on *tur-cluide*, 222, 8; II. 222, 12 a *cloatar*; 264, 2 ar *cloitar*; IV. 210, 16 ar *clodhitar*. The word seems taken as a derivative of the type of *tarathar* (terebra), *loathar* (pelvis), *criathar* (cribrum), from the root assigned in (tur-)*claide*; but these derivatives have a concrete meaning, while here the word seems to mean 'return,' *ar c.*, 'on condition of *giving back*.'
Cloidem, sword; I. 72, 1; V. 222, 3 *claoidem*; I. 150, 7 im *cloidem* corthaire, tr. 'the flyers of the spinning-wheel,' gl. 'little rods at the head of the border' (corrthair); V. 362, x *claideb*; *gen*, V. 222, 25 cosmuiles in *cloidim*; dat., *claidmib*, used in weaving, I. 152, 14, 18.
Cloim, I subdue; III. 204, 13 (?); I. 154, 33 (?); I. 246, 20; see *imcloi*.
Cloistecht, cloisten, the act of hearing; III. 174, 28 (*cloistecht*); III. 172, 21; 202, 8.
Cloithib, hiding-places (*l*), ditches (?) tr. in *mines*, I. 188, 9.
Clos, see *cluinim*.
Cloth, celebrated; *cloth*-delgg IV. 322, 9, tr. '*precious* brooch.'
Clothach, renowned, illustrious; IV. 346, 10; (?) V. 84, 8.
Clu, fame; l. 68, 13 án a *clu*; IV. 218, 7 ni daer *clu*; I. 20, 34 fo *clu*.
Cluain, glade; pl., *cluainti*, V. 324, 17.
Cluaisim, I move; III. 282, 12 cen co *cluaistea*, 'though it were not set in motion.'
Cluas, ear; V. 498, 2; gen., I. 30, 25 tidnacul *cluaise* di- araile; pl., I. 72, 11 *cluasa*.
Cludugad, the act of warming; II. 348, 6.
Cluiche, game, sport, play; III. 250, 14; V. 484, y (*cluithi*).
Cain-c., 'lawful sport,' V. 142, 10.
Col-c., 'foul play,' III. 212, 4.
Fian-ch., (q.v.).
Cluinim, I hear; [this stem is not used in the subjunctive, where we have *cloor*]; *do'cluined*, 'audiebat,' III. 88, 13; *ro-cluin* II. 352, 11; V. 156, 18; *pass.*, *cluintiur*, II. 108, 17, but (deponential form), II. 124, 24 ar a *cloathar* (?); V. 188, 24 dia *cloathar* do guth 'if he hears thy voice,' gl. 190, 5, 6 dia *cloisir* do guth; *ro'cechlusta*, 'would have been heard,' V. 274, 14, (gl. by ro *cluinfithea*); ro-clos, 'was heard,' II. 314, 26.
Cluinsin, the act of hearing; I. 38, 3.
Cnai, dress (?); I. 176, 20, in gl. on *marb-chnai*.
Cnaim, bone; l. 180, 24 *cnam* cosait; V. 40, 13 cam-*cnaim*; III. 370, 9 erball go *cnaim*; gen., I. 204, 20 aisiuc *in cnimha*; *pl.*, *cnama*, V. 138, 14 dia cuimgither *cnamu*; I.

104, 9 codnach bis ar a *cnaimaib*, 'on his *legs*'; *gen.*, I .44, 4 do cendaib a *cnama*, tr. 'tips of his *fingers*'; I. 202, 1 im comorguin *cnama*; I. 102, 24 ni fuillend cond *cnaima*, where the gl., 104, 9, expands the meaning into nochan *folethand* torbatu do *codnach* bis ar a *cnaimaib* &c., following which the tr. gives 'the *active* adult'?

Cnairsech, spear; IV. 226, 9 (note); O'Dav., p. 68, under *cnarr* i.e. *ga*: "da dornn x etar a hiarann ocus a fochair i.e. a hurlann," which is evidently referred to at IV. 226, 9.

Cnam-combach, bone-breaking; V. 354, 4, note.

Cned, wound; II. 156, 20, defd., o ro sia fuiliugha[d]; III. 288, 17; IV. 48, 14; gen., *cnede*, III. 288, 18 beo-*cneidi*; 138, 15 indeithem *cneidhe*; 138, 18 robdaig na *cneidi*; 260, 8 lan-dire na *cneide*; *dat.*, *cneid* III. 138, 19; pl., *cneda* III. 322, 6; IV. 50, 1; IV. 232, 14.

Cnedugad, the act of wounding; III. 362, 20; V. 512, 19.

Cnes, flesh, skin; II. 146, 9.

Cnet, secret; II. 374, z, (gl. co *hiseal*, 376, 5).

Cno, nut; V. 484, 13 (408, 18 *cna*); gen., IV. 36, 17 is etarbach grech *na cno faisi* cen torad aici.

Cno gnae, tr. 'foreign nuts'; III. 426, 24 *c. g.*, ocus cuirnd; cf. V. 220, 22, '*cocoa-nuts*' (?); 406, 22 and 408, 12 (note[a]); 444, 12.

Cnoc, hill; ['tumour,' FM. ann. 1011, 1063].

Cnoc-beim, III. 352, 19 lump blow, (note[1]); 360, 16; V. 82, 10.

Cnoi olla, *fleece* of wool; V. 80, 12, 81, note[b].

Cnuas, nuts; V. 482, 26, produce, that which is gathered, gl. *a mes ocus a cno.*

Cnuid (?), V. 184, 8 (cruid ?).

Co, *prep.*, with; up to; *conj.*, till, so that; *advbl.* prefix to adj. *co fír*, truly.

Cobaid (?), I. 136, 10 mat coirig co *baid* (?).

Cobair, aid, help; I. 124, 12 (cobuir); I. 138, 27; II. 58, 24, y; 60, x; 102, 4; V. 242, 11 is *cobuir* coiblis (?).

Cobair, seems used as a verb, V. 510, 1 tri tire fris' nacon *cobair* mac, where it is gl. noco *cobfoiritnigenn* iat; see below, *cobraim.*

Cobais (?), III. 134, 5, (21 *comais*, v. note[2] *comfis*), cf. Cor. *cobais* i.e. *comais* i.e. *com-fhaisitiu*; but cf. *coibes.*

Cobann, a (cattle) pound (?); V. 478, 11, see *comand.*

Cobdail, IV. 164, 13 fo *chobdaili* crich, (gl. *coibdeilegud*, 166, 22), as also 166, 23 *cobdaile* saithe; 164, 11 a *cobdailib* crich; V. 404, 4 *cobdaile*; see *cobfodail.*

Cobfinntechus, co-relationship; V. 266, 9.

Cobfinntius, **cobintius**, fo *c.*, 'in accordance,' V. 350, 4 (gl. on *fo coibne*); *fo c.*, IV. 202, 12, 'at the *same rate*'; IV. 208 1, 'equality of right,' as gl. on *coibnius.*

Cobfodail, the act of dividing equally, partition; III. 66, 27; V. 242, 12; I. 110, 20 in *c.* cedna, 'the same equal division,' 'the same *amount*'; II. 32, y *comfodail* bid gaite; II. 200, 9 ata *cobodail* for rath, tr. 'a *distinction*,' apparently gl. *comdeiliugh*, 11, cf. II. 390, 8 cosna dib *cobdailaib*, (gl. *coibdeiliugad*, 15); and III. 20, 20 *cobfodlaib* fuiririud, gl. *cobdeiligther*; III. 138, 16 *c.* eisci uirre; V. 418, 4 trenib *cobadaile* set, (410, 2 cobfodlaile).

Cobfodlaim, I divide equally; III. 234, 3 *cobfodlat* marta.

Cobfoglaigim, I assault; V. 152, 15 ma *cobfoglaigi* fri fer in cuibrig.

Cobfoiritnigim, I assist; relieve; only V. 510, 10; °*yenn* iat, as gl. on *cobair*.

Cobraim, I help; V. 510, 1 tire, fris' nacon *cobair* mac; im-us-*cobrathar*, 'they relieve each other,' II. 280, 29, see *imchobraim*.

Cobraind, I. 124, 8; gen., IV. 44, 8 o cirt *cobrainne*; see *comraind*.

Cobsaid, properly arranged; III. 266, 4 *c.* biad ocus tene ocus coire.

Cocad, war; gen., *cocthe* I. 50, 10; III. 12, 29, (gl. *cocaid*, 34).

Cochall, hood; IV. 86, 1 *cocholl* im na cerci; but cf. *pl.*, *cochaill*, 'rag boots' (for hens), IV. 116, 24; *cochla* 118, 5; cu *cochluib*, 118, 2; V. 372, 18 airligud *cochaill* cleirig.

Coccaelad (?), V. 370, 9.

Coclaid, the act of weeding, [cf. coru-*cockle*]; IV. 144, 24.

Cocra, III. 34, 2 na *cocra* cert, tr. 'who does not *observe* justice'; (gl. na *ciall-runaigend* i.e. na *geibend* dliged, [O'Dav., p. 69, *cogra* i.e. *gabail*, gl. our text by na *gabann* cert] or nad *cocertann* cert, 18); III. 408, 7 la *cogrann* secht suidhe (?), gl. la ciallrunugadh eirc ar na vii n-inadha as a tugad biad do.

Cocraithe, adjudication; II. 374, 19.

Cocrand, lot-casting; III. 40, 23 (gl. *crand-cur*, z); IV. 178, 10 ailid *cocrann* forsin lestrai n-aile, (gl. *cur craind*, 23).

Cocur, consultation; I. 264, 7 (fri *cogur*); II. 360, 18; III. 460, 26 (*cocar*); II. 374, 23 iar n-a *cocur*, tr. 'after it was *awarded*'; [(?) O'Dav., p. 70, ni bi riar iar *cogar* i.e. *airacht*].

Cocus, scaball cocuis, tr. 'cooking pot,' IV. 304, 17, 'cook-*house*'(?).

Codad, the act of hardening; II. 374, 3 glaisin, 'n-a cet *-c*.

Codat, hard; IV. 360, 22 cucael *codat* roded, tr. 'a slender smooth distaff' (?), but *codat* means 'hard,' cf. FM p. 1898, 9 cloidhem lan-codat; so apparently II. 374, 3 mad *cotaide*, cf. *coitethe*, 372, 17.

Codnach, person in the full possession of his faculties, 'sensible adult,' [cf. the use of *cond*, 'sense,'] and hence 'chief'; contrasted with '*baeth*,' 'idiot,' V. 490, z; hence often, 'leader, chief,' [as constantly in FM. III. 2184, 2208; *codnugad*, 'to command,' MR. 192]; I. 80, 21, (gl. on *cond* 78, 14); 178, 12; II. 46, 5; V. 142, 14 *c.* toriacha; V. 224, 10 ni bit *codnaig* ar aird; *pl.* (acc.), III. 10, 20 (fir-)*codnachu*.

Codnaige, used as *compar.* to preceding; II. 66, 8, 12 is *codnaige* dóib acra do denam for in ti na derna, *inas* for in ti doroine, 'they are *more in the position of a sensible adult*, &c.,' it is more rational for them to, &c.

Codnaigetu, rationality; III. 198, 16 cach *c.* i mbi, 'in every case of rational condition on the part of the owner, the offending animal [which he should have checked] is the less liable for his offence.'

Codnaitu, rational condition, senses; V. 298, 7.

Cogairead (?), IV. 220, 13 are *cogairead* cacha trebuire, tr. 'for every surety *shall be sued* (!),' (gl. *ro-hordaiged* im cacha trebaire, 'it *was ordered* upon every surety,' 222, 10); see above under *cocra*.

Coem, IV. 312, 21, y, see *caem* i.e. *terc.*

Coi, *do-, da-coi*, see *dochuaid.*

Coibche, gift from man to wife or concubine, [cf. LL. 54a 12 tucusa cor ocus coibchi duit, amal as dech téit do mnái;] II. 342, note; certainly not confined to the chief wife, cf. II. 382, 18; IV. 56, z; it might be 'land' apparently from V. 510, 6, but the use is too vague. It is gl. by O'Dav., p. 71 *as cumradh*, with an unintelligible quotation, which I have not seen, but if the word means 'contract,' it can hardly be other than that between man and wife [or concubine]; and even so, what it exactly means, is not clearly stated; possibly it was the *maiden-fee*, the *cowyll* of the Welsh laws; I. 132, 16 sical ocus *coibci* o fir; 154, 10, 11 leth cet-*coibci* cacha mna d'a aigi fine, mad iar n-ecaib a hathar, 'half of a first 'coibche' of each woman to her tribe-head, if it be after her father's death,' cf. II. 346, 9, 'the first 'coibche' of every daughter for her father,' ⅔ of second, ½ of third, and in some diminishing proportion down to the *twenty-first* 'coibche'-gift, cf. the account given III. 314, 6 and IV. 62, 9; in these vague speculations, it is obvious that the calculation is as stated III. 316, 10, "twice as much to the father as to the head of the tribe," so that we are led to the fractions given, III. 314, 14, 20, as follows:—

Coibche-gift.		To head of tribe.		To father.	
III. 314, 6 first	(314, 8)	½	× 2 =	1	expressly.
314, 6 second	(„ 9)	⅔	× 2 =	4/3	
314, 7 third	(„ 10)	¼	× 2 =	½	
[fourth		⅕	× 2 =	⅖	probably.
fifth...		1/6	× 2 =	⅓	
twenty-first		1/27	× 2 =	1/13]	

And this would seem to explain the difficulty referred to in note, p. 34: 'if the father got the whole of the first gift,

how could the head of the family get the half'? The explanation seems to be that it was a *theoretical* series :—

	one-fifth	for the fourth,
	one-fourth	for the third,
	one third	for the second ;
therefore,	one-half	for the first.

It was in the last only that the impossibility arose : if the chief got $\frac{1}{4}$, the father could still get $\frac{1}{2}$; if the chief got $\frac{1}{3}$, the father could have $\frac{2}{3}$; but obviously when the father got his theoretic *whole*, the chief had *nothing*, [instead of his theoretic *half*], and this seems referred to 314, 12, where what seems intended is, that the father gets the *first** coibche directly, but in the case of the remaining 'coibche' he is allowed his share by the chief.

As to the amount of this *coibche*, V. 288, 19 gives it as 'half the honour-price of her father, [or one-third of her grandfather's].'

Coibdeiligim, I distribute, divide ; III. 128, 26 *coibdeiligus* a coirp-diri, tr. 'is reduced to one-half' (!), *cobdeiligther*, III. 20, 24 (gl. on *cobfodlaib*), V. 418, 9.

Coibdeiliugad, the act of dividing, sharing ; II. 200, 11 *comdeiliug* (gl. on *coboduil*) ; 390, 15 (gl. on *cobdailaib*) ; IV. 166, 18, 22 (gl. on *cobdailib*).

Coibdelach, [co-sharer :] relative, kinsman ; I. 62, 17 ; 154, 3 ; 226, 12 (cendathi *coibdelaigh* do) ; II. 208, 25 (gen. pl.) ; 406, 17 (d'a *coibdealchaib*) ; III. 106, 22 ; 388, 20 ; IV. 16, 12 ; V. 108, 17 ; 234, 1 ; *dat. sg. fem.*, I. 58, 10 techt for *cobdeluich*.

Coibdelachas, (co-sharership), relationship ; 106, 21 ; 540, 4 ; IV. 64, 16.

Coibdin, band, party ; I. 266, x iarmoracht *coibdena* (*gen.*), apparently limited by gl. (298, 16) to *five* persons ; IV. 94, 5, 'a band of depredators' ; [cf. MR. 164, 2 F. *coibdenach*, 'F. the *leader*' ; 164, 10 A. c., Aengus, *of troops*] ; *co-buiden*.

Coibeis, just as much, the same quantity ; I. 62, 2 a *c.* sin, 'in this proportion' ; 140, 26 ; II. 196, 26, a *c.* lais, 'as much more in addition' ; 210, 30 *cobeis* a ratha, 'the equivalent of his stock' ; III. 322, 10 caite gell *c.* colla [na fiach, 11] ; 394, 14 ; IV. 124, x ni *c.* asreanadar, tr. 'they are not equally paid for' ; V. 56, 10 ; 150, 16 ; cf. III. 408, 14, 20, 24 *cubus*, *cuibhius* and *ciubhes* [sic], *a da c.*, 'twice as much.' I. 60, 25 ; III. 134, 5 (cobais)? 372, 21.

Coibfialchaire, family friendship ; III. 382, 8.

* But the two passages clash :—

314, 12	noca n-agabar ni dib sin do'n athair *cenmotha in cet-coibche.* acht a gabail o'n aigi fine.	316, 9	noco n-agabar do'n athair *o'n tres coibche imach,* acht a gabail o'n aigi fine.

Coibfialusa, (chief) of the same tribe, IV. 24, 15 *coibialussa*; 26, 18 *comfialusa*.

Coibfine, consanguinity; II. 282, z, gl. *caim-fine*, 284, 15.

Coibfintech, see *cobfinntech*.

Coib[f]intigim, I agree (?); I. 146, 15 is e ni *coibintiged* doib, 'the thing that *is estimated as of equal* value with them'; IV. 40, 2 amlaid ro *coibindtiged*, 'it was *stipulated*'; V. 492, 26 is e ni, *cobindtiges* in fer, as gl. on *coibne*, 490, 10.

Coibintedais, agreement; IV. 24, 16 gen coibne i.e. cen *c.* i.e. naem ocus firen; see *cobfinntius*.

Coiblis (?), V. 242, 11 is cobuir *c.*

Coibne, apparently in two lines of meaning, 1, *equi-valent*, 2, *tribe, affinity*:—I. 144, 23 nach mil conbeir deiche, is *coibne* friu, tr. 'are estimated by their equivalents,' gl. by *coibintiged* 146, 15 [cf. V. 492, 26], or by *is comadais riu* do gabail i n-athg., cf. O'Dav., p. 67, *coibne* i.e. *com-maith*, or also *cutrum*, II. 358, 2 comul comuir fri *c.* techta, tr. 'with a lawful *tribe*,' (gl. re *caem-fine*, 19); cf. *caimfine* 284, 15, 16 as gl. on *coibfine*, "co-fine"; cf. V. 48, 6; 52, 16 fothugud a coibne, 'to support its own *company*, tribe'; V. 490, 10 is *coibne* la F.;—very common in the vague phrase (*tir co cunn co coibne*, V. 468, z) '*tir cen conn, cen coibne*,' (cf. V. 462, z) 'land without chief, without *coibne*,' III. 76, 14 tr. 'without *amity* or *covenant of alliance*; 148, 1 tr. 'without *reason* and *family claim*'; IV. 8, 14 tr. 'without *chief* or *tribe*'; so 20, 8, (gl. 24, 15 cen cunn coibialussa, and cen coibintedais i.e. naem ocus firen, tr. 'without a chief of the same tribe, and without *agreement*, of saints and just men,' [an addition such as given in O'Dav., p. 66, *sub* 'coibnius' i.e. fer cotaigh *naom ocus fireoin*, cf. V. 284, 2, 12]; V. 210, 12, 15, 19. It is hard to see what precisely is intended, nor does the speculation at IV. 30, 4, tr. 'land to which he thinks he has a hereditary right' (with the note 31) make matters clearer.

O'Dav. quotes under *fo coibne* from V. 348, 8, cf. IV. 202, 3 '*fo choibne*,' 'in proportion,' cf. V. 390, 11; 408, 2, gl. *fo cobintius*; but what is *tar c. gabail*, V. 246, 17 (?); and O'Dav. p. 67, adds to the confusion by the entry "*cinconn* [as one word] i.e. *ath.** cen coibhne i.e. cobfinn tacas acht tethnais, ocus burba." The entry thus given is hopeless, but the text IV. 26, 18 shows what was intended: cf.

IV. 24, 15	*cund* coibialussa;	*coibne*,	*coibintedais*
IV. 26, 18	*cunn* comfialusa;	(coibne),	*coibnesta* acht tetnuis, ocus burba
O'Dav.	*conn* ( )	coibne,	*cobfinntachas*, acht tethnais ocus burba

where *cobfinntachas* = *cobfinntechus*, V. 266, 10, gl. on *coibnis*.

* In the 'notes' we are directed thus: *Cinconn*: read [cen] ath. It is not immediately obvious what we gain by the *corrigendum*: what is *ath*? Till we know what *ath* is, it is of no use to tell us to read [*cen*]!

It seems obvious that the gl. considers *conn* as 'a chief of the same tribe, of close blood relationship,' and *coibne* as *relatives, allies*, as opposed to rude, ignorant outsiders; *co-fine*, those of the same tribe sharing equally; hence we have the secondary sense, *com-maith, cutruma*; but it is not certain that the commentator apprehended the real bearing of the phrase, or was attempting anything beyond his familiar gl. ety.

Coibned (?), tying (of horses); I. 168, 4 *c.* eitechta (gl. 174, 6), it is prob. *coibeden*, 'conjugatio,' used in its literal sense, [the St. Gall word for (verbal) *conjugation*].

Coibnes, prob. = 'the equal rights of each member of the same tribe,' hence, 'co-tribeship,' 'relationship'; cf. V. 56, 27 craeba *coibniusa*, MR. 98; I. 262, 15, (gl. 282, x, unintelligibly, text and tr. impossible); IV. 44, x manip nesa a *choibnes* in feraind d'a mathair, 'unless his *claim* to the land through his mother be nearer'; though it is not clear how this is got from the text thus glossed, which is certainly wrong:—

44, 3 | ni mac bradas *finntiga*
fine fri fod *frithmeasa*
munab neasa *fir·coibneas*
mathair athair *in orba.*

The last word should apparently be a trisyllable, but the line cannot be translated. The clause referred to seems to be based on a principle to be formulated thus, that a married woman whose husband has predeceased her, cannot leave land to her sons apart from the tribe, unless in the case of land given her as *peculium*, as a 'gift through affection,' ar duthracht, 44, 15; except in this case, the son does not *plunder, carry off* (bradas, foxlas) the tribe land, but has just *coibnes*, 'equal rights with the rest of the tribe'; IV. 206, 1 *coibnius* uisci toiridne, (gl. 208, 1 *cobintius* or *comduchus* do'n [f]ine); V. 264, 14 *in coibnis*, (gl. 266, 9 i *cobfinntechus*); V. 284, 2 fear *coibnisa*, tr. 'co-owner,' (gl. naem ocus firen i.e. in duine cottaig, as given by O'Dav., p. 66, *coibnius*).

Coibnesam, closely related; I. 274, 13, see *comnesam.*

Coibnesta, relatives; IV. 26, 18; [Ml. 36a^2].

Coibse, [cón-fess-ion-.) confession; [cf. FM. *ann.* 1130, 1 n-a choibhsenaibh fri bás; ann. 1167 (p. 1166, 7) iar mbuaidh tiomna ocus ccoibhsean; cf. III. 38, 10 co n-a *coibsenaib* reir a n-anamcharat;] I. 10, 24 diam *chuibse* cataid (?) I. 16, 15 (ni, nad tudchaid) fri *cuibse na cresion*, tr. 'consciences,' but III. 30, z fri *cuibse* na c. [do reir *cubais* na Cr.]; cf. the expression used on gl. V. 480, 3 fir n-aicnid ocus coibse ocus screptra, i.e. law of *nature*, of righteous men; *confession*, of believers [na creisean]; of holy scripture, of the *fer-legind* [the canonist (?)]; IV. 32, 19 co nglaine *cuibse*; V. 156, 17 co slan *cuibse*, 'with safety on declaration'; 452, 20; 490, 9.

Coicert, the act of adjusting, correcting; I. 10, 17 nad claen *c.* coimdiu (?); IV. 334, x *co-ccertad* tuath; V. 98, 4 tuailing *coicerta* noise ocus breithe, (gl. cuimgeach etargnud na breithe iar n-a *coimcertugad* do for menmain 13); see *concertaim.*

Coiccrich, territory; limits, borders; I. 136, 14 *coicrichi* (*gen.*); V. 244, 15 a *coiccrich*, 'at the border.'

Coictiges, fortnight; II. 240, 18, 21; IV. 220, 2 (*°gis*); V. 50, 9 tri *caictigis.*

Coic-thigi (?), cook-house building; V. 94, 5; see the discussion, Mann. and Cust., III. p. 56; but the MS. has *coicthigi*, not *coicthigis*, of course; cf. *coc-uis* (?).

Coid, food (?); I. 190, 25, see *cua.*

Coid (?), a cup (?); V. 408, 19, see *cua.*

Coidiu, mugs, see *cua.*

Cóil, IV. 336, 24, carr *coil*, tr. 'a cartload of *firewood*'; evidently just *coal*, 'car of *coal*.'

Coilled, the act of destroying; violating (law); pl., *coillte* I. 58, 13 *c.* rechtge.

Coillim, I destroy; violate (law); V. 236, 13 fer, *coillis* cain, (gl. doni ni is urcuillte isin riagail, 19); I. 130, 21 na *ro·cuilli*, gl. on *aurcuilte* 122, x, but it seems merely a play on the words, for *aurcuilte* refers to the *orders* of the physician, and *ro·cuilli* apparently to the abstention from *injuring* the patient (in lobur, 130, 21); IV. 114, 30 aimser a *coillter* na beich, 'when the bees are *smothered*.'

Coim-, for the cpds. with [*com* =] *coim-*, before initial vowels of thin timbre, see under *com-*, as they are often mixed.

Coimge, see *cuimge.*

Coimge (?), IV. 252, 18 nad eillnet *c.* laime, tr. (woundings) 'which defile not the *purity* of the land,' gl. by *com-oige* or *com-martaine*, 21; the word occurs MR. 314, 21 in a parallelism, claechlod *coimge*, (aitherrach *baigi*, na *bisig*), 'exchange of *advantage*, (barter of *luck*, property, &c.),' but prps. this also is only *power*, cf. IV. 40, 7 fonaisces *coimgi* an geiltine (?).

Coimgeitt, V. 356, 16, see *conicim.*

Coimideachtetas (!!) IV. 182, 1 prob. only *comaitecht.*

Coimlecce (?), V. 500, 27.

Coimse, guardian; III. 36, 4 (tr. 'dignified person'), gl. 20, each aen di-a tabair *comus* uird, 'each who has power of his order.'

Coimse (?), power; IV. 304, 17 (ox tied) co mbi tualing *c.*, tr. 'so that he can *be mastered*'; IV. 352, 18 fer meite *c.*, tr. 'a man of *small means*'; IV. 372, y do tiagat i n-a *coimsi*, 'they come into *power*.'

Coimsegad (?), the act of determining or settling; V. 28, 15 cindead na *coimsegud*; but cf. II. 186, 7 *cuimsiugad* curtha, tr. '*power* of castigation,' V. 392, 4, q.v.; V. 256, 6.

Coimsigim, I determine, fix; I. 190, y; V. 464, 4; prob. *im-ch.*, q.v.

Coimsid (?), V. 390, x coruicce *coimsid* comoil, gl. inni *comaimsigter* ag an ol cumaide, 392, 12, but the word prob. means the 'requisite amount,' *com-mes.*

Coin, see *cu.*

Coindi, see *cainnenn.*

Coindelg, see *cuindelg.*

Coindmeda, billeting, in phr., *amus c.*, 'soldier of *coigny*,' V. 72, 26, x.; cf. FM. ann. 1101 ni chuala *coinnmheth* neimhir, ci-atchuala *coinnmhedh* muirir, gar *coinnmhedh* clocha Oiligh for groighibh flatha Fuinidh.

Coingi, I. 266, 22, see *cuingid.*

Coingille, see *cuingell*, I. 264, 23; 266, 7.

Coinle, glas no *c.*; lock, bolt (?) V. 196, 17.

Coinling, see *cuimleng.*

Coinne, meeting; only in phr. with prepp.:—a *c.* sin, there*for*, for that reason, IV. 6, 4; for a *c.*, 'in his *presence*,' V. 170, 3.

Coipnesad, I. 264, 13, see *com-n.*

Coire, see *caire.*

Coirib, whirlpools, see *caire.*

Coirib, I. 148, 1, see *caera.*

Coir, just, right; I. 4, 10; 16, 18; 34, 2; 118, 5; 210, 27; 258, 14; 266, 4; 268, 10, 22; II. 2, 2; 116, 13; 160, 8; 202, 24; 228, 3; 254, 19; 306, 5; 310, 22; 360, 18; 378, 4; V. 132, 6; 254, 5; 330, 19; *pl.*, *coire* II. 214, 13; *core* (?) I. 52, y; III. 54, 3; IV. 338, 2 amuis ata *córai* la rig; V. 430, 3 folta ata *coire* fri hubairt, 510, 7; 486, 16 gnimrada *coire*; *coirib* II. 250, 27; 306, 3; 326, 3;—as *subst.*, right; I. 214, 24; 254, 12; 264, 18; 266, 7; II. 254, 21; 360, 1; do reir *cora*, acc. to justice; V. 62, 23; 132, 10 do reir *coir*, 166, 8; V. 516, 24 imoiched *corai*; cf. *coir n*-athcomairc, 'right of interrogation,' I. 272, 12; 258, 19, 20; *coir* n-athgabala, V. 266, 19; *coir comathcesa*, I. 260, 10; pl., *corae* V. 440, 4 (?); *coir urnadma*, V. 132, 1; 160, 1; 166, 1; *adj. pl.*, V. 438, 24 tri haidche bede *cora* la thuaith; *compar.*, *cora*, V. 456, 5 ar us *cora* mac muesaide fo chis; in 2nd compar. *coraite*, which is wholly misunderstood at IV. 208, 35 fo'n fath bid in shochaide 'g-a frith[b]rud *coraite* a taithmech, tr. 'because the many *insist that it is proper* to dissolve them (!),' which should be, 'because they *reject them, it is the more just* to dissolve them' [*is*] *corai-te.* Used apparently as determinative prefix:—

Coir-aisneis, I. 80, 27.

Coir-fuaiprit, V. 106, 21 'they sew *neatly.*'

Coir-seis, (ety. gl. on *corus*, I. 132, 3).

Coir, way, manner, fashion; only in phr. *fo'n coir cetna*, according to the same law, principle, 'in the same way,' I. 56, 21; 188, 9; II. 246, 1.

Coir, coirrthe, &c., see *cor.*

Coirsear (?), occurs only at IV. 16, 22 in a very difficult passage, which the gl. does not make clear. The text was evidently metrical:—

inlolaid *seithir* selba
techtais (a ?) cond a cenel
bach be de-gabail cindis
ba rachtaig criche *coirsear*
ni bia o besaib moga

Here the gl. *ro'charastar* (18, 5) for the word in question *coirsear* is a purely etymological guess. The word is quite inexplicable, as it stands, as an Irish word; one might 'guess' *comairser* (18, 17) or Lat. *cursor*, but the construction is too loose and obscure, to furnish any definite clue.

Cois, see *cos-*.

Coisecrad, act of consecrating; I. 176, 8 *coisrecad*; V. 472, 3 in crand *coisecartha*.

Coisring, of the Aire Coisring, IV. 298, 19, defined 316, 21, and derived from [A] *con-srèng*, 'to bind,' [Z] *còisring*, because 'he binds' *tuath*, *ri* and *senod* on behalf of his *cenel*.

Coitchend, **coitchenn**; common, general; universal; impartial (witness); I. 56, 3 i *c.*, '(clothes) in general'; 258, 20 ainm *c.*; V. 484, 21 is *c.* do; II. 344, 16 masa *coitcheann-fiadnaise*, V. 24, 23; III. 94, 23 *c.* ocus *diles* ocus *ruidles* do'n focal, '*common* name, *proper* name, and *special* name'; III. 238, 4 comrac *c.*; V. 236, 18 cath *c.*; mas. gen. sg., *coitchinn*, II. 284, 20; [*fem. sg. gen.*, III. 238, 22 fer *edrana coitcinde*, (man) of impartial interference; but III. 192, 14 in fer etrana *coitchend*, agreeing with *fer*]; *pl.*, I. 58, 12 crecha *coitchinna*; V. 484, z na neiche *coitcenda*.

Coitchenn-techtait II. 284, 19 gl. on *contethgatur*, q.v.

Coitchendus, generality; II. 380, 4 a *c.*, 'in general.'

Coitchennaigim, I do in common with others; II. 284, 19 *coitceannuigit* gaire, 'they support in common', gl. on *contethgatar* (q.v.), just as at II. 326, 16 (338, 31) in t-imscarad *coitchennaigit* drochfolaid cechtarde, 'they *unite to bring about* the separation'; so III. 16, 11, just as at I. 272, 21 is cetharda im a *coitcennaidhter* ann-so athg. do gabail, tr. 'it *is customary*,' (gl. on *conteithtaig* 258, 23); cf. O'Dav., *coitcendaither*, as gl. on *conteachtat*, p. 71.

Coitchinde, commonness; IV. 222, 1 ar a *coitcinne* (na clad-sa), 'it is not easy to sue the masters of these embankments, on account of their *being held in common*'; V. 268, 10 tech rig i.e. ar a *coitcinde*, 'because a king's house *is open* to all.'

-Coitcet, *imus-c.*, see *im-com-toingim*, II. 280, 28.

Coitechta, lawful, proper, suitable, fair; I. 104, 5 cen toichedh *c.*; 130, 18 lepaid *cotechta*; II. 332, 14 fiadain *c.* indraic; 360, 1 iar n-a coir *c.*; IV. 128, 20 in cae is *c.* do; V. 138, 1 imain *c.*; O'Dav., p. 67, i.e. *cutruma*, or *comdlige*; see the discussion, IV. 42, 3, seqq. and I. 206, 20.

Coitethe, hardened; a portion of the process in the preparation of 'glaisin'-dye, II. 372, 17 mad *c.*, tr. 'if (the dye-plant is *prepared*,' gl. mad *ath-urlam*, 'if *re-prepared*,' prps. from same root as *codud*, 'hardening,' II. 374, 3 and spelt *cotaide*, [text *co taide*!].

Coitsochta, trouble (?); I. 138, 27 doberar i *c.*, tr. 'is brought into trouble,' but whether it is intended, as *cuit* + *x*, or whether the text was meant as *cachtar*, 'is captured,' or whether something totally different was meant, it is impossible to say.

Col, wickedness, vice, crime; II. 144, 2; III. 212, 4 *col* cluiche, 'vice of play,' 'foul play'; IV. 382, 27 *col* mor; V. 124, 14 scarad fri gach *col*; gen., *cuil*, I. 176, 27; *cola* III. 192, 21; 250, 16; 258, 13 fiach *cola* cluiche.

Coland, colainn, body; often used to express the *real object*, the *carcass* of an animal, the *original* article, the *original* tribe; the stock, the principal, the object pledged, &c., cf. V. 410, 8 set di-a *colain* fodeisin, gl. 12 di-a *com-aicinta* budein; I. 44, 7 forsin *colainn* (*acc.*); I. 300, 4 *colund* (carcass); 280, 16 (the real pledge given); II. 42, 16 *coluinn*, carcass; II. 66, 18; III. 242, 1 *coland*, (the principal); 310, 5 *colaind* i.e. aithgin; 370, 25 *coland*; V. 236, 17 i n-a *coluinn*; 306, 4 caemtechta fri *colaind* do cetmuindtire; 330, 15 cach mart mainigther *coland* i sleib;—*gen. colna*, (colla), I. 44, 1 do cendaib *colla*; 300, 3 luighi *na colla*; III. 48, 17 fine *collna*, '*original* tribe'; 370, 22 ar scaith a *colla*; V. 238, z aithgin *colla* a gill; V. 406, 3; 482, 27 (?); *pl.*, *colla* III. 312, 22 (?); dat., *colluib* I. 56, 22 for corpuib no *colluib*; IV. 154, 22 *collaib*; *collnaib* set II. 300, 22; (304, 23); 330, 5; *gen. pl.*, II. 388, x na *colland*, [prob. *nom. pl.* na *collna*?];—apparently as a determinative genitive, or as *cpd.*:—

Coland aithgena, V. 368, 14; 400, z; 512, 5.

Colann eric, I. 250, 10 c. eric in gell, 248, y; but I. 186, 23.

Colann eiric, tr., 'body-fine,' as if *coirp-dire*, cf. IV. 50, 2; *colann e.*, tr. 'body *eric*-fine.'

Colann feich, tr. 'the original debt,' I. 224, 3; II. 2, 13; IV. 120, 23, 24, 25; *colla fiach*, II. 98, 6.

Colla athgabala, II. 98, 6.

Colla set, II. 322, 2; 336, 5 (collaib); 322, 5 (collna), 336, 6; V. 408, 2.

Colba (?), protection; V. 174, 5 fell for a *c.*, alternative to *for* a comuirce i.e. for a *einech* ro·boi.

Colbthach, see *colp°*.

Colcaid, quilt, ['culcita']; V. 486, 20 aidearba for *c.*

Colg, chaff (?); IV. 94, 17 (grain without) *beard*, *awn* (?).

Colg, sword, V. 40, 24 colg-[c]nama (?).

Coll, hazel-tree; IV. 146, 21.

Coll, *ro coll* breth IV. 36, 5, see *rochall*.

Coll, violation; III. 388, 4 gin *coll* cana Patraic; IV. 264, 23 iar *choll* sula Cormaic.

Collach, *ro-chollach*; V. 132, 7 having a large *body*, see *ro-ch.*

Collereach, prop. name?, V. 472, 7 collereach gaba (?).

Collud, the act of destroying; IV. 176, 20; violation; I. 176, 3 *collud* mbrethi, (gl. 180, 26 a lemad, i.e. nemdul cuice 'n-a imda); but see under *rochall.*

Colpta, leg; I. 48, 13.

Colpthach, Colpach, a two-year old heifer (or bullock); I. 170, 10 *colpach*, II. 248, 24; IV. 146, 23; 152, 8; V. 60, 4, worth *six* screpals, 172, 4; 172, 2, 8 screp. (–4 pinginn); V. 380, 15 mad brat-snat, is *colbtach* inn-a fuillem; *gen.*, *colpaige*, II. 254, 1; 260, 1; *pl.*, *-a.*, I. 92, 7.

Coltor, coulter; V. 392, 11; *gen.*, 90, 17 *cuiltir.*

Com-accobrui, equally desirable; V. 412, 3 *c.* set; see under *accobar.*

Com-accra, *co*-suing, I. 186, 24.

Com-ad, see *com-fat.*

Comad (?), the act of chopping (wood), V. 156, 12 oc *c.* condaid; [prps. *combach*; cf. MR. 260, 2 claen-*chomhad*].

Comadas, fitting, suitable; I. 48, 17 a grad *comadus*; I. 146, 16 is *comadais* riu, 'they deem fitting'; II. 314, 18 ucu *comadais* ceachtarde; III. 118, 8, 12, 18, 2 lan-fir *comadais*, 'fitting full-proof'; IV. 34, 2 cor *c.*; 322, 8 ech sliasta *comadhas*; V. 134, 1 arm is *comadhais* do; O'Dav., p. 63 *camadhuis* i.e. duthaig.

Com-adbuir, persons having equally good qualifications; V. 440, 14 *c.* imda.

Com-aenta, joint agreement; III. 142, 19 doniat *c.*; *dat.*, III., 146, 5 a *comaentaid* [-taigh]; V. 412, note, *c.* gan feirg.

Comai, see *conai.*

Comaices, see *com-aithches.*

Comaichib, see *com-aithech.*

Com-aicinta, [*gen.* of *-aicned*, in phr. *a c.*, articles] of the same nature; II. 6, 1 seoit a *c.*; III. 106, 1 ferthain cneidi a *comaicenta*; 296, 16 uir min a *c.*, 278, 18 etach a *c.*, V. 234, 2 do thiarmorthaib a *c.*, V. 410, 12; 504, 10.

Com-aicside, relative; I. 240, 12, see *comfocas.*

Comaig, V. 292, x, see *cummaid.*

Comail, conjurors (?); V. 108, 20, gl. doniad in cerd comaind, so *cumainn*, O'Dav., p. 66, *sub* 'cumail'; cf. LU. 110*β*, 3 no tolbad in cach richt ba halic leis ocus no gniad druidechta ocus certa *commain.*

Comailltea, see *comallaim.*

Com-aimsigim, I attempt (?); in gl. *na comaimsiged*, tr. 'let him not *attempt* to, &c.,' II. 14, 25, but 22 we have *cam-a.*, which is elsewhere (I. 48, 18; III. 44, 19) read *cain-a.*, as an alternative gl. to *cot-aimsiged*, (see under *conaimes*); V. 392, 12 inni *comaimsigter*, as gl. on *coimsid*, q.v.

Comain (V. 420, 19), see *com-main.*

Comaind (?), conjuring; V. 108, 28, [*cumainn* O'Dav., p. 66].

Comair, only with *prepp.*, *fo comair*, 'for the use of,' I. 46, z *fo c.* in caire; V. 270, 11 fogabur a *comair* a reca, 'are left *for* sale.'

Com-airbernaim (?), IV. 272, 13 umpuighter o neoch ani' *comairbernntar* uadha tre eigin; see follg.:—

Com-airbertnaigim, I plead in law (?); II. 402, 8 ani *comairbertnaigter* uaithib, 'what is *claimed by legal process* from them,' viz., altrum a clainde. It is clear that some special meaning was assigned to the word *coimpert*, for a whole series of passages connects it with *comairbertnaigim*, which is given as the gl. for it in II. 402, 8, *ani comairbertnaigter* uaithib*, altrum a clainde i.e. techtait a *comperta*, gl. 404, x; just as at V. 276, 24 nocha berait (*ini comairbertnaigter uathuib* (= 'their progeny') for in fine can fir, 'these women cannot saddle their offspring on the father's tribe, without oath'; they must affiliate their children by an oath, &c. Now the same glossary is evidently intended, on IV. 272, 13 *ani comairberrntar uada*, [tr. 'which *he wrested from another* (?)], given as gl. on *comrath*, 12, which appears however as *combruth* at 376, x. Now this *combruth* is used at V. 456, 24 in the H. 3, 18 gl., where we have "is o Dia in *combruith* hi-sin i.e. *cairi fir*, a gl. which is given on *fogerrtha* also; and cf. O'Dav., p. 64, *comain* i.e. *glanadh*: dilsi gacha mna na dider [?] comain fir fogerrtha i.e. mana *derbnighi in fir* deigh *gerras* nech in Fir Dé. It is clear therefore that there was established some sort of verbal relation between *compert* in the two senses of *offspring* and *oath.*

Comairce protection, safeguard; I. 98, 12, cf. note on II. 20, note[4]†; 152, 5 (*comuirce*); III. 38, 24 (*comairge*); 154, x; IV. 186, 10 (*comarge*); 230, 1, 2, 5, 6; 324, 1 (*comairge*, tr. 'dependants)'; V. 256, 2; 266, 10; 290, 28; *gen.*, bundsach *comairci*, 'safe-conduct wand,' V. 28, 14; very common in phr., *ar* [*for*] *c.*, 'under the protection of,' I. 66, x; IV. 228, 16, 19, 21, 25; V. 174, 5; 364, z (as gl. on *snadud*, q.v.); 368, 8, (as gl. on *enech*, 'honour,') uasal for *c.* isil, isal for *c.* uasail, IV. 232, 22, 25.

Com-aircim, I enquire; I. 254, 14; III. 16, 10; IV. 68, 22; V. 450, 16; 456, 7; IV. 18, 18 mad fris gais *comairser*, tr. 'if thou *consult* wisdom,' (gl. 20, 14 dia n-imcomairceter re gaethaib), O'Dav.'s *comairser* 68, and *friscomarser* (p. 93), see under *fris-comarc-*.

* Which on II. 362, 1 is urail *in neich comperthir* uathib, a clainde.

† The gl. (H. 3, 18, p. 630 *a*) is interesting from another point: *turtugadh* im. i.e. 16 fedh urgnama in bidh: ocus *comairce*, in aired bes a caithemh a mbaile, ocus *faesam* dana, iar fagbail in baile, [quoted in note[4]]; gl. adds "uair a n-ecmais nech bis a faesam, ocus i n-a coimitecht bis a comairce. ('a man's *faesam* is in his absence, his *comairce* in his presence'): amail atbeir a n-etgidh, c. c[omairce] a *caemachta*. [i.e. 'in his *company*, presence'), c. faesmn a n-ecnairc, which throws a bright light on the tr. of the text at IV. 232, 3 (l); cf. also III. 404, 21, for here the phr. *i comairci* is followed by *i n-a fiadnaise*, 'in his presence,' which obviously is a merely explanatory gloss; but the tr. not being able to perceive the appropriateness of this *made* a meaning by rendering *comairci* by *quarrel*!!

Com-airde, in phr. *fo c.*, 'equally,' opp. *fo leth-airde*, 'unequally'; III. 270, 6; IV. 254, 10; V. 74, 11.

Com-aire, co-watching; I. 128, 13.

Com-airem, co-numeration; II. 74, 19 *-airium* a tir ndibuid, '*calculation* of the property'; 204, 8 is *i comairimh* [fem.] fil eturru, 'account'; IV. 22, 37 *com-airium*, 'equal stock.'

Com-airgim, I conjoin, bind; I. 106, 31 *comairgither* cuinn tar a cenn, 'chiefs are *also bound* for them.'

Comairle, advice; I. 208, 2, 4; II. 360, 18; 392, 2; V. 440, 8.

Comairleg, see *com-ar-lec-*.

Comairser, see *comaircim*.

Comais, suitable; I. 300, 3 grad bes *c.*, no doubt *comadais*, but see Cor., p. 11, *cobais* i.e. *comais*.

Comaitces (?), IV. 190, 17, see under *meitcim*.

Com-aithches, (I. 126, 4 'herding in common';) co-occupancy, co-tenancy, [V. 462, 19 *comicheas* mbruig-rechta; 'neighbour-ship,' see *com-aithech*;] defd. by ety. gl. at IV. 68, 7 aithechus cumaide, 'common tenancy,' common *holding*, but also as *gnas cumaide*, 'common custom'; or, *com-maith gnais*, 'equally good custom'; O'Dav., p. 69 gives the quotation of IV. 68, 4; cf. also I. 274, 25 in athachuis comuidh, 'performance of the tillage in common' [with the four nearest neighbours around him]. It arises *a il-comarbus* IV. 68, 18, 'from multi-heredity,' in which case the (comorba) heirs divide the land (urrannait in ferann, 25,) which is then fenced off, 70, 7, within the fixed time (70, 20) of a month, according to prescribed rules. The neglect of proper fences being fatal or hurtful to claims for damage in case of trespass, the theories or statements of practice in reference to these take up the rest of the tract; IV. 72, 1 smachta *comaicesa*, 120, 23 *comicheasa*; these are set forth, IV. 138, 20 the 'smacht'-fines of *fence* and of *cattle*, [besides the trespasses, see under *caithe*]; at II. 74, 14, 20 it is prescribed that in a co-tenancy the trespass of a small beast should incur the same 'smacht'-fine as that of a large beast; at V. 268, 17 is a heptad of *oirgni*-trespasses in a co-tenancy that do not incur *smacht*-fines, nor man-trespass, nor damage for fence, cf. also V. 270, 13;—I. 58, 14 debtha *comaithcesa*, 'strifes of co-occupancy'; I. 126, 4 *c.*, 'herding in common,' (v. gl. 142, 20!); I. 134, 23 aithgin feda *comaithchesa*; I. 168, 2 im tobach nairde *comathchesa*; V. 474, 21; I. 272, y crud *comh[ath]cesa*; III. 184, 9, 12, 16 cinta *comaithchesa*, defd. 186, 1 as damage to *fences* or *railings* or *grass* or *corn*; V. 284, 28 cain *comaithcesa*; 324, 19, 20 cuairt *comaicesa*.

Com-aithech, neighbour; [of various orthography: the aspirated dental tenuis being represented by *th*, *tht*, *dh*, *ghth*, *chth*, and the root-vowel being written *ai*, *ui*, or *i*; (the prefix is rarely *coim-*), hence, *com-*, *aithech*, *-aithtech*, *-uidech*, *-uigthech*, *-aigtech*, *-aichthech*, *igthich*, *aichech*, *ithech*, with variation of ending *-tech*, *-tach*, *-tuch*]; *comaithech* III. 370,

x; IV. 212, 30; but I. 142, 21 *comaithtech*; II. 154, 9 *comuigthuch*; IV. 156, 17 *comicheach*; V. 14, y *coimaitech*; V. 16, y *comaigtech*; *gen.*, I. 142, 26 *comaithe*, [*-thig*]; I. 298, 14 *comithig*; II. 74, 15 *comuigthigh*; IV. 120, 15; 124, 10 *comicaid* (!); [IV. 48, 19 in comaith*chi* (!)]; IV. 192, 10 *comaithich*; *pl. nom.*, I. 274, 26 *comithig*; V. 270, 20 *comaithig*; II. 58, 13 *comaithe* [*-thig*], 60, 11; *pl. gen.*, I. 126, 4 *comuithech*; III. 380, 20 *coimithach*; IV. 48, 13 *coimitheach*; V. 262, 2 *comaithech*, 370, 4; I. 260, 10 frisna ceithri *comaithchiu*; III. 272, 13 *comaichthib*; V. 14, y; V. 16, x *comaichib*; V. 154, 14 *comuigthib*; [as adj. V. 156, 4, 10 co cethraib *comithce* x, ma cethra *comaithche*]; V. 264, 1 *comaithechaib*; *fem. sg. dat.*, II. 416, z do mnai *comithigh*; [rendered 'foreign [countries],' FM. p. 2070, *comaighthib*, and cf. *coimhidheach*, 'stranger,' Gen. XVII. 12; *coimhigh-theach*, XXIII. 4].

Comaitecht, the act of accompanying; I. 84, 17 *comitecht*; company; I. 128, y i n-a *coimitecht*, cf. III. 230, 10; II. 158, x do macuibh na ngrad (n-isliu) bit imailli riu doberuit [cumtach] ar *comaitecht*; II. 366, 9 noco ndechsat laigh i *comaitecht* lachta, tr. 'till the calves come to accompany the milk'; IV. 182, 2 *comaitecht*; *gen.*, II. 24, 28 amus *comhuidechta*; [cf. *coimhdheacht*, Gen. XXIV. 61; *Luc. Fid.*, p. 26].

Com-aititiu, equal [mutual] acknowledgment; cognizance, permission; II. 116, x (no pledges, but) *c.* athgabala i n- urradus; III. 192, 11 a *comaititin* a da fiadad, 'by the cognizance (permission) of the two owners'; III. 532, 21 aenach, cuirmthech *c.*, fair or ale house, [as fitting places for the requisite publicity, to constitute] mutual cognizance; IV. 48, 18 a *comaititin* in comaithchi; V. 480, 15 *comaididean* cis.

Com-aithne, joint deposit, charge; III. 146, 9.

Com-aitreb, tr. 'common habitation'; II. 360, z, (gl. 362, 4 a *caemada n-aitrib*, cf. I. 80, 10 nesam *comaitreib*, tr. '*household articles* of necessity,' gl. *caemda* (q.v.) n-aitreib [as if *caem-a.*?), and the tr. 'necessity of *residence*,' II. 90, y^2, see under *nesam*; —V. 266, 8 (gl. cobfinntechus).

Comall, the act of completing; II. 264, z cin *comull* na set turcluide.

Comallad, the act of keeping (land); I. 6, 2 a *comulladh* sin; I. 172, 19 *c.*; II. 116, 23, 24 re *c.* dlighidh; IV. 50, 26 re *c.* a rige; V. 460, 22 re *c.* a ceilsine.

Comallaim, I keep (promises, land); fulfil (duties); II. 140, 19 iudib [*i n-uidib*, or *inbuid* (?)] in *comallat* geall*uibh* (?), but cf. the passage II. 306, 3 *comallat* conn*aib*, (gl. *comimluaiter* and *comimluaitet* (?)]; V. 358, 14 na *comallann* 'who does not *fulfil* his task,' as gl. on 3 na *oigi* mama'; *comaillind* V. 178, x; III. 18, 20 fo da *comilset*, tr. 'it is well if they observe (sic) these, but cf. gl. 20, 4 is maith in t-*acomul*-sin; *depon.*, III. 32, x aisneis breithre De do cach in-da-tuaise ocus no-da-*comallathar*, (gl. 9, *comailles*); *pass.*, I. 274, 24 ro *comilled* in athachus; I. 12, 27 *ro-comailltea*, 'were fulfilled.'

Com-alaim, I co-nurse; V. 198, 1 mna, na *comuillit* fri firu; V. 202, 1 mna, fris' na *comalat* fir, (gl. nocha denat *comaltrum* friu).

Comalt, fosterage; I. 214, y aslui *comalt.*

Com-alta, foster brother; III. 488, 11 do *comaltaib*; [cf. FM. 1396–1554; Acts XIII. 1, but O'Donnell had noch do hoileadh a bhfochair].

Com-altar, co-fosterage; I. 218, 25 *c.* ban ainmech he; I. 168, 3 im tobach nairte [ndairte?] *comaltair* (gen.); I. 190, 30 tri *comaltuir*, 'three cases of joint-fosterage'; V. 394, 23 fri bés *comaltuir.*

Com-altram, co-nursing; V. 200, 6, 16; V. 202, 10 *com-altrum*; *gen.*, V. 394, 27 °*trama.*

Comanad (?), prob. *na com-anand*, 'does not *stay*,' no, na com-thairisend, I. 134, 6, gl. on *nad cumsanad.*

Comand, power; see *cumann.*

Comand, (cattle-)pound; II. 118, 9; see *cumann.*

Com-ár, co-tillage; I. 126, 3 *comar*, (gl. 142, 17 aithgin in *chomair*), II. 56, 22 d'a ndlegur *c.* ocus com-ingaire; II. 358, 1 comul *comuir*, 'alliance of co-tillage,' cf. V. 284, y; V. 136, 15 in fér *comair*, 'the grass of co-ploughing.'

Comaracht, (?) court, in gl. II. 302, 8 *c.* an dilsi, [gl. on *co comruc indilsi* 300, 24 (?)]; cf. O'Dav., p. 64, *comrac* i.e. *comairechta* tobaig, '[seven] courts of levying,' apparently a Heptad.

Com-arba, heir, '*coarb*'; IV. 228, 1 *c.* Patraic; [V. 266, 6]; I. 64, 13; I. 68, 27 [ety. gl. *cometaidh orb*]; I. 186, 10 *comorba* in fir; I. 216, 2 athgabail *c.*; 236, 24; II. 208, 15, cf. 210, 10, 29 *c.* for *c.*, [note[1], 'due by the successor of the tenant to the successor of the chief']; V. 314, 12; 370, 8; 432, 20; 498, 3; II. 270, y; V. 110, 27 for lobad *c.*, 'in default of heir,' III. 392, 4 duine, nach loman *c.*, given in tr., 'a minor who has lost his father' (?); *pl.*, III. 42, 25, 26; IV. 68, 19; 210, z, 26 *comarba*; V. 218, z (x), *comorbu*; *dual*, IV. 128, 3 (8 *gen.*); I. 130, 2 eisc itir *comorbaib.*

Com-arbus, heirship; I. 146, 31 im *comorbus* a mathar; IV. 68, 18 a *il-comarbus*, q.v., (LnagC. 192); IV. 40, 20 a dualgus ban-*comorbais.*

Comarc, see *comrac.*

Com-ard, equally high; I. 278, 19 *c.* fri fiachaib, 'of the same value as the debts'; II. 160, 10 graduib, ata *comardu* friu (?), cf. V. 290, 4 ingen graid fene, is comard fris; V. 458, 9 it *comarda.*

Comarda (?), II. 248, 7 slan di-a *comarda*, tr. 'sound *equally*' (?); I. 102, 25 hi *comardaib* trath, tr. 'at the proper hours'; IV. 38, 9; 44, 9 see *comardugad*; V. 242, 10 comardu (?).

Com-ardaigim, I adjust, equate in value; I. 104, 22 amail *ro'comardaiged*, (in respect of the hours, i.e. 'itir *teirt* ocus *noin*); IV. 46, 22, (in respect of 2 × 7 cumals); V. 408, 20 is iad-sin bleda *comardaigtir* re cornaib buaball.

Com-ardugad, [*gen.*, *comardaithi* III. 406, 24] the act of making equally high, of equal value; adjustment; striking a balance;

(V. 500, 31 *comardad*); I. 68, 27 *c.*, itir in sarugad ocus in mnai do marbad, estimation of respective erics due for the insult on the one hand, and the murder of the woman on the other, and a settlement of the reciprocal wrongs by the payment of the balance to the person entitled to the larger amount of eric; cf. I. 76, 10, where the balance-sheet is drawn out in detail, as follows :—

Due to Fergus [and Ulster].		Owed by Fergus [and Ulstermen].	
trar-fine and *eneclann* for violation of his protection of E.B.	18 [but cf. 70, 18!] cumals.	*trar* and *eneclann* for his killing of bondmaid D. given in pledge.	23 cumals.
½ '*trar*,' and ½ *eneclann*, for the insult hurled at him by D.	9 cumals.	*eneclann* to her father	6 cumals.
		eneclann to her brother	4 cumals.
	27		33
			27
		Bal. due by the Ulstermen to the Feine, and for which the town Inber Deblinne, was handed over.	6

II. 82, 5 *c.* itir na da indlighedh; 116, 21 *c.* itir a fuil ann do'n re n-insaigthi, ocus inn anad; 314, 32 *c.* itir a comloightibh, no, itir in X ocus in Y, ocus cidbe dib ag a mbe in imurcuidh, icadh re 'cele, a regular formula, cf. 342, 17; III. 294, 6 *c.* itir in leth dlegair de, ocus in coibche, &c., dligis, ocus cidpe dib ac a mbia in imarcraid, icad re 'cheile, cf. IV. 254, 21 *c.* itir in coirpdire, &c., dleagar dib, ocus na fogla, &c., dlegait, ocus cidbe dib, &c.; in this last case the amount is stated elaborately thus :—

Suppose a foster-child of the 'fine' is killed: the 'fine' demand the *fogla eneclainni*, 'damages of *eneclann*'; but they possibly exact vengeance also,

A. *after* the payment of the *fogla eneclainni*: in this case, the 'fine' have to pay *eneclann* and *coirpdire*.

B. *before* the payment of the *fogla eneclainni*: in this case,

(*a*) if law is offered, there is a *comardugad* of the mutual demands;

(*b*) if law is *not* offered, the *comardugad* is still made, but the *eneclann* and *coirpdire* are diminished by *one-third* before the balance is struck.

Comarggud, the act of assembling, IV. 332, 18 *c.* oenaig, see *comrac*.

Com-ar-lécad, the act of permitting, allowing; [but, like the verb always rendered *advise* (!)]; III. 72, 7, 9 iar *comairlegad* di-a eagluis, tr. 'after *consulting* his own church'; *gen.*, I. 298, 33 fiach lesuidhe ocus *comairlecti*, tr. 'fine of guardianship and *advice*,' cf. III. 388, 2, 10 cethraime cumaile sin, a leasugad ocus a *comairlegad* ban, III. 60, 13, 14; but IV. 234, 23 is slan di in lesugad ocus in comarleigenn.

Com-ar-lécim, I permit, authorise; [but always rendered, *advise* (!)]; III. 66, 22 dia *comuirlege* in eaglais tir lais, tr. 'if the church *advise* [that] land [be given] with him'; *pass.*, I. 280, 7 dia *comhuirléctur* do'n ti; III. 36, 14 *comarléctar* in t-etol risin anetul isin eclais, tr. 'let the pure *be admonished* by the [evil fate of the] impure in the church' (!), where the very insertion of such words as 'evil fate' shows that the tr. is wrong, and the gl. can only be, 'the *etal* with the *anetal* is *admitted* into the church'; IV. 156, 3 ma ro'escestur, ocus ni *comarleicter* do, tr. 'if he has given consent, and that *he has not advised* (sic) him to it,' which should be, 'if he has asked consent, and *it is not allowed* him'; in fact, the text is *adcomarcar* uile, 'leave is asked about all'; no penalty attaches to the commission of the acts referred to, (the cutting of wood for shrines, &c.), but, 154, 21, permission to do these things is asked for of the owner of the land, according to the maxim, "every supplication is pleasant."

Com-ar-lécthe, permitted, authorised, [of fight, *battle*]; III. 194, 15 con-gal *comarleicthi*, 'a dog-fight *permitted* by their two masters'; III. 238, 4 comrac coitchenn *comarleicthe* a haititin a da cenel; V. 148, 6, 13; 236, 18; 302, 15.

Comartha, sign; mark; I. 42, 31 epscop co *c.*, no cen *c.* [*f*]; II. 120, y *comardu* (?); 156, 24 *comurtha*, 'a mark left on the body by a wound'; IV. 142, 19, 20, fid *comarda*, tr. 'a tree mark'; 142, 17 secht *comarda*, 'seven land marks'; V. 310, x *comurtha* gae.

Co-marthanach, permanent, lasting; V. 294, 19 (of a blemish).

Com-at, see *comfat*.

Comathar, see under *cometaim*.

Comathus, see *com-maithes*.

Combach, the act of breaking utterly; fracture; V. 486, 13; III. 354, y cnam-*cumach*, [MR. 284, 8], a case of bone-breaking; V. 138, 23, cf. the Heptad, 354, 4; prob. V. 156, 13 oc *comad* (=*combach*) conda[id], 'in chopping up fire-wood'; IV. 334, 5 ar namma *conbba* doib, [ar nach *mbad combach* ?], tr. 'so that they be not broken up,' see under *conboing*; cf. Nenn. 214; FM. 1352. 1542, (tr. 'to hough' cattle); 1598 (*cumach*); *Lec Comaigh-Cnamh*, Flag of the Broken Bones, FM. 594, (p. 218, note[h]).

Com-badud, the act of swamping (a boat, &c.); III. 250, 24; *gen.* III. 252, 9 lucht in *combaiti*.

Com-biathad, co-feeding, maintenance; I. 158, 15.

Com-brisid, mutual injury; III. 258, 6.

Com-brostad, the act of urging, inciting; III. 190, 9 ata *c.* o gobaind air; 264, 20 ta *combrostugad* air.

Combruith (?), the text in H. 3, 18 for *coimpert*, cf. V. 456, 24.

Combruiti, V. 354, 7 ar med *c.* na fola-so; *gen. sg.* of *combrud*, 'act of breaking,' cf. FM., ann. 847.

Combruth, the act of boiling; III. 266, 3 bla coire *c.*, gl. by *combroth-gal*, 'boiling-steam,' bubbling.

Combruth (?), IV. 376, x do-saoi crib *c.* omna othoch socraiti, [IV. 272, 12 (!)]; see under *comrath.*

Com-cadluig, tr. 'equally pure'; III. 76, 3, (where the gl., 4, reads *comcaid log*, 'they *pay* value,' as if com-*ícaid* (!)), cf. *cadla*, FM. 901. 978, [p. 710, 4], comarbai *cadla* C., 'the *comely* successor of C., but see 880, tr. 'universal.']

Com-cairdi, tr. 'equal *cairde* ; IV. 2, 8, as gl. on *com-acomol*, 2 where gl. has *co n-accomailter* a ferann doib, 'that their land is *adjoined* to them.'

Com-cath, mutual battle; V. 148, 7 fear *c.-catha*, 'one's antagonist'; V. 300, 16 fiallach *c.-cathadh.*

Com-cathaigh, '(life-wound of man) of equal dignity'; IV. 234, 1 ; see *catu.*

Com-cecsi [!], tr. 'equally near'; IV. 172, 9, [*com-acsi*, *com-foicsi*].

Com-cendais, equally tame; V. 194, 22; 280, 25 *c.-chendsa.*

Com-chenél, of equal family or birth; I. 40, y cetmuinnter *com-cineoil*, cf. II. 380, z; V. 286, 1; 410, 10.

Com-cenn *forochtorach* (?), I. 202, 31.

Com-certugad, the act of co-adjusting, deciding; V. 98, 13 iar n-a *coim-c.* do for menmain.

Com-cetfadugad, the act of giving consent, III. 92, 4.

Com-cetfaid, common consent; III. 52, 9 a *c.-cetfaig* a fine; I. 208, 3 a *comcetfaidib* flatha, tr. 'concurrent opinions'; cf. the formula in V. 468, 3, a *comcetfadaib* eacalsa, &c.

Com-coigertaim, I co-adjudge, estimate equally; I. 282, z *ro'com-coigertsad* na Feine cin gach comfoguis fri-a ceile, tr. 'they charge the liability of each kinsman upon the other.'

Com-crecaim, I join in payment; I. 136, 3 athg. ar in ti na *comcreca* in mboin sin, 'who does not help to pay for it.

Com-cuimne, joint memory (of two seniors); I. 30, 24 *c.* da tsean.

Com-dail, meeting together; V. 274, y i n-a *c.* dochuaid, 'she went *to meet* him.'

Com-dam, equal company; V. 12, 24; 74, 18.

Comde, tr. 'power'; I. 266, 11, tr. 'guarding'; IV. 40, 16 *coimde* fuirre, cf. III. 36, 5, note; I. 264, 17 gen *comded* fri ditheach, tr. 'without *competence* to deny,' but the gl. (286, x) has *gen comdethbirius* [see follg.] *turbaid air*, cf. I. 268, 9 and 300, 30; with the same gl. in O'Dav., p. 72, *coimdi* [1].

Comded, secure place; where there are many people; likely place, &c., cf. O'Dav., p. 72, *coimdi* i.e. *minic*, or *gnathach*; I. 236, 16 uasal-*c.*, security, (gl. on *ur-comded*, 10, q.v.), also gl. *comdethbirus*; I. 258, 13 fasc iar *coimdeth*, tr. 'notice after *securing*,' [cf. I. 266, 1 co *coimdidhther*, 'how is it *kept* ']; III. 320, 19 fo aicned *coimded* no *ec'coimded*, tr. 'in a *common* or a place *not a common*'; V. 320, 12 *coimdeg*, gl. 324, 16 where the *coimded* of a mountain is defined to be 'its paths'; of a wood, to be 'the places in it frequented by everybody'; of a house, 326, 12 (°*dig*); of a church, 326, 30; of a green, 328, 2; of a pasturage, 328, 14, &c.; 476, 23.

Com-deoin, mutual agreement; II. 144, 11 a *c.*, 'by consent of both'; II. 270, 21 is *c.* doniat eturru; III. 442, 18 is *c.* leo.

Com-dethbirim, equal desirability or necessity; I. 236, 15 in *c. degar de*, tr. 'the *proper thing* which is due of him', (gl. on *ur-comded*, as in O'Dav., p. 72, *coimdi*); I. 286, x gen *c. turbaid*, tr. 'without the *right* of exemption,' (gl. on *comded*), 284, 17, cf. I. 300, 30. gl. on 268, 9 *coimde*.

Com-detin, co-protection (?), consolation (?); I. 64, 6; 66, 18, tr. '*avigle* acknowledgment,' as contrasted with *detiu* (*oen-fir*); 66, 23 *detiu*, *aititiu*, and *coim-ditiu* are explained as *aen-fir*, *deisi* and *trir* respectively, which appears to be alluded to as IV. 378, 14 ar berar iubail a *comdiden*, tri comarbaib eenġar: IV. 48, 13 *comdidan* (?); but again *coimdiden*, V. 80, 19, 21 (?); III. 22, 21 a *comditin* a tigerna, &c., tr. 'to *support* the church': V. 450, 3 cis *comdidean*.

Com-didlther(?), tr. 'how it is *kept*.' I. 266, 1 as if *comet*, q.v.; it occurs in the impossible text at IV. 126, 4 *coimdigter*.

Com-dilas, equally lawful; I. 176, 21 is *comdilus* do each, 'anybody may take it': II. 350, 7 *c.* do each, (gl. *is cutruma is dilas*, 352, 6); V. 484, 7;—gl. V. 298, 9 secht n-aire ata *comdilsi* do each richt: V. 482, 23.

Com-dilse, common possession; III. 52, 10, the land reverts to be the *common property* of the tribe.

Com-dinadar (?), II. 124, 2, [in no passage of any known text].

Com-dire, equal 'dire'-fine; I. 40, 15 *c.* do rig ocus epscop; II. 74, 10 *coimdire* gach n-aes i fogelta; IV. 168, 24; 198, 20, 21, 2; V. 76, 12 briugu is *coimdiri* fri rig tuaithe, (gl. com-*maidm*, 25); 390, 8; 474, 11; 476, 27.

Com-ditre (?) V. 162, 19, where J^2 has *comdig*, 'owner.'

Comdiu, lord; I. 10, 17 nad claen coicert *c.* (?); II. 14, 19 nach *coimded*, gl. *ni cumann*, 'he cannot'; III. 36, 5 cach *coimded* a cumtus, gl. laisin *coimdid*, laisin cenn, 22; gen., *comded*, V. 378, 4 *coimded*.

Com-dligthech, equally lawful; balanced (?); II. 350, 15; V. 178, 18, fiach *c.*; 482, 7 *'dligthi*, adjusted (?).

Com-doig, equally likely; V. 326, 22, as gl. on *coimde*.

Com-duchus, inherent right; IV. 208, 1.

Com-ecar, co arrangement; II. 74, 19 im *comhairium* a tir ndibuidh, ocus im *coimecair* a fearunn athar ocus senathar; cf. IV. 92, 1 i tir dibad ata in *comecur* sin, where evidently a contrast is intended, but the gl. fails to make clear either the contrast or the precise meaning of the terms.

Com-ellnim, I defile; III. 96, 8 iars-ani *comeillnither* corp ocus ainim ar donam cinad, 'both body and soul are defiled.'

Com-eirge, the act of arising, advancing, coming forward; homage (?); I. 176, 14 a *comeirgi* air, 'getting up to fight'(?); II. 194, 12, 14 *c.* do denum, 'to do *homage*,' gl. on *ur-eirge*, 9, cf. II. 310, 22 coir *c.* co foltaib, (v. tr. ?); III. 406, 19^2, 22, 4, *comeirge*, 408, 4, tr. '*opposition*,' prob. *comairci* of 404, 21; V. 330, 25 mas do *c.* in comraig atracht, cf. V. 304, 21 mas do a dobtha atracht; 20 cuic seoit do'n fir ar a nderna in *comeirge*.

Com-eirnim, I pay along with, equally; V. 182, 18 *uasal-comeirnes*, (gl. on *as*-do-*comra*, 7), cf. 228, 21; aid; V. 348, 18 ro *uasal-comeirnistar*, (gl. on *es-comrair*, 5); cf. III. 156, 16 cin i n-uasal-*comernither* feich, (gl. on *as*-renar, 6).

Com-eneclann, equal 'eneclann' honour-price; V. 12, 24; 74, 19.

Com-esargain, the wielding at the same time (of two hammers); III. 188, 15.

Comet, v. *do-com-thet*, I. 240, y, gl. 242, x.

Cométh, the act of keeping, preserving, securing; I. 8, 18 do *coimet* creidmi; I. 124, 19 dligid cumalae a *c.*; I. 128, 15 im a *comet*, (of a ship); II. 2, 11 buachuill oc a *coimed*; cf. V. 492, 11; III. 36, 26 co n-a *comet* a nglaine; III. 504, 2, to take care of, watch (a child, &c.); V. 28, 26 is mo is *comed* einig do; V. 172, 7 bi *coimet* o dainib uirthi; V. 322, 16 set a fine do *coimhed*; 498, 5 dilse co *comed*; *gen.*, V. 196, 16 aithne *cometa* (?); I. 90, 26 buachail *cometa* na mbo, the '*watch-herd* of the cows'; V. 486, 4 cumaing a *coimeta*.

Cométaim, I keep, guard, preserve; I. 284, 40 co *comeda* cach a so-adhbhur, (gl. on *co comud* cach a saidbri, 264, 6); III. 50, 12 inti *coimetas* a tir cen caithem timchell a fine, [opp. *digbas* ni di-a tir]; cf. V. 386, 10 ni, *coimedas* ecosc, (gl. on *conai*); I. 30, 32, x cid *ro cometastar* senchas; III. 156, 27 cia hairet *coimetar* ferann in druith cin a comroinn di-a fine; apparently *depon.*, *comathar* V. 78, 24, which is gl. *coimedus*; see note[2].

Cométas, guard, keeping; II. 2, 3, 11 coir cach *coimedus*, tr. 'every *keeping* is right.'

Cométaid, keeper, guardian, preserver; ety. gl. of *comarba*, quasi *cometaid orba*, 'the *heir*,' cf. V. 434, 16, as the *keeper of the inheritance*,' I. 68, 27; III. 42, 35 (*pl.*, na *cometaide* o.); IV. 68, 25 (na *cometaidhe* o.); IV. 128, 15, 27, tr. 'land-holders'; 212, 8 na *coimedaide* o.; V. 54, 5, do na *comedaigib* o., (gl. on the reading of H.).

Com-faesam, equal protection; V. 12, 24; 74, 18.

Com-fand, equally weak (creatures); V. 470, 16(?)

Com-fat, equal length, of space or time, [see also *com-meit*]; *cumat* I. 194, 28; II. 364, 22; IV. 236, 16; I. 132, 20 *comfat* eim na sceine, '*as much as the length* of a knife-haft'; II. 76, 5 fo'n *comut* ree, cf. III. 310, 20; 390, 5; IV. 138, 14 a *comfhad* sin, of the same length (of strand);—*in comfat*, of time, 'as *long* as,' I. 106, 23; 300, 20 in *comad* bes ag a ol, 'while'; of *space*, 'as *far* as,' V. 190, 3; III. 226, 11 (*comad*).

Com-fiach, of equal debt, V. 458, 5 it *coim-feich*, gl. is cutruma a feich.

Com-fiachach, co-debtor, jointly liable; III. 264, 16.

Com-fiadnaise, equal testimony; II. 282, 2.

Com-finnaig, V. 420, note, as gl. on *comain*.

Com-fochraib, *i c.*, in the vicinity, near; II. 156, 10; IV. 172, 25 (*-achraib*); 192, 19 V. 192, 23 i *comfocra*.

Com-focus, near ; [as *adj.* pl., *comacsi* (?) IV. 286, 15;] IV. 192, 10 tir bes *comoccus* doib ; person near of kin, relative ; *comfogus* Crist, = *gossips* (?), V. 364, 11 ; often in *cin comfocuis*, [I. 272, 24], crime of relative,' '*Kincogus*,' I. 106, 15, note[1] ; I. 80, 30 *comocus* ; I. 262, 16 o n-aigertsad Feine *cin* cach *comfoguis* for araile, 284, 1 ; II. 282, 10 curu a *comfocuis* ; II. 282, z iar *c.* coibfine, (gl. in ti is *c.* do d'a caim-fine ; IV. 38, 12 orba maine mescoirce o ta cach *cind comfocais*, gl. 40, 18 dibad cach *cind* d'ar comfoicsied in ferann, tr. 'the *dibad*-land of each *chief* to whom the land *belonged*' ; cf. IV. 284, 2 cind *comacuis* ; 284, 4 fo lin *cenn comocuis* ; 38, 16 imta fri *cin c.*, 38, 19 fuider ni beir *cin c.*, IV. 44, 8 ni-s-tic do cert *comfocais* acht cert-orba mbo-airech ; IV. 128, 5 a fine *comogais* ; IV. 284, 11 icaid cinta *comfocais* ; V. 514, 20 ;— adv., *i comogus*, 'near to,' of place, I. 252, 10.

Com-foduil, see *cobfodail*.

Com-fogail, V. 452, 17 where it is gl. *comlebaid*, of the indiscriminate use of her person by a woman.

Com-fogeilt, V. 366, 29 gl. on *congelt*, see follg.

Com-fogellad (?), I. 230, 9 cia lin d'ata *c.* no *c.*, as gl. on *congellait*, 3.

Com-foicsige (?), relationship ; cf. I. 240, 12 ar a *comaicside*.

Com-foicsigim, I am near, related ; II. 284, 16 in ti *ro·com-foigsidegh* [-iged] do ; IV. 40, 19, 21 d'ar *comfoicsi[g]ed* in ferand, cf. IV. 286, 14 *comoicsiged* ; 288, 7 *ra·comaigsiged* do.

Com-foicsigud, the being related ; IV. 46, 18 ni tic dó *comoicsigud*, &c.

Com-foirithin, co-helping ; I. 300 9 *c.-fŏr* do fri nech, 'relief given by him to a person.'

Com-frichgnam, co-service ; V. 296, 9.

Com-gleith, co-grazing ; II. 244, 24 ; 248, 7, z *c.* fri bu blichta, of a young bullock's grazing along with the milch cows.

Com-glinne, testimony ; I. 294, 1 do aisneis a *c.*, (gl. on *coingille*).

Com-gné, tr. 'synchronism' ; IV. 356, 6, V. 56, 26 ; I. 18, 7 fer *c.*, 'a chronicler,' cf. O'Dav., p. 62, *coimgni* i.e. *senchas*.

Com-gním, co-operation ; I. 178, 26, 27 [sort of *contributory negligence*] ; V. 156, 19 aes *comgníma*, 'fellow workmen' ; 458, 17.

Com-grád, of equal rank or grade ; I. 90, 27 (?) ; I. 78, 20 forgell for cach, acht a *da c.* d'inraicaib, where tr. talks of the *two orders of religion or learning* who are of equal rank with himself, but the gl. suggests also simply two poets, two brewys, or two chieftains, 84, 6 ; V. 242, 29 tar cend a *comgraid* ; 388, 24.

Com-íc, the act of paying along with others ; I. 260, 24, 25 ; II. 56, 15 is fiach do *coimic* doib eturru.

Com-ícim, I pay equally with another ; III. 120, 21 *comicat* etarru.

Comicaid, see *comaithech*.

Comicheas, see *comaithches*.

Comidubart (?), IV. 178, 14; the gl. says gur cuired he as a (fh)laithemnas, but the word has no meaning, as it stands; the tr. is merely a paraphrase of the gl., which in reality is a tr. of *bach!* Perhaps the word should be *co n-a tabairt ass.*

Com-imfhulang, co-supporting; III. 20, 5 bit a *deg- comimulang* a mbochta ar Dia, gl. on da[g?]-comilset; III. 236, 2 bis a *comimfulang* a feirgi, tr 'who are sustaining their necessary (=lawful) anger,' as gl. on *comling*, v. *cuimleng.*

Com-imluaidim (?), as gl. on *comallat*, II. 306, 10, 11 mana *comimluaiter* a cind ar aird do reir coir i.e. munab a fiadnaisi na ceand coir ro *comimluaitet* na cuir, tr. 'unless their chiefs *are present*,' [Lat *con-gredi*?].

Com-indell, security (?), see *inill* and *indell*; I. 90, 28 *c.* tuaithe, tr. *regulation* of a territory,' cf. 226, 2 tr. '*security*,' and at II. 12, 24 *cominnull* t., tr. 'a *central*(?) territory,' though the gl. has curup *inneall* e isin tuaith, 'that it may be *safe* in the territory.'

Com-imdenam, 'mutual proof'; II. 404, 6 *coim-i.* a sealba do.

Com-indligthech, equally unlawful; II. 350, 16.

Com-ingaire, co-herding; II. 56, 23; V. 322, i 9; 330, 10, 'co-pasturage,' IV. 100, 4; II. 280, 1, tr. 'joint maintenance,' as if *gaire* (!).

Com-innrice, fo *c.* IV. 106, 9, tr. 'the same estimation.'

Com-innsaige, mutual attack; III. 232, 19 (*-indsaig*).

Com-inund, exactly the same; II. 148, 1.

Com-itecht, see *caemthecht.*

Com-ithig, see *comaithech.*

Comla, door, gate, shutter; I. 28, y *c.* glaine fri cach sinistir; 124, 19; 140, 25; IV. 304, 20; *gen.*, V. 196, 17, 19 ar cul na *comlad*; *acc.-dat.*, I. 140, 27 o *comlaid*; V. 210, 25 tar in *comlaid.*

Comlabra, tr. 'decision,' V. 496, 2 gl. *comurlabra.*

Comlabur, equally weak (labor?); V. 466, 21, gl. *comfand.*

Comláine, fulfilment; I. 260, x.

Comláintius, fulness, completeness; III. 56, 17 fo'n *comlaintius* rainic i n-a laim, 'in the same perfection in which it came into his hand'; V. 74, 15 *c.* a ruin; V. 434, 15 *comlaintes* in uasal-bid, as gl. on *og* n-*airbid*, 432, 19.

Comlaithe, V. 482, 6, see *comlogad.*

Com-lán, completely full; I. 54, 26 co *c.*; V. 514, 21 a trebaib *comlanaib.*

Com-lánaigim, I fulfil, (as gl. on *con-oig-im*, so regularly, that the text, V. 314, 19 *moigaigther* should prob. be read *inoig-*, or *con-oig-*,); II. 382, 23 mad *comlanaigid* a greim, (gl. on 'ma *ogaid* a mamu'); V. 316, 34 madia *comlanaigit*, 'if they pay it in full'; I. 282, 5 *comlan[aig]is* diriatai na brethe, (gl. on *con-oige* recht); I. 270, 25 cethri ernuili *comlanuigther* um a n-athg., (gl. on *con-ogi*); I. 282, 5 *comlanigther* do reir diriatai na mbreth; V. 514, x madia *comlanaigther* cuig treba accu.

Comland, quarrel, fight, battle; IV. 348, z connach tarted a *chomlonn* (?); V. 256, 21 c. tar cert, (gl. on *comrag* indligthech); *gen.*, V. 240, 12 (log enech) cach *comluind*; 244, 6 dairt cacha *comluind*; 418, 19, (13 *cumlainn*).

Com-lánugad, the act of fulfilling, completing; I. 260, z *comlanud* iar n-eipe rechta, gl. 282, 13 *comlanug*[*ad*] na diriatai, iar n-a turbrodh.

Com-lebaid, joint bed; V. 454, 4 fir-faemaid cach aen i n-a *comlebaid*; *pl.*, I. 126, 4 *comleptha* comuithech, (gl. 142, 24, 25 *coimlepuid*), where it is defd. as biathad daime tarluic in brathuir ar araile, tr. 'the feeding of a party which one brother transferred to the other,' but also, ini donither ar c. in comaith(ig).

Com-les, (joint) advantage; I. 102, 25 saigeth cach a c.

Com-lethet, full breadth; I. 132, 21 *comlethat* a cuil do tuind air, 'the breadth of its back, of skin on it,' an amount equal to the breadth, &c.; IV. 362, z asrenar c. a aigthe do argat; cf. LL. 54 14 *comlethet* t' aigthi do derg-ór.

Comleachta, V. 448, 3 fedb aindir be carnna, &c., acht ro-pennead a n-ilpeactha, ciarob iar n-ilar *comleachta*; this is the passage referred to by O'Dav., p. 70, where the text is different, having iar n-*a liud*, which should apparently mean 'after being *accused* of,' &c., instead of our *iar n-ilar* c.; our gl. is cia *ro-comluigestar*, 'though she *made oath* (?) of having committed many acts of illegality up to now, viz. (prostituting) her body to numbers.' O'Dav. gives both gl. equating one word with *comluigi* and *comliud*, of which the former = 'mutual oath,' [FM. *ann.* 1051, (p. 858, 3) na cairdes Criost, na c.,] and the latter is a cpd. of *liud*, q.v. But the gl. in O'Dav. rather indicates an identification of the root *-luigi* with *-leachta*, in which case we should have *-lige*, *com-lige*, 'lying with,' rather than 'mutual *oath*'; in that case *comleachta* would mean Lat. '*concubitus*.'

Com-lín, equal number; full number; II. 104, 27 fo'n *coimlín* do muighib; III. 488, 3, 5 c. fine, na secht fine sin; IV. 52, 17 re c. a re dligthigh, cf. V. 174, 8, 'defeat by equal numbers in a lawful battle-field,' 450, x; IV. 156, 25 in c.

Com-log, full value; of equal value; I. 88, x ar c. no i n-aiscidh, 'for a *fee* or gratis,' 294, 16 ar *comlo* no a n-aisci, cf. II. 86, 20; V. 288, 9 (cennach) ar c. no ar ni is luga inas, 'to buy it for its full value or less'; *gen.*, I. 52, 19, III. 4, 8 cor *comloige*, tr. 'a contract where the consideration on each side is equal,' a *so-chor*, IV. 54, 27; V. 184, 20.

Comlogad, adjustment, balancing, 'set off,' (II. 360, 18, note): I. 82, 2 treisi do rig i.e. *comlogod* itir tuaith ocus rig, an adjustment, a 'set-off,' explained ni cuingid-som a biad ar ain, ocus ni cuingit-som apad, "*he* does not demand his food in one day, and *they* do not demand 'notice'"; 200, 24, 25 *comloga* o tuaith do briugaid, ocus c. uad-sum; II. 162, 20 is dilis gacha *comlogha* bis itir in lanamain; 162, 24 nochun fuil

c. lanamnuis itir in aiti ocus in t-aithir, amuil ata itir in aiti ocus in dalta, 'no *adjustment of co-relation* existed between the foster-father and the real father, as there did between the foster-father and the foster-child,' cf. III. 504, 9 *comlugud lanamnais*. The *altram* (nurture) of the foster-child was determined by the *iarraid* (fosterage-fee): if this *altram* of food and clothes was better than that agreed upon, the extra amount was forfeited to the boy: this was a case of *imforcraid lesaigthi*, 'extra attention,' (162, 23; 176, 9); and was not paid for by the father, because there was no *comlogad lanamnais*, 'adjustment of correlation,' between the foster-father and the real father, II. 176, 8. [If the father gave a gift to his son, for the consideration of support to be given himself in old age, this gift became the son's property absolutely, if there was a definite stipulation as to the amount of the maintenance: if not, a *comlogad lanamnais* was to be made of the mutual relation in which they stood, III. 310, 8]. II. 266, y a *comlogud* o'n ceile ocus o'n flaith; 360, 18, 19, note[1], (gl. 26, can a *comlogud* o cach dib d'a cheile); II. 374, 12 ni toroimle cechtar da-lina di-araile, is diles do, mad tria *comlogud*, 'what either of two parties consumes of another's (food, &c.), is forfeited to him, if there be *comlogad*,' hence the law-maxim, II. 374, 19 is slan cach cocraithe *comloige*; III. 54, 17 na dernad (in eclais) in *comlogud* sin acht re 'fine budein; V. 166, 8 is urcuillti *c.* bracha [doberur indti], gl. on coir urnadma *comloithe*, 2; *gen.*, II. 144, 11, 16, 26 coirp-dire *comloigthi*, tr. 'body-fine of *equal forgiveness of debt*'; 144, 12, 16 in toglail *comloigthi*; II. 374, 19 *comloige*, see above; V. 246, 19 three periods for these pledges, re *comloithi* [398, 17; 400, 19; 402, 10] ocus re reatha fuillema, ocus re a ndithma, tr. 'period of *remission*'; *pl.* II. 334, 14, 15 dilse a *comloigthe* do'n cele, ocus aisic a *comloigthe* o'n flaith, cf. ibid. 21, 27; 336, 2, in the case of separation by a qualified tenant from his chief owing to the latter's disqualification, II. 314, 32 comardugad (q.v.) itir a *comloigthib*; IV. 210, 14, 15 na maine cumthar itir in mac ocus in athair d'a *comluigthib*, (gl. on *commuin*); in cumaid do *comloigib* uais bis itir in lanamain, do *comloichib*, gl. on comtus cacha la(na)mna; V. 316, 32 do *comloigthib*; 482, 6 *comlaithe*; 480, x co *comlogthaib*.

Com-loigidecht, equal payment (?); V. 342, 23.

Com-luath, equally swift; V. 348, 15 *c.* re hechaib.

Com-lugad (?), lying down; II. 240, 19 (of malt), *c.* fo cotuige, tr. '*lying* under cover.'

Com-luigim, I lie with (?); V. 448, 11 cia *ro·comluigestar*, (or perhaps, 'though she *confessed*, made oath,' see under *comleachta*); cf. Ml 44 b 5 ho *chomlugiu*, gl. on *coniuratione*.

Com-luth (?), I. 174, y im *chumluth* ngu-scandail, 'for *circulating* false reports;' prop. 'contending in speed,' cf. LB 123 B 29. 124 and 15; Oss. IV. 294.

Comm, churn (?); I. 124, 4; 134, 3 in bel-cumang, 'the narrow-mouthed (churn).'

Commae, IV. 100, 21, see *cumma*.

Com-máin, equal gift, mutual obligation; I. 142, 22 *commuine* Feine, tr. 'the reciprocal obligation of the F.', but III. 20, 22 *cummaine* F., tr. 'fellowship,' gl. by *cuma a maine*, 'mutual their goods'; I. 218, 30 ar *comain*, '(given) in exchange,' (gl. on *athg. comuine*); III. 24, 8 na tabair ar *comain* talmanda, parallel with ar *fochric* nemda; II. 292, 1 do *commainib*, 'barters,' 298, 10 *cumainib*; III. 16, 14 *comaine*, tr. 'equal goods,' (gl. 20 *cummaine* o cach dib d'a ceile); III. 328, 9 caiti in aithe *cumaine* doberar laisna ceithri miachaib, 'what is the comple[it]mentary pay that is given, &c.', cf. V. 212, 23 in aithe *cumaine* no *loige*; IV. 210, 3 *commuin* athar ocus a meice, 'reciprocal gift,' gl. 13 na maine cumthar itir, &c.; V. 420, 19 mad di *chomain*, tr. 'if it be for a fair consideration' [it has been given]; 370, 4 berar a *commainib* comaithech (?).

Commairgi (?), IV. 340, 20 raith *c.* chorus, guarantees, *com(m)-arach* ?

Com-maith, equally good; II. 380, 2 (wife) *comaith*, 382, 1, 6, 7; IV. 172, 9 mad *c.* a torad; V. 288, 16 (wife) is *c.* cinel fris, *pl.*, II. 362, 26 mat *comaithi* a folaid, 388, 13 *commaithi*.

Com-maithes, equal good, advantage; II. 356, 14 *coimaithius* im a coimpeirt, (gl. on comtus); II. 360, 27 dobeir *commaithius* doib, (gl. on *cumtus*); I. 264, 7 *comathus*, (gl. 286, 1 *com fo indis*, 'equally good the two of them.')

Com-mart, beast of equal value (?), though the construction is not clear; possibly the text had only *com-art*, and see *comortar*, 'was slaughtered'; IV. 102, 9 *c.* an ag di-alaile, 'one calf was killed by the other' (?), prps *com-ort* from com-*orgim*, see *orgim*.

Com-martaine, lenity (?); IV. 252, x cin co derna comoige no *c.* riu o laim, 'it does not defile a man, even though he did make *completion* or *utter slaughter* (?) of them with his hand.'

Com-méit, equal quantity, just as much; I. 236, 16 in *comeit* sin do re, 'just as long time'; IV. 68, 15 is *c.* no is cutruma, cf. V. 104, 6 a *coimed* no a cudruma, gl. on *a cumut*, 104, 2, cf. II. 364, 22 a *cumat* mblicht, (gl. a *coimeit*); I. 194, 2 a *chumat*; IV. 236, 16.

Com-mescaim, I mix up with, blend; V. 500, 1 noco *comesctar* air na cuir.

Com-mesrugud, co-measurement, III. 4, 2 *c.* folad, 'adjustment of goods.'

Com-mór, equally great, I. 290, 6 *c.* a lobad; V. 138, 19 in bail[e] in *c.* taithit cuana, (gl. on *cumar* cuan, 12); V. 298, 14 is *c.* is diles iat, (gl. on *com*-dilsi).

Commus, V. 390, 20, where the gl. *eimcoimsigud* seems rather to infer *imchomus*, q.v.

Comna, communion; III. 32, 30 baithes ocus *c.*; see *comuin*.

Comnaeth, I. 258, 12 *c.* iar toxul, tr. 'security after carrying off,' gl. a tabairt a cae isin mbac n-acha, 270, 28 (? 'housing it,' *comnaide* ?).

Com-naidm, joint contract; II. 280, 6; IV. 8, 24 cuairt saigeas a *c.* la fear foirgeall fiadnaise, where the metre demands some trisyllable *comnadma* (?), gl. etym. 10, 25, cf. ordugad na *cuma nascairecht* at IV. 34, 17, gl. on ar a feiser coir *comnadma*, 34, 1.

Comnaige, resting (?); V. 486, 19 *c.* cacha cercailli.

Com-nert, quite strong; II. 392, 2 fri comairle *comnirt.*

Com-nesa, quite next; I. 264, 13 inbleoguin *coipnesadh* fine; I. 274, 26.

Com-nesam, neighbour; next person; [see *coibnesta*, 'relatives']; I. 8, 4 *coimnesam*; I. 274, 13 is *coibnesam* doib.

Com-obair, working tools, requisites, implements; I. 122, 12 *comopuir* ciu[i]l; I. 126, 30 *comopair* in aiffrind, 'the requisites for celebrating mass'; 150, 8 *comopar* abairse; 152, 14 *comobar* na fige; II. 358, 2 *c.* trebtha; III. 264, 8 (aith) co n-a *c.*, 'kiln with its appurtenances'; IV. 310, 15 og n-arathair co n-a huile *comopair.*

Com-obraigim, I work *with*, [by means of, or in conjunction with]; I. 152, 20 iní ar a *comoibrigenn* in abairsech, 'the tool with which the spinner works'; II. 358, 20 in ni *comopriges* trebaire doib, 'the implements for ploughing.'

Com-oige (?), IV. 252, x cin co derna *c.* riu o laim, tr. 'though he does not preserve *purity* towards them from his hand', gl. on nad eillnet *coimge* laime, see *coimge.*

Com-óigim, I fulfil, complete, [as gl. on *oigim*]; I. 54, 24 na *comoigenn* a greim dligid; III. 24, 28; (V. 358, 14; 430, 10); I. 116, 16 na *c.* reir dligid; 296, 34 nach *comoigind* in gnim ra-dlegur uime; V. 482, 7 madia *comoiget* moamugud no greim; for the [A] form, see *conóigim.*

Com-ól, (co-drinking), banquet (?); V. 390, x coruicce coimsid *comoil*, gl. in uidi *ol* fene; cf. FM. ann. 1557.

Comol, bond, [cf. O'Dav., p. 72 = *cengal*]; collection, alliance, [' *compact*, Lnag C., 220, 7 *comoll* ngloin]; II. 358, 1 *comul* comuir, tr. '*alliance* of co-tillage,' gl. *comthinol* i.e. *accomul* a comuir 18; cf. V. 284, y, 288, 12; II. 358, 3 *comull* sollaman, tr. '*collecting* of food,' gl. *comthinol*, 26; 358, 5 *comul* comsa, tr. '*collecting* of litters (of pigs),' gl. *accomul*, 30.

Comol, strength, [cf. O'Dav., p. 66 = *nert*]; V. 162, 19 for *comol* n-eicne, 'by strength of violence,' gl. 164, 21 tre forecin uilc.

Com-olc, equally bad; *pl.*, II. 362, 26 mat *comolca* (a folaid), (gl. *com-indligthech* 364, 9).

Comorba, see *comarba.*

Com-orguin, the breaking (of bones); I. 202, 1 im *c.* cnama.

Comortar (?), IV. 384, 15, *c.* uait dire techta gach nemthesa nair, tr. 'let the *dire*-fine *be adjusted* by them,' apparently as if from *com-ardaigim.*

Com-pairche, co-parish (church); III. 66, 2, note[2], 'a church in the same parish, i.e., any church under the name and tutelage of the original saint,' but cf. V. 312, 13 a lan-dam do clemnaib ocus do *compairci*.

Compert, procreation; child, (V. 202, 13); V. 200, 6 in fear d'a *coimpert* fria, 'who had cohabited with her;' *gen.*, I. 180, 27 na s. uriata *comperta*, tr. 'the fine for closing *the child-bearing passage*'; II. 360, y aurail *comperta* i so-aici sochraiti; II. 356, 5 lanamna cumtusa *comperta*; *pl.* V. 272, 12 ni berat *comperta* for fine. A very curious usage is found on V. 456, 24 [fir ?] *coimperta* noime, which seems to mean '(by truth) of a *holy birth*', (!), and it is referred to again, V. 472, 23, with the gl. *deog liubair*, whatever that means, but see note in loco, and the entry under *comairbertnaigim*.

Comprim (?), I procreate; [Z] form of [A] *con-bèir-*, q. v. II. 362, 1 urail in neich *comperthir* uathib, gl. on *comperta*; cf. V. 276, 24, ini *comairbernaigter* (!) uathuib, as gl. on *comperta*, just as at II. 402, 8.

Comrach (?), II. 130, 1 beir *c.* forrae no frithe, cf. 5 comrai[! ?].

Comrac, 'verse'; I. 44, 3 dognid *c.* do cendaib a cnama; cf. O'Dav., p. 65, comrac i.e. *rand*, apparently connecting it with *comarc*, in the technical names *re-comarc* 'dissyllable', and *iar-comarc*, 'trisyllable.'

Comrac, meeting, junction; V. 76, x i *comrag* tri ramat; genly. meeting for combat or battle; opposition, V. 372, 2; fighting, V. 476, 24; 490, 6; I. 126, 17 (combat); 154, 17 (*comurc*); 252, 25 (*comrug*), *comruc* 30; 252, 10 re *com-ruig*, 'field of battle,' V. 300, 26; [252, 23 fesi *im comairc* is tr. 'to stop the combat'(!)]; III. 238, 4 *c.* coitchenn comarleicthe, V. 148, 13; IV. 32, 4 comrug gen curu bel; though also of *collision*, III. 254, 18 in *c.* tulla, tr. 'sudden *collision*'; 506, 8 gen c. ris, 'without fighting with him'; and even V. 202, x ria *comruc* risna feraib, 'before intercourse (cohabitation) with the men,' 454, 14 adaim in fer *comrag* fria, used in a very peculiar passage; II. 300, 24 co *comruc* indilsi, (gl. 302, 8 coimdeg ocus cachtad, tr. 'guarding, impounding'), as if *comrac* meant '*securing*' (the forfeiture of the *seds*); IV. 114, 31 dobeir *comruc* forsin mil sin, tr. 'he makes a *seizure* on that honey'; but cf. IV. 300, 11 ni *comruc* innsgi na fiadnaise, tr. 'the language of his evidence is not *preserved*,' considered to be legal evidence (?); cf. O'Dav., p. 63, *comrac* i.e. *tobhach*; p. 64, i.e. *comairechta tobaig*, 'courts of levying.'

Comraicim, I meet, join; unite (in marriage); have intercourse with; join battle, fight; [[A], *con-règ-*, (IV. 176, 2 uathath in-sain *conoirg* fri sochaide, which seems rather to be *con-rig*, (*con-aith-rig*), for the gl. *inaigid* evidently takes it in the sense of *conflict*); [Z], *còm-raic*;] I. 274, 17 *comraicid* na selba for aon duine, (gl. on *comraicet*, 260, 7), 'these interests unite in one person'; II. 396, 2 scarad amail *comraicet*, (gl. on

condrecat, 394, 24), cf. IV. 244, 5 *cumraiget*, gl. on *conregat*; II. 406, 27 nech *comraices* iat, 'who brings them together' (in marriage), (gl. on *con-da- ruice*, 21); V. 204, 1 na *comruici* frisin mac, 'that she should not have connexion with the son'; V. 448, 5, of a woman, *comraices* fri triar i n-oen lo; II. 408, 14 mas iat fein, *ro-comraic*, 'if it was they themselves who united'; V. 198, 10 na feraib [ro] *comruc* friu; I. 154, 7 *ro-comraicset*, 'they fought.'

Com-rainn, the act of dividing; I. 128, 14 do *c.* na bairci, cf. 204 24, "*comruind* bairce" is apparently a technical expression for 'the mode of dividing a lawfully forfeited ship (wrecked)'; 202, 4 orba mic do *chomruind*; II. 400, 28 ni techtad ni do *chomraind* fri himscarad; V. 154, 16, "comruinn fiada," 'the mode of partitioning out the flesh of a wild animal caught'; V. 330, 16; written with *b* for *m*, II. 176, 22 doformaig *cobrainne* ocus sochruide do'n aite, tr. 'participating.'

Com-rainnim, I divide out, partition;- [A] *con-ràn-*; [Z] *còm-rainn-*; but the forms are confounded; II. 228, 23 *comroinnit* in tir; III. 68, 10 *comrainnit* cro: V. 74, 11 *comroindet* aturru fo'n comairdi, &c.; V. 144, 9 is cutruma *comroindit* in ferand; III. 162, 5 *conrannat* baith baegal, tr. 'let fools divide the fine'; but IV. 38, 20 *conrandat* a finnteda, gl. 44, 1, [quasi *cain-r.*], is taitnemach *urrandus* cach dib duthaig fine a ceile; the maxim is quoted again, V. 514, 21 *conrannad*; IV. 40, 24, is iat *comroindfes* in ferann; III. 68, 11 *comruinnter* cro; V. 34, 11 is amlaid *comruinter* in eniclann.

Comrair, shrine; casket; I. 36, 16, V. 2, 6 *c.* taiscida; pl., *comrara* t., 11.

Com-raith, stock in common; II. 280, 6; 282, 2.

Com-raite, deliberate design, intent; I. 146, 9 do *c.*, no d'anfot, cf. III. 304, 7; 364, 6; I. 176, 26 in coirp-dire *c.*, 'body-fine for intention'; I. 14, 8 cinta *comraiti*, 'intentional crimes'; III. 68, 14; II. 168, 9 cin *c.*, [tr. *without* intention(!), though it is a gl. on *anglomnus*]; III. 90, 5 tre *c.*; (V. 136, 20; 158, x); III. 156, 6; 244, z (eigem *c.*, '*malicious* shouting'); V. 434, 32; 470, 1.

Com-rath (?), IV. 272, 12 do-sui crib *comrath* omna, (where Eg. 88, 15 has do saoi c. *combruth* omna *othoch* sochraiti), tr. 'that which was *acquired*,' apparently as if *com-raith* (?); it occurs again at IV. 376, x; prps. *combruth omna*, '*bubbling* of fear'; but see under *com-airbertnaigim*.

Com-réim, equal course; II. 74, 5 i *coimreim* risin athg., '(accumulate) at the same rate as with the distress.'

Com-réimniugad, the act of running a parallel course; I. 100, 18, 24, x i *c.*, '(the exemption) is concurrent,' II. 101, in note, line 4.

Com-ris (?) IV. 20, 14 *coimris* a frithgais, see under *comairser*.

Com-rith, a running together (?); IV. 156, 26 amail *comrith* n-airme, where it is tr. 'as running of the [whole] stock [or drove]'; but it was certainly a different reference, for the gl.

refers to the *equal number*, *com·lin*, of persons who are to be in charge of the cattle, on the part of the *owner* of the land and of the owner of the 'passage' respectively, but the reference *amail com-rith n-airme* seems to denote a legal dictum, viz., 'as is the state of the law in reference to *comrith n-airme*.' Now this follows a decision, is slan do cach fogail dodena risna comaithchib, "he is free of any damage he shall inflict upon the co-tenants"; and this is exactly the case in V. 268, 27, saer he ar a cintaib comaithchesa i.e. a beth *amail comrith*, where the case is that of a cow returning h(me of her own accord, &c. But what the precise meaning is I have not found. The word occurs again, V. 446, 6 is *c.* do'n eneclainn fri tairgille isna gnaib sea, but the passage does not throw any light on the meaning.

Com-roga, mutual choice; II. 176, 6 is *c.* leo mar-aen, 'both agree.'

Comruith, I. 268, 2 with the gl. I. 300, 7 *comroth gal* do denam resin ti ar 'nibi in talmuidecht, tr. 'struggling,' prps. *brothgal* was intended by the gl., and *combruth* by the text, see *comrath*.

Comsa (?), arrangement; II. 362, 8, and gl. *cumaid uais*, 19.

Comsa, litter (of pigs); II. 282, x; II. 358, 5 (gl. 30); cf. IV. 102, 4 and note[1].

Com-saer, equally free; II. 356, x; III. 46, 18; IV. 346, 15.

Com-scáiled, the act of dissolving (contract); unbinding (land): pulling down (building); I. 206 x ni coimgech *c.* in feraind; II. 288, 10 doniat a *comsgailed*, (gl. on *fo'n'uasnat*, 1); III. 252, 22 *c.*, (of buildings); V. 438, 8, 10, 11 do *c.* uad, 'to sever a thing from a person, to deprive him of it.'

Com-scáilim, I dissolve (contract); II. 382, 9 *cumscailit* a cuir, mad inndligthech iat, cf. III. 4, 17 noco (*co*)*mscailter* [*leg.*] na cuir, cf. V. 444, 5 noco *comscailter* ni de, [gl. on *sanntar*], cf. V. 378, 14 ar na *ra'comsgailea*, as gl. on *na anna*, 3.

Com-scribeann, [con-scriptio], document (?); only in V. 450, 3 eibirt nemda for a n-iada *c.* deoda.

Com-slán, complete; IV. 38, 20 ma cuic trebaib *comslanaib*, but gl. 42, 30 ma *comlanaigter* cuic trebtha, &c., and see the text and gl. on V. 514, 21.

Com-slecht, arrangement; I. 182, 21 a *comslechtib* in feinechais, as gl. on *cumlechtaib* 182, 3, tr. 'by the *exceptions* (!) of the F.'; II. 18, 19 a *coimslechta* Feine, IV. 62, 13 confoglaigtear a *comslechtaib* Feine, 'acc. to the *arrangements* of the F.'; (gl. a *cuma sloindtib* (!) 64, 11); V. 400, 4 iar *cuimlechtaib* F., see V. 401, note[a], 418, 16.

Com-sruith, equally noble; IV. 148, 15 ni *c.* cach fid fri araile; [IV. 332, 7 cia do *comsruithe*, is either *do-chomsruithigid* or *cia dó*, *com*[ad] *sruithe* [= *sruithiu*].

Com-suidigthe, compounded (of words); III. 94, x.

Com-suidiugad, a compound word; III. 94, y.

Com-tabairt, equal gift; II. 356, 15 *c.* i cummaid lanamna.

Com-tháin, *own* herd ; *gen.*, III. 232, 11 a tarb *comthana*, 'bull of his own herd,' [see *caem*].

Com-thairisim, I stay, am permanent ; I. 134, 7 na *comthairisend*, 'is not immoveable,' gl. on cach lestar nad *cumsanad*, 124, 5.

Comthar, V. 420, note, see *cumaim*.

Com-techta, equally lawful ; II. 356, x.

Com-thibach (?), V. 226, 12, see note i.e. *com-tobach*.

Com-tigernus, equal dignity ; II. 356, 16 in be *cuitgerrnasa* (gen.); II. 358, 14 is risin mnai sin raitir ben is comtigernada ; as gl. on *be cuitcernsa*, 356, y, 'wife of *equal rank*' ; V. 284, 18 in fear bis a *c.* friut, as gl. on 4, *fer cuitcernsa*, q.v.

Com-tiget, equal thickness ; IV. 116, 7 *comtigat* cacha bairgine.

Com-thincur, equal property ; II. 356, 6 lanamnas *comtincuir*, (gl. *cutruma tecairthair*, 16) ; 360, 19 ; 388, 15 ; V. 296, 12 in gl. on *cumaid techta*, 292, z.

Com-tobach, co-distraining ; I. 216, 26 co nderna *c.* friu, tr. 'that he assist them in distraining,' cf. V. 226, 12, where prpa. one might suggest some form of [*nasc*]*airechta*.

Com-toil, consent ; III. 36, 3 la *c.* comairle, 'by consent of council'.

Com-toingim, I swear along with (others) ; [A] II. 282, 2 *com-tòingit*, 'they swear mutually,' as gl. on *im-us-còitcet* (q.v.) 280, 28, where *-coitch-* is the [Z] form of this verb, inf. *còtach*.

Com-toirgim (?) I. 230, 9 in gl. on 3, *cis lir congellait* (q.v.) for treisi.

Com-toirnithe (?), equally significant ; of equal value on both sides ; III. 4, 13 folad *c.*, cf. 12, 18, 21.

Com-throm, of equal weight ; V. 16, z *c.* vi. fiched uinge, 18, 9.

Comtus, IV. 210, 4, see *cuimtus*.

Com-uaim, harmony ; I. 16, 18 *c. n*-eclaisi fri tuaith, cf. III. 32, 2 *c. n*-ecalsa fri tuaith.

Comuc, power, l. 22, 19 nachae bui *comuc* [*cumacc*] doib.

Comud (?), I. 264, 6 co *c.* cach a saidbri, where gl. has *coimeda* see *cométaim*.

Comuid, I. 274, 25 ; 282, 11, see *cumaide*.

Comuigthib, see *comaithech*.

Comuin, communion, *gen.*, *comna* I. 266, 23 ; V. 22, 12.

Comuir, see *comár*.

Comul, see *comol*.

Comurc, see *comrac*.

Comurlabra, decision (?) ; V. 496, 9 as gl. on *comlabra*.

Com-urraind, **-ursaind** ?, V. 412, note. If this should be *comursaind*, it is the only case where the word *comursa*, 'neighbour,' occurs in all the BL.

Comus, power ; I. 14, 6 nach fuil *c.* nime ac neoch inniu, 'no one now has the power of (bestowing) heaven' ; III. 36, 20 *c.* uird, (gl on *coimse* ; II. 386, 9 ni fuil *c.* for immenn [imbim ?] ; IV. 120, 4 ar *cumus* neich, 'in his power' ; IV. 366, 9 cin *c.* coise na laime, cf. V. 80, 8 ; V. 80, 9 'g-a hathair bis a *c.* ; V. 314, 11 ni fil *c.* for a fot.

Con, see *cú.*

Conai, who guards, keeps, preserves, [only as *relat. pres.*]; [A] *con-ài,* with infin. pron *dn, cot*-dn-*ai* = *co-tn-ai,* III. 36, 7; so prob. IV. 300, 16 *co taoi* should be *cotaei*=*cot-da-oei,* servat id, II. Tim. I. 12, Wb.; [Z], *cònai*; [A] I. 126, 3 im glas *cona* allmuire, (gl. *cometus* 142, 12); II. 122, 15 in fer *conai,* 'the man who guards it'; II. 282, 7 fer fine *cunai* a fintiud, (gl. *coimed* 13, infin.); III. 36, 7 cach cubus *cotnae* oige, (gl. 26, co n-a *comet* a nglaine); III. 46, 9 comorba *conae,* 44, 21; 54, 6 cach *conae* a finntid, (gl. 56, 17 *cometas* duthaig, a fine); IV. 300, 15 in fer midboth *conoi* innsgi, 'who keeps his word,' tr. 'whose evidence *is preserved*'(!); IV. 348, 1 fer *conae* deis n-athar, amail atcota riam; V. 196, 4 aithne, *conae* cain mimaisc, (gl. aithne *cometa,* 16); 384, x; prob. *co-ta-òei* IV. 300, 16. [Z] [I. 36, 23 ni *im-a-comai,* q.v.]; II. 284, 25 nad *comai* coru, 'who does not observe justice,' (gl. nocha coimedunn, 286, 10).

Conaimes, tr. 'was estimated'; considered; enacted; always gl. by ro *cain-aimsigid,* ro *cotaimsiged*; I. 40, 19 is a SM. *conamus,* ar na; I. 150, 14 is co se *conaimes* athg. aile; I. 144, 20 is co se *conamus* athg. huine; I. 208, 1 is co se *conamas*; III. 44, 13 is do suidiu *conaimmes* imna caich fo miad, gl. ro *cain-aimsiged,* or *ro cotaimsiged* ni do timna; IV. 386, 6 is a SM. *conames* ar na ructha maith do olc, I. 40, 19; V. 400, 23 is for cumail deich set *conamas* in cunal sin la F.; cf. also V. 432, 20; 476, 27; 478, 5; 490, 12; [a *pass. perf., con-àith-mes,* cf. *con-midiur* q.v.]

Conair, way; course, proceeding; manner; III. 262, 18 'the road,' 394, 18; 208, 9 cach *c.,* 'anywhere'; IV. 176, 23 im a *ch.*; V. 262, 12 for *c.,* 'on a road, when on a journey'; V. 34, 5 ar *c.,* 'in a manner'; *conair fuigill,* 'path of decision,' I. 256, 1 in *c.* f., defined as is *coir n-athcomairc* anosa iar n-egcoir a nem-gabala custrasta, V. 365, note; cf. I. 272, 12 in a gl. on *coir n-athchomairc,* is les a fis in *c.* ar a n-aigera in cin im-ar gabad in athg., 'by it is known the way in which the debt shall be claimed for which the distress was taken, that is *the path of judgment*'; this is folld. by a curious paragraph, 15–19, which seems to empty the term of all meaning: 'why is *c.* f. brought forward here amongst the distraints, since people do not take the distress by *c.* f.? Because the pltf. likes to know the *c.* f., by which he shall sue the debt for which he will take the distress'; I. 296, z im asta na ai, na caingne, for *c.* f. airithi; V. 2, 13 where it is contrasted with *breithemnacht,* cf. 6, 16; 8, 12; at 18, it speaks of the *three* c. f. 'the author mentioned,' apparently referring to *fír, dliged* and *aicned* of l. 2?;— V. 320, 1 iar *conairib* gaite, 'after paths of theft'(?).

Con-airgim, I join together [*con-àith-reg*]; V. 290, 24 ni *conàraig* Dia, 'what God hath joined together,' gl. 292, 14 ro *cain-airgestur*; [I. 106, 31 *comairgither* cuinn tar a cenn;] I. 16,

15 ni nad tudchaid fri breithir nDe, *conairged* i n-ord breithemnachta la P.; *pass.*, III. 30, z, *con·àiriged*, cf. *conarrachta* III. 26, x, see *airgim*.

Con-anaig, I. 102, 8 ni *conànaig*, 'what it protects,' see under *aincim*, cf. V. 198, 7 *condin-anaic*, [prob. for *con-idn-anaic*], 'it protects her.'

Conbba, IV. 354, 5, see *combach*.

Conbeirim (?), I bring forth = *conceive* (young); bear (liabilities); [inf. *còmpert*]; I. 144, 23 mil *conbèir* deiche, 'animal which bears twins,' (gl. *conbeirris* (!) dedi, 146, 13); I. 260, 1 *conbeirat* cinaid; IV. 172, 11 *conber* cet saithe, (gl. *berend*, x); IV. 242, 10 *conbeir* cinaid, tr. 'he bears crimes,' (gl., 18 gu *commberait* or *cain-berait*, 18); at IV. 268, 1 it is given, as a scrap, *conbad*, &c. (!).

Conboingim, I fracture; break; [inf. *còmbach*]; IV. 140, 13 cethra, *conbòing* for daingen; the [Z] form appears in *pass.*, V. 138, 14 di-a *cùimgither* cnamu, cf. O'Dav., p. 68, *comci* i.e. *combrisiug*; quoting our passage (*comgither*).

Con-buachaill, see under *cú*.

Con-chaid (?), IV. 100, 15, z dam *c.*, and prps. nothing but *conclaid* [q.v.] of 146, 7, *cochlaid* 144, 24.

Con-celim, I conceal; V. 272, 5 ben *concèil* a forcur, (gl. 274, 10 ben *dichlus* forcuir n-eicne do thabairt fuirri.

Con-certaim, I adjust, decide; I. 12, 24 *concertaim* breithemnacht bais, 'I *pronounce* the judgment of death'; III. 34, 18 nad *cocertann*, cert (as gl. on *cocra*, 2); III. 536, 28 conid coir coirp-dire *concertar* cach n-ae, though the tr. seems to have read *ar cach n-ae*; IV. 382, 27 bi col mor, ma *concerta* airillten fiach for fotha, &c., tr. 'if fines were adjudged upon a [bad] title,' &c.; see *coicert* and *com-coigertaim*.

Con-claid (?), IV. 146, 7, mentioned among the three trespasses of cattle, by their hoofs, *horns*, or *mouths*; in the first are *conscara*, *conclaid* and *slaite*, tr. 'separating, *tearing* and plundering'; but this seems evidently the same as IV. 144, 23 *slaige* ocus *urscartad* ocus *coclaid*, mentioned as 'the liabilities as regards roads'; now O'Dav., p. 64, *sub* 'clas' quotes, dairt ma *conclasat* urclaidhe taris-sin, i.e. ma dia *tochlait* fir-claidhe, evidently referring to this 'knocking down' of road-walls, &c.

Cond, sense, reason; intellect; sensible adult; chief;—'sense': IV. 96, 23 *cond* bo buachaill, i mbán-soillsi, 'a cow's brains in the bright daylight is her herdsman'; V. 234, 22 ro-scar a *cond*, 'he has lost his reason,' V. 268, 19;—'sensible adult'; I. 102, 24 ni fuillend *cond* cnaima, (gl. 104, 9 *codnach*); II. 46, 1 'adult guardian'; 284, 11 *cuind*, 'adults'; II. 306, 4 *connaib*, (gl. 13 *codnaig*); 406, 21 *cond*; III. 500, 21 faill do *connaib* cen imcomet cach ecuind; V. 296, 20 fogal *cuind*, 'damage of [= to] a sane person'; 510, 4 ni techta *cond* na ceill;—'chief': I. 78, 14 cuicthe fri *c.*, (gl. 80, 21 o'n *codnach*), v. I. 264, 8; I. 106, 31 airgither *cuinn* tar a cenn; IV. 16, 21 sealba, techtais a *cond* a cenal, 'lands which her

chief held,' (gl. i, codnaig a cenecoil, 'the chiefs of her tribe,' just as in O'Dav., p. 99, *sub* 'inlolaigh'; V. 250, 2 *cond* cacha fine, quoted in O'Dav., p. 68, *conn* i.e. *cenn*; (V. 464, 1 tir cen *conn* cen coibne, see under *coibne*). [Under the entry *dethbir*[!!], p. 80, O'Dav. notes a distinction between *conn* fri forbetad (?), *ciall* fri himcoméd, and *indlecht* fri etargnud tuicsina, where the first denotes (prps.) 'full use of reason,' [but the word is no doubt *foirbthetaid*, '*probitatem*,' cf. Ml. 35 c 14], the second 'capacity for keeping watch,' and the third [intellect] is simply 'general intellig-nce,' understanding the meaning of what is said.]

Conda, canine; III. 192, 10 in gal c., '*dog*-fight.'

Condaigim, I demand, request (of, *for*); sue, claim (against, *co*, *chuc-*); seek, ask (*ó*, from); [A] *condàig-*; [Z] *cùing-*, but the [Z] forms have overpowered the others, and the root form *cuingim* is genly. found:—*condàig*, IV. 8, 3 *condaig* flaith a cuit and; *conaig*, I. 160, 19, 'a man *who asks it*,' (opp. 20 cus-a *cuindegar*); *condagar*, I. 30, y bunad *conagar* do'n focul SM., cf. III. 88, 18 (*condagar*), and III. 94, 23 (*condegar*); II. 142, note, acra *connagar* cuice, 'demand which is made upon him,' [cf. Ml. 48 *x* 7 *condegar cucu*]; [what is IV. 16, 13 molad *condigair* iar-sin, *condig air*, 'which he asks of him' (?)]; *conda*, I. 76, 17 *ro conda* enecland a marbad a gill, 'was demanded'; [Z] *cùing-*, [and with admixture of both forms, *cuindeg-*, cf. I. 78, 14 cond, *cuindegar*, 'a chief who is sued'; 160, 20 in fer, *cus-a cuindegar*, (cf. 80, 29); 294, x *cuinnegur*; IV. 242, 2 is *chucu chuinnegar* in cin, 'is charged on them'; V. 222, 5 cus-a *cuindedar*;] *cuingid*, I. 58, 17 file, *cunnuid* forcruid duaisi; I. 296, 2 ni *cuingid*, 82, 2; II. 196, 5 munu *cuingid* a rath; III. 30, 32 *cuingid* ur-techta o eclais; *cuingit*, I. 82, 3 ni *cuingit* apad; *cuingis*, I. 54, 22 *cuinges* ni (diubartach), 'who asks too much'; *cuinge*, V. 208, 10 cia no *cuinge* log a tesairge *fair*; *cuinced*, V. 400, 7 dá *cuinced*; *ro-cuinne*, I. 72, 7 ro *chuinne* F. *fair* eolus foberta fo lochaib; *cuindcestar*, IV. 256, 5 dia *cuindcestar cuige* a eiric; *cuindigsit*, I. 74, 14 ro *cuindigsit* eiric a cumaili; *cuingither*, I. 288, 6 ar a *cuingither* in ni ata dligid; I. 294, 27 da gne, ar a *cuingither*; II. 352, 21 *cuingithir* i.e. airigtir; III. 34, 5 *cuingidir*; III. 130, 19 *cuingiter air*; IV. 38, 14 finntiu for cul *cunchither*, [read cuinchither], gl. 42, 11 *cuingiter*; 256, 7 (*cuinncither*); V. 16, 17 cen co *cuindichear air*; *cuinnger*, II. 196, 30, cf. 28 (*-ge*); *cuinced*, V. 400, 6 nocho'r *cuinced*; *condeset*, III. 18, 2 *condesat* cirt coir, 'that they may claim and get their rights,' cf. Ml. 46 c, 13 *condesat*, 'exquirent.'

Condalbai, devotion; IV. 338, 6 ar *chonnalbai*.

Condail (?), V. 360, 14 *conail* suire cach fuidir, where the gl. plainly divides *cain-ail*, i.e. is *taitnemach ailtir* no dligter a saeire do gach fuidir dib; prps. therefore, it was *condail*, 'it *co-shares*,' cf. V. 474, 11 is i-side *condaile* comdire friu, gl. is indti-side

cain-dailter cutrumus diri riu, where *taitnemach ailtir* is *cain-dailter*, but again, V. 414, x acht ni *condailet* il-gnima, where it would denote rather the verb *ailim*(!). In the first quotation it seems to be contrasted with *duirem*, 360, 15 so that *conail* may have been taken simply as *cunnail*, *cundail*, see the meanings assigned variously, *Hom. Pass.* But the meaning of *con-dail-*, 'to share, divide,' is found in *connla* i.e. *roinn*, O'Dav., p. 62, fine fris-i *condlaither*; see under *conla*, V. 228, x.

Con-damaim, I yield, render (justice); V. 202, 5 *nad condaim* cert, (unless it should be *nacon daim*, cf. gl. 204, 11 *nocha damund*), cf. V. 160, 4 tech as' *na condamar* ceart, where also *nacon* [= *nocha n-*] might be read.

Con-delg, comparison; IV. 50, 12, tr. '(territory) of covenants,' see *cuindelg*.

Con-denum (?), mutual proof, [error for *com-imdenum*]; II. 350, 13 *c.* a selba doib, but II. 404, 6 *coim imdenam*.

Condichet (?), V. 394, 5, see *dithet*.

Con-didi (?), II. 120, 14, tr. connects it with *ditne*, 'protects,' but it is impossible to tr. the text as it stands.

Con-din-anaic, V. 198, 7 see under *aincim*, [prob. for *con-idn-anaic*], and *conanaig*.

Con-dirigim, I define (boundaries); IV. 142, 21 *condirigter* cricha fris.

Condrecat, II. 394, 24 see *con-ricim*.

Conduail, ornamentation of some kind, V. 384, y ni conai fethal *connduala* (gen.), cf. note *in loc.*

Confaid, mad (dog); III. 272, 20 in cu *c.*, *gen.* of *confad*, 'fury,' see *Keat.*, TBgB.

Conflicht, conflict, contention; I. 2, 11; 22, 15 dogne *confliucht* frisna D.

Con-fodlaim, I divide; II. 362, 22, 26 *confodlat*, (gl. *cain fodeiligit*, 364, 2), 398, 19 (*gl*); III. 234, 3 *cobfodlat*; IV. 168, 27; 190, 14; 192, 11; 220, 4 *confodla*[*t*]-side eturru; V. 320, y *confodla*[*t* ?] eturru i nde; *pass.*, II. 322, 2 (362, 24; 364, 11, 22), 392, 31 *confodlaither* colla set saire, (gl. is *cain fodeiligter* colla na set fo'n saire, 9); IV. 62, 12; 164, 13 fintiu, *confodlaiter* fo chobdaili crich, (gl. *cain-fhodhailter*, 166, 22), 168, 18.

Con-gabaim, I sustain; contain; keep; lift up; I. 10, 27 *congeib* da recht deismirecht digla; III. 140, z fear, *congaib* deide no treide, tr. 'a man who possesses two or three (ranks),' (gl. by *congbus*, 142, 8), cf. the same phrase at V. 104, 17, 'who *keeps up*, *practices* two or three (arts)'; IV. 358, 22 *congaib*, 'it elevates'; V. 106, 8 dia *congba* da dan; V. 104, 18, y *congbus*; I. 136, 9 *congmat* in boin sin do; *pass.* III. 96, 19 *congabar* etarguide ocus gne ocus cenul doib, '*differentia* and *species* and *genus* are retained for them'; IV. 358, 22 *congaibther*, 'it is elevated'; I. 16, 12 o *congabad* in insi so, 'from the time when this island was occupied.'

Congal, battle; I. 52, 16 dichur na cath ocus *c.* (*gen. pl.*); see also under *cú*.

Con-gbail, the act of holding, sustaining, &c.; a holding, residence; assembly; I. 300, 25 ag *c.* na digi, 'whilst *holding* the medicine'; III. 114, 8 bruigamlachta do *c.*, '(they undertake) to support, keep up, the hospitality due from a brewy'; I. 156, 27 'assembly': three *congbala*, assemblies, are extant amongst the Feine, *c. rig*, that summoned by a king to make 'cain'-laws or 'cairde'-regulations; *c. tsenad*, that summoned by the church to request a visitation, (oc cuingid cuarda); and *c. tuaithi*, that by the laity for services of attack and defence, (fri fuba ocus ruba) I. 158, 17, with mention also of *c. tuath-gabala*, the *gabail* which is between two *tuath* (territories) in the making of 'cairde'-regulations, and this is prob. referred to at II. 228, 13 biathad *cungbala*, tr. 'the food of his residence,' as indeed is plainly stated at III. 20, 21, (gl. 26 i.e. bo cach orba, a 'cow from every farm'); S. the woman claimed that her land should not be *o besaib moga* i.e. she was not to be liable to *sloiged*, *cis*, nor *congbail*, IV. 18, 8, cf. IV. 46, 20 leth n-orba an athar di-a ingin iar ndibad, cen *sloiged*, cen *cis*, cen *congbail*, which are mentioned at IV. 144, 21 as the *corus fri tuaith*, the liabilities of land-holding with respect to the territory, in enumerating the *caithge tíre*.

Con-gelim, I co-graze; IV. 90, y *congeil* ingen fri fiacail, 'nail co-grazes with tooth,' eats as much as, (cf. z *congelat* da dartaid sech ro-dam, 'two d.-heifers eat up more than a large ox'); this explains the bad text of II. 74, 22, *cungeling* [!] *in* fri fiacuil, which is gl. comgeltur eiric for ingelt im mil mbic amuil eric fiacuil in mil moir, tr. 'equal *eric*-fine is exacted for (damage in) grazing in the case of the small beast, as in the case of the large beast.' What is *congellait*, I. 230, 3 cis lir *c.* for treisi, tr. 'how many things *bring* it to three days'; the gl. sheds no light, cia lin d'a ta *comfogellad* no *comfogeilt*, [as if it were from the present root,] i.e. co *comtoirgit* (?).

Congelt, V. 366, 15 refection (to a chief), gl. by *comfogelt*, z.

Congla (?), IV. 304, 5 mana *còngla* nach flaith aile fris, tr. 'unless another chief enters into a compact with him,' as if from *congellaim*, cf. *cuingille*.

Congnaim, see *cungnam*.

Congra, the act of shouting; V. 186, 7 geall slan *conccra*.

Congraim, I shout; V. 190, 6 *congraim* J², *congrur*, (defined) 190, 3; I. 194, 24 athg. fir *congrenn* fled flatha, a man 'who proclaims a chief's feast', but tr. 'who *collects* the food-tribute of a chief'; this is prob. taken from O'Dav., p. 64, *congreinn* i.e. *tionol*, where the quotation *congrenn saoghlonn soch-*, suggests a relation with the text at III. 494, 5 *cosegat saeglann sloiged*, which unfortunately is but vaguely commented; cf. again O'Dav., p. 69, na *cogra* cert i.e. na *gabann* cert.

Con-icim, I can; [examples of the distinction are found together, at II. 310, 11, [A] *con-ècacuit*, [Z] *ni cùimgit*; III. 254, 21 and 24, [A] *con-ècar*, but [Z] *na cùm-ḋngar*; III. 280, 1, 2, [A] ma *conànic*, [Z], *muna càemnacair*, V. 238, 9; III. 390, 14, [A] *ma conìc*, [Z] *mana cùmaic*, (but where *cuimg-* is regarded as an independent root, we have, as on III. 312, 4, *ma cuimgid*, as 5, mana *cuimgenn*); in the [A] forms the verb is inflected from *ic*, (perf. *anic*), and there are relics of the *s-fut.* used as subj. *conis-ta*, *-tais*; the [Z] forms are two-fold, *cùimc-*, and (with irrational vowel and optional preservation of the adulterine nasal), viz., *cùmang*, aut *cùmaic* vel *còmaic*, occurring in *pres.* (*act.* or *pass.*); the perf. stem takes also a deponent form *coemnacair* and a pass. *caemnas*.

[A] *pres.* 3 *sg.*:—
Conic, II. 206, 20, 24; 280, 5; 344, 12 (go.): III. 484, 7; V. 332, 23.

pres. 3 *pl.*:—
Conecait, I. 242, 21 (conn-); II. 278, 17[3] (-eaguit, guid); 310, 12 (eacuit); 322, 22 (uit);

s-fut. (—subj.) imperf. 3 pl., cia **conistais**, I. 244, 26.

perf. 3 *sg.*, **conanic**; III. 280, 1 ma *conaimnic*; V. 148, 20, 24 (*-anaig*); V. 158, 7 (*-anuidh* (!)); V. 238, 9 (*-ainic*); even **conrainig**, IV. 222, 3.

3 *pl.* **cunangatar** III. 172, 18.

fut. **conicfa** IV., 76, 26 amail *connicfa*, tr. 'as well as *you* can.'

imperf. fut. [—*condit.*] 3 *sg.*, **conicfad**. II. 84, 1 (-fud); III. 46, 25 (comicfa); 250, 22; 272, 1; III. 270, x **cunicbad**.
3 *pl.*, **conicfaitis**, III. 252, 15. III. 510, y (-dis).

pass. pres., **conecar**, II. 226, 6 (-nneacur); III. 174, 3, 27 (go.); 254, 24; V. 191, 10.

condit., ce **conista**, III. 254, 22.

[Z]:—
(*a*) **Cumaic** I. 18, 1; III. 312, 15; 390, 14.
Comuic II. 172, 12.
(*β*) **Cumaing** [q.v.]; II. 206, 22 ('uing); 382, 13; III. 48, 26 (uing); III. 508, 15; V. 22, 25; 238, 9; 302, 3. (but also ma **cuimgid** III. 312, 4).
Cuimcit I. 244, 27.
Cuimgit II. 310, 11.
Cuimged IV. 212, 8.; II. 14, 19 *coimded* (?).
Cumgat IV. 210, 26, 30.
encltic pres.
Cuimcenn V. 222, 26;
Cuimgenn III. 312, 5; 430, 10; V. 332, 10 *imperf.* 3 *pl.* (coimgend).
(da) **coimgitis** V. 332, 11.
[from *s. fut.* **caemsad** V. 136, 1; 194, 6: pl., **caemsadais**, III. 508, 22].

Caemnae-air I. 242, 20; 244, 16; II. 292, 24 (-nugair); III. 196, 7 (*-air*); 238, 23; 270, 21; 434, 7 (coe.); IV. 244, 2 (caom.); V. 148, 14, 20; 156, 19; 194, 3; 238, 5, (nagair), 302, 9.

(*a*) **cuimcither** I. 40, 6.

(*β*) **cumangar** III. 170, 10 (wrongly for [A]), 11; III. 172, 20; 254, 21.
perf., **caemnas** I. 274, 23 mana caemnus; III. 286, 20 ni *caemnas* a n-astad, 'they could not be stopped.'
Caomnaistea II. 208, 26.

Con-imtiagaim, I go along with, am added to; IV. 78, 2 ni cuma *conimtiagait* ocus etarscarat, 'not equally are they added and subtracted.'

Con-indruid (?), IV. 336, 13 o *c.*, tr. 'while he is reducing' (the revolt), prob. to be read, tuath, as-id-lui ocon *indruid*, q.v.

Conla (?), (**conlui**), to divide; V. 228, x, see note in loc.; IV. 126, 1 is leth cathaid, ar *conlui* an an-ime in cathaig, 'the bad fence *halves* the fine'; see *condail-*, 'to divide,' and the quotation from O'Dav., p. 62 *connla* i.e. *roinn.*

Con-lon, see under *cu.*

Con-midiur, I estimate; I. 120, 18 *con-a*[*ith*]-*midir*; IV. 16, 1 is i *conmididhar* ban-teallach, (gl. *ro meisemnaigestar*, 9); IV. 360, 19 *conmidhither*, tr. 'it is estimated'; *fut.* 2 *sg.*, III. 336, 5 *conmeser* a ngnima, 'thou shalt measure their deeds'; *pass.* perf., *con-aimes*, q.v.

Connad, fuel, firewood; I. 2, 6 gaire a *conad* [gen. *pl.* ?]; III. 148, 12; 264, 17 *condaid* (gen. sg.); 426, 22; V. 156, 12 oc comad (= combach) *conda*[*id*]; V. 474, z.

Connma (?), IV. 348, 18 seir la diablad fuiririud, *connma* imchastar Cormac, v. tr. (!), but prps. a mere error for *cormma*, 'food, with double provision of *ale.*'

Conntabairt, doubt; I. 94, 21 (cunn-); V. 454, 1.

Conntabartach, doubtful; I. 130, 23 nach *cunntabartach* bais, 'man whose death is not probable,' cf. I. 298, 21; I. 138, 4 c. aisi, 'man of unknown age'; I. 280, 23 galar *c.*; II. 4, 22 (*cuntuburtuch*); IV. 82, 23 *condt.* (opp. *cinnte*), of trespass, see *cathaig*; V. 208, 17 i tir *condtaburtaig*, [fem. dat. sg.]; V. 454, 16 mac *c.*

Conntairisem, permanent residence; IV. 376, 10 na tri *conntairismib*, cf. V. 52, 14 tri *cundtairismi* [i.e. tri tigi] lais, each king has three residences, or *caen*-tairisme, 14, and each house has 20 sheep; V. 48, 4, 5, and see V. 440, 3, 5, 11, 19.

Con-óigim [A], I complete, fulfil; I. 260, 23 is cetharda *conoige* recht, (gl. *comlanis* diriatai na brethe, 282, 5); V. 472, 16 conaiged [= con*oig*ed, 'it would remain whole' (?)]; but the other versions of the story show a different word, co no*teged.*

Con-oirgim (?), I oppose; IV. 174, z; 176, 2 is ed uathath insain *conoirg* fri sochaid[e], tr. 'a few *prevails over* a multitude,' as a law-maxim, but the prep. *fri* is inexplicable in such a version; prps. the word is *con-airg*, q.v.

Con-oiscim, I move, remove; alter. Here from a root of some form *skak*, *skag*, we have [A] *conòscaig-*, or with infix *ro*, *conròscaig-*; [Z] *cùmscig-*; with infix ro, *cùm'ur-scig**. Of these the [Z] forms are common enough and form the verb in use; but the [A] forms are rarely found. In the latter, the form has become *conosc*, *conoisc-*, so that the root is obscured; cf. the two forms V. 466, 19, 22 ni *conoisced* ecmachta tellaig, and ni *conroisced* ban-tellach, each being gl. *cumscaiges*; [the [A] forms in the cpd. *do-ro-od-skag*,

* O'Dav., p. 65, quotes: noco *comurscaith* [=*cùm'r'scaich*] Ptk. a nos fer n-Erenn, gl. nochar *cumscaigestar.*

exhibit also the monosyllabic base *-rosc-*, (*diròscat*, *doròscat*, &c.)]; the plural form therefore can hardly be doubted at V. 474, 9, tri heocha *conoiscead* dire, 'which *alter* 'dire'-fine,' gl. *cumscaidit* 476, 7. O'Dav., p. 67, has also *conoiscet* i.e. *innsaiget*, quoting: is ann *conoiscet* dire i.e. is ann innsaigter in dire so, which certainly gives a very different turn of meaning! He adds: or *cumsgugud*, which would bring it to our gl. And he gives, on p. 65, the same alteration, *co-noiscet* i.e. *ro'cumscaiged*, (or *ro'incoisce*), or *ro'innsaiged*. [The simple form *ro'oisc* is used at IV. 188, 10 mani *ro'oiscet* crich, gl. mani *elat* as a tir, 'unless they *escape* out of the land'; where the preced. gl. gives mani *ro'indsaige* siad i crich eile, 'unless they *rush into* another district'; but it is plainly in either case simply, 'if they do not *change* their quarters,' &c.] We have thus *con-oisc*, *con-roisc*, *ro-incoisc* brought together, cf. IV. 142, x *con-a-roisce*, (which runs parallel with *incoiscead* 12; *incoisce*, 16, 19, 26, y; *con-indoscid*, 22; *in-a coisce*, 23 (see *incoscim*; of a *territory* which something *defines*, *marks out*, &c.) But now at 18 we have *crich na cumscaidtear*, 'it is a boundary that cannot be disturbed'; IV. 356, 12 sruth do aill, dofoxla ailche, *conoisce* gne tragha la tes sine, tr. 'it carries off loose rocks, so that they *acquire* the appearance of the strand,' prob. '*it changes* the appearance,' &c.; 356, 15 conoisce gne n-aisneisen, 'he alters the style of his instruction,' V. 314, 8 secht rudartha, *conoiscet* iubaile, gl. *cumscaigter* a ndilmainiugad.

Conosnat (?), they cease (?); V. 368, 1, see *cumsanad*.

Con-ràndaim, *co-share*; I. 216, 2 *conrandat* curu; IV. 38, 20; IV. 68, 19 *conrandat* comarba a randa, 'they *put together* into a common tenancy their several portions,' i.e. each one *takes a share in*, *bears* (*equal*) *share* in [offences] *with* others; 108, 12 *conrandat* cinta i nde; IV. 258, 7 *corannat*; (relat.) IV. 108, 8, 9, 13 *conranda*[*s*] *cinta*; infin., *còmrainn*.

Con-règaim, I bind, unite; IV. 242, 13 *conregat*, (gl. *cùmraiget*, 244, 5); [II. 406, 21 nech *con*-da-*ruice*, 'one who *unites* them,' gl. *comraices* 27); *pass.*, II. 128, z *conregar* frissin athgabail; [infin., *cùim-rech*, *cuibrech*].

Con-rethim, I run together, parallel; IV. 378, 24 ni-sn-inann crann *conrethed* [*l-thes*] saoire, i.e. amail nach inann *cain-rethas* dire i mbeim na crann, 'the *dire*-fine does not equally run for the cutting of trees'; see infin. *com-rith*.

Con-ricim, I come together with, meet; II. 394, 24 scarait amail *condrècat*, (gl. *còmraicit*, 396, 2); V. 274, 20 in tan *conricfum*, 'when we shall meet.'

Consain, a consonant; I. 34, 1.

Con-scarad, destruction, name of a trespass made by the nails and horns of animals; IV. 146, 7, 8; O'Dav. renders it 'dashing against,' p. 67 *conscara* i.e. *comsgaile*, of a ship dashed against the land.

Consla (?), he goes; I. 266, y fer, *consla* i n-ailithri, 'a man *who goes* on a pilgrimage,' (gl. 298, 19 *cain-luadus* i n-a.); as in this analysis of the gl., *con* = *cain*, as usual, there is left over the root *luad*, [connected with *lud*, *lui*, and the cpd. *as·lui*], so that *con-sla* may be something like *con-as-lui*.

Con-srèngaim, I tie together, bind; IV. 316, 21 ar inní *consrenga* tuath ocus ri, &c., (the 'aire *còisring*' is so called) because he *binds* people and king, &c.

Con-suiter, it is confirmed, [*con-suidim*, *con-sidco*]; V. 6, 12 *consuiter* fir for roscadaib; 6, 22 *c.* dliged fo coraib bel; 8, 4, 14; 10, 14, 19; 12, 1; always gl. by *cain-*[*f*]*astaigther*.

Con-techta, equally lawful; V. 332, 7.

Con-techtacht, equal liability (?); II. 286, 12 *cunteachtacht*.

Con-teithtaig, **Con-tethngatar**, a verb whose root and meaning are not easily defined, though the gll. agree in their interpretation:—I. 258, 23 as cetharda *conteithtaig* son, (gl. 272, 21 im a *coitcennaidter* athg. do gabail, tr. 'it is *customary* to take distress'); II. 284, 2 iartuigiu *conteathgatur*, (gl., 19, *coitcheann techtuit*, 'when they *possess in common*,' *coitceannuigit gaire*, 'when they support *in common*'); II. 326, 10 imscarad *contethgatar* anfolaid cechtar da-lina, 'which their disqualifications *unite to bring about*,' (gl. *coitchennaigit*, 16), quoted II. 328, 1 and 338, 31 (*contethngatar*). Besides these two instances in text, it only occurs at III. 16, 8 *contethgatar* uile, tr. 'they *are all comprised* in it,' (gl., 11, *coitcennaidit* uile in Corus Fine, 'they are all contained in C.F.'). In all the cases it is gl. by *coitcennaigim*, ('to be general, common, universal'), and this is also given by O'Dav., p. 64 *contednatar* i.e. *coitcenn*, quoting *contednagatar* uile e; and on p. 71 he has *conteachtat* i.e. *coitcendaither*: filus tri comarba *conteachtat* sealb, 'they possess in common.' All the gll. regard the word as if *con-teithtaig*=*con-techt*, but the existence of the *n* in contethngatar, contedna(ga)tar is not accounted for by assuming a cpd. *coitchenn-techt*, [which indeed shows that the glossator knew the *n* was there]: the root appears in the forms, *teitht*, *teth-*, *tethng*, *tedn*, *tednag*, of which prob. *tethng* might lead us to [con-]*do-aith-cing*, *contàith'ng*, 'to march together'[?].

Contfe, suitable; IV. 344, 15 miad *contfe*, 'suitable honour'; Wb. I. c7, which Stokes gives *digni* sunt i.e. it *huissi* i.e. *cointsi*, leaving it untranslated and adding in note 'perhaps it*cointfi*,' where Zimmer had said 'sed lectio *itcointfi* haud dubie vera est': O'Dav. has the word, p. 64, *contfe* i.e. *comadhais*, and p. 67, *coinnfi*, under *coibne*.

Con-tuaisim, I listen to; IV. 54, 15 as do-suide ata forcongair nad urgair innruid *contuaise*, (text has na *durgair inn ruid c.*, tr. 'to him is the command who has not forbidden *what* he has heard'; the gl. explains by asserting the identity of commanding a thing to be done, with the not forbidding its non-doing, 56, 23 con-ad inand do neoch ocus doneich forcongair a denma, mana derna urgaire a nem-denma, but

certainly *ruid* would be an astonishing form for the gen. *reta*, so prps. we should render, 'who did not forbid an *attack* he *hears of*' [?].

Contuil, see *cotlaim*.

Con-tuillim, prob. *nochon tuillit*, V. 142, 2.

Con-umbur, II. 118, 16, see under *cú*.

Con-utaib, IV. 354, z ata treidhe *conutaib* lais, tr. 'there are three things *which elevate* him' (to equal *dire*-fine), evidently as if *con-ucaib*, 'he arose.'

Cop, cup; V. 22, 23, in ety. gl. on *es-cop* = *uas cop*, &c. (!), cop in coilig aiffrind.

Copán, small cup; V. 40, 22; *pl.*, -a, V. 408, 17.

Cor, contract*; two kinds, *so-chor* and *do-chor*, good and bad contracts, III. 4, 5; V. 286, 11; *cor* da sochonn co fis ocus trebaire, the theoretic contract, cf. I. 50, 1; cf. V. 504, 27, 31; 506, 1; 508, 12; V. 216, 3 cor ar ecin, 'a compulsory engagement,' (gl. by *cundrad*); *gen.*, II. 40, 17 feich *cuir* no cunnartha; *pl.*, *cuir* I. 52, y, z, 'sureties,' II. 130, 19; V. 354, z; 436, 22; 498, 6; 506, 13; V. 6, y; [*cora* V. 128, 18 it *cora* a fine forra V. 516, 24]; *gen.*, V. 286, 2 torba [text °*bud*] na cor; V. 498, 8 mescrach *cor* (?); (acc.) *cura*, *curu*, III. 390, 16 *curu* mbel, 'verbal contracts'; V. 130, 7 is amail *cura* in fine orra; V. 184, 18 obaid in fine [a] *curu*; V. 210, 2 tar *curu* bel; V. 300, 23 re im *curu* bel; *dat.*, *coraib* V. 6, 22 consuiter dligid *fo coraib* bel ocus aitidin, cf. I. 40, 23 astud caich hi *coruib* bel, I. 52, 3; V. 188, 28 achtugad a *coraib* bel; V. 216, y cini forsluic*ter coruib*, (gl. 220, 3 cu ro fuasluic*ter cuir* a flatha fein de), cf. V. 340, 18 raith fuasluic*tar* (?) *coraib*, (gl. 342, 8); often in phr. *tic fo coraib*, 'comes under, impugns contracts,' V. 184, 17.

Cor, twist, in the expression, *cor fo laim*, III. 180, 17 tr. 'a twist under-hand.'

Cor, (inf. of *cuirim*), see *cur*.

Cor, I. 46, 17 (?), see *cora*, 'stone-wall.'

Cora, a right (?); I. 258, 21 du i mbeth *corai* fechemoin, but it is more natural to divide *cor ai*, reading *ai* = *caingen*, as may be inferred from the gl., 272, 13.

Cora, fishing-weir; I. 130, 4; cf. FM. 1192; CGG. 192, 13, 15 [*fem.*].

Cora, stone-wall, fence; IV. 72, 5 (gl. *curu*, 17); *gen.* *corad*, acc.-dat., *coraid*, IV. 72, 2 soc fri *coraid*, 70, 8; III. 130, 16 tar in *c.*; 176, 20 ar *c.*

Cora (?), IV. 10, 5 di cairig *a coraid* i n-a laim, tr. 'yoked,' cf. IV. 96, 19 da ech *a corait*, 'two horses *in yoke*,' (gl. 98, 6) by *coraegat*, tr. 'they are yoked [?]'.

Corachas (?), V. 342, 26 do chuaidh se do acra a *chorachis*, 'to sue for his *right*.'

* There is a heptad of *Contracts*, V. 284, 25, but these are limited to the contracts of a son made in the life-time of his father, and which the latter cannot break; also in the Fragments, V. 354, z, we have another heptad of 'binding' contracts; but in the *Right of Water* treatise, IV. 206, mention is made of '*nine* contracts that are dissoluble among the Feine,' 216, 14, and at 210, 1, we have a heptad of contracts 'not easy to dissolve,' but which seems a 'contamination' with heptad XXV., V. 212, 1. Obviously, the numbers are merely conventional.

Coraigim, I arrange, prepare ; II. 232, 13 *coruidus*, 'who *dresses* (stones)' ; II. 240, 3 baile a'r *coraiged*, 'where it was arranged' ; V. 462, 13 claen-*coraigenn*.

Coraind, tonsure [*coroin*] ; V. 24, 5 cleirech co *coraind*.

Corathur (?), V. 274, 20 cib tan *docorathur* dam-sa, 'whenever he meets me,' prob. *coraigther*, (hardly *-cuirither*).

Corbad, the act of defiling, dirtying ; IV. 116, 5 one of the three trespasses of hens, *foxal*, *dortad*, *corbad*, see 119, note ; so O'Dav., p. 62, *corbad* i.e. *truailled*, or *salcha*.

Corca, oats ; V. 82, 19 ; *gen.*, 22, y.

Corcra, purple ; I. 26, 31 ; II. 146, 13 (of clothes) for sons of kings.

Corguinecht (?), I. 164, 14 *c.* no tothfond foro, tr. '*frightening* or driving them,' (as gl. on *hi fuba* do grega, 162, 22, 'scaring the horses'); the traditional rendering is 'spear-fighting,' but O'Dav., p. 63, gives *corrguinacht* i.e. 'to be on one foot and on one hand and on one eye, making the extempore lampoon,' but also, p. 66, he has a gl. i.e. 'cerd cumainn,' &c., of a skill that enables a person 'to show himself without being on the spot.'

Corgus, Lent ; I. 196, 5 ; IV. 308, 9 *corgasaib*.

Corma, see *cuirm*.

Cornaire, horn-blower ; IV. 338, 14.

Cornn, horn ; V. 392, 13 (for drinking) ; of buffaloes' horns, V. 220, 23 ; 408, 20.

Corp, body ; I. 10, 9 ; V. 272, 4 oides a *c.* = ; 'text,' IV. 250, 16 ; *corp* fiach, 'original debt' II. 2, 14, (cf. *colaud* f., 13) ; II. 16, y ; 76, 18 ; V. 254, 18.

Corp-dire, see *eiric*.

Corporda, corporeal ; I. 26, 7, 8 (*pardai*).

Corr, round ; V. 106, 21 na paiti *corra*, 'round pots.'

Corr, heron ; IV. 120, 11 ; V. 472, 30 ; gen., *cuirre*, IV. 114, 10 ; [*pl.* cuirre (?) 20].

Corrach, uneven (place) ; III. 176, 20.

Corran, hook ; I. 140, 6.

Corrice, *co n-rice*, (till it attain to, =) up to ; *coruice* I. 28, 18 ; *curice* I. 56, 5 ; *curuice* V. 284, y ; *coruige* IV. 4, 10 ; *corigi*, V. 90, y ; *corruicce* V. 382, 2 ; *curicgi* V. 42, 6.

Corróc, pot ; *gen.*, V. 276, 7 lan *corroicce* ; pl., *corrogi*, 'cisterns,' V. 326, 14 ; see *Keating* (TBgB.), *carróg*.

Corrthair, fringe, border, edging ; I. 150, 7, 8 ; 152, 18 ; O'Dav., p. 72, i.e. *ciumus* ; *pl. corrthara*, I. 202, 21 ; V. 382, 14 *-aib* ; [cf. Atlant. IV. 218 ; LL. 19, *a* y, z ; 55 *β* 32 ; LB. 127 *β* 36].

Corthe, stone-pillar ; IV. 8, 6 ; 18, 1 ; V. 132, 4 (?) fear *coirthe*, tr. 'a rockman' (?).

Cortiged, act of barking (trees) ; IV. 148, 19 *coirtgead*.

Corthigim, I erect (boundaries) ; IV. 18, 1 *ro·coirrthigistar*.

Corugad, the act of arranging, adjusting ; I. 6, 7 (of a chariot) ; IV. 112, 11, y *corugud* cach cuaille, (gl. corab *cruind*), 'rounding' the stakes.

Corus, special law, regulation; ety. gl. *coiruais* (!) V. 8, 4; *coir seis*, &c.; gen. *corusa* I. 42, 17; I. 38, 22 *c.* eclaisi o tuaith, 'the *right* of the church from the laity'; I. 122, 15, 18, 19, 20; *c.* lín, dúin, treibe, puirt, 124, 6, 9 *c.* etha, cimeda; I. 182, 6 *c.* duin, 'right of a fort'; II. 232, 17 a *ch.* fri tuaith; II. 50, 18 *c.* cethir-slechta; IV. 300, z *c.* othrusa; 312, 19 *c.* a airlisi; V. 366, 5 *c.* coibche; 474, 13 *c.* aenaig; 476, 20 *c.* indbir;—often *Corus Fine*, 'Tribe-*Law*,' I. 106, 17 in fiach Corusa F.; IV. 244, 21; 256, 22; 258, in note; V. 206, 10; 258, 5; 340, 7, (25 its *conditions*); 364, 9, 442, 24; 500, z; V. 8, 4 consuiter aicned for logud ocus co *corus*;—apparently used = propriety, (as *adj.* = *suitable, proper*, cf. I. 216, 5 corus bid; IV. 312, 22 cach sreth as *chorus*; 320, 28 deich lanamna a *ch.*; 326, 8 co n-a *c.* tincair; 326, 14 co n-a og *c.* dligid; 326, 15 co *c.* lan rechta l.

Cos, foot; I. 8, 6; 104, z; II. 240, 4 *cois* tona, 'hind foot'; 'handle' (of oar), V. 488, 24; *gen.*, *coise*, II. 46, 8 cinta *coisi*, V. 362, 9; *acc.-dat.*, *cois*, V. 28, 2; 188, 21; for a *cois*, 'on foot,' standing; I. 172, 14; II. 368, 28 (of flax); *re cois*, 'with,' III. 380, 3; IV. 84, z; II. 120, 8 *cois* a altoire;—in phr., V. 486, 7 dochuaid *i cois* in dilsig, 'he went *near* (? *le cois*) the captive,' i.e. to keep guard over him (?); *pl. cosa*, I. 72, 3.

Cos-ceim, foot-step, IV. 214, 18.

Cosait(?), accusation; (disturbing, I. 174, 28 *c.* tuilche); I. 180, 24 cnaim cosait (?).

Cosc, the act of checking, correcting, chastising; I. 8, 19; 268, 8 [care of patient ?]; II. 348, 21; III. 308, 27; V. 96, 23; 226, 26; 292, 21; 294, 18; prob. V. 40, 21 buan in *cusc*, 'permanent *the rule*.'

Cosc (?), medicine; drink (?); I. 268, 8 (?), cf. I. 268, 7 gabail *cuisc* do fer freptha fris-i mbi *cosc*, gl. 300, 25 ag congbail *na digi cuisc*, frisin fer bis isin freptaidh ag erid bither 'c-a *tegusc*, and this gl. is evidently the same as at IV. 166, 2 riagail *na dige* cuisg, referring to the *cain cuisc* of IV. 164, 4; 176, 4.

Coscim, I check (?); I. 50, 22 co *coiscend*; cf. O'Dav., p. 62, where *coiscither* is given as gl. on *coiseagar*, *co-sech* (?).

Coscrad, slaughter; *gen.*, II. 200, y bo *coscartha*.

Coscrad, breaking (a fence); V. 474, 12.

Co-se, up to this, (point, time); I. 144, 20; 208, 1 (*cosse*); 288, 30; II. 250, 3.

Co segat (?), III. 494, 5 in a line from some quatrain, cosegat saeglann sloiged, tr. 'a chief *may enforce* a hosting,' but evidently *co segad*.

Coslaigthe (?), IV. 102, 1, of some kind of cattle (?).

Co-slonnad, [co-name-] kin-ship; *pl.*, *cosloinithe*, II. 380, 14 kindred, (gl. 22, *fialusa*).

Cosmail, like (to, *fri*); I. 122, 7; 208, 18; II. 148, 20; III. 42, 25 ni-s *cosmailsi* comarba, (gl. noco cosmail, z); adv. *co c.*, IV. 22, 11.

Cosmailes, likeness, similitude; analogy; V. 222, 24 *cosmuiles* in cloidim; V. 8, 23 *cosmailius*, 'analogy'; V. 444, 30; IV. 22, 10 *cosmailius* na firindi, tr. 'what seems like the truth,' (gl. on 18, y); *pl.*, I. 144, 21 a *cosmailsib*, 'from *analogies*.'

Cosnam, the act of contending for; dispute, quarrelling; IV. 28, 5; IV. 328, 12 cen *cosnum* fris; 374, 26 cia do-sn-ecma for *ch.*; V. 156, 9 *c.* na bo, 'in fighting for the cow'; 252, 9 *c.* a breithe, 'defending his decision'; 284, 19 *c.* rigi, 'contending for kingship'; 432, 10, 14; *gen.*, II. 42, 18 na boin *cosnuma*, 'the cows (which are the subject) of dispute.'

Costrasta, till now, V. 448, 4.

Coth, food; I. 42, 4 *coth* i.e. 'cibum' i.e. biad isin berla, so Cor., 12.

-Cothach, food-giving; in *so-c.* i.e. soth *biadach*, I. 42, 4.

Cota(ch), see *cuit*, (I. 216, 23).

Cotach, covenant; (LB. 110 β 22); only in determinative *gen.*, *cotaig*, V. 284, 12 in duine *cottaig*, 'the covenanted person,' cf. O'Dav., p. 66, *sub* 'coibhnius'; cf. also FM. *ann.* 1225, fear *comchodaig*, tr. 'partisan.'

Cotaide, under *codad.*

Cotaimsigim, I fix, settle(?); I. 48, 19 *ro'cotaimsiged*, (as gl. on *conamus*), so I. 144, 26; III. 44, 20, (gl. on *conaimmes*, 13); IV. 34, 21 (apparently gl. on *cor comadais*); V. 434, 25; genly. as alternative gl. with *cain-aimsiged* on *conaimes*, I. 120, 22 *ro-cotaim[sig]estar*, (gl. on *conamidir*, 18); II. 14, 23 na *cotaimsiged*, 'let him not *aim at* (any more, than honour-price,' &c.)—; as gl. on nach *coimded* (as if *co-mided*?) 14, 19.

Cotat (?), IV. 276, 18 anmin *cotat* tir raithen mag, tr. 'coarse (land) *comprises* land of fern fields,' as if *cotat* were intended to mean '*comprises*,' [quasi *at-cota*, &c.], but the parallel use of *andomuin* i.e. *duib tir* suggests that *cotat tir* may have been '*hard* land,' for *an-min* means 'not smooth,' &c.; see under *codad.*

Cotlaim, I sleep; cia *no-cotailtea*, 'though thou shouldst sleep,' I. 72, 21; *ro-cotailsit*, 'they slept,' I. 70, y; *contuil*, 'he slept,' I. 72, 22, 23.

Cotlud, sleep; I. 72, 21; gen., aes *codalta*, 'sleepers,' V. 156, 19.

Cotnai, III. 36, 7, see *conai.*

Cottaig, see *cotach.*

Cothugad, the act of grazing, feeding; I. 42, 5 (of cattle).

Co-tuige, lying under cover (?); II. 240, 19 (of malt) comlugad fo *cotuige.*

Crabad, devotion; *gen.*, V. 124, 21 a mama *crabaid.*

Craeb, small branch; I. 164, 2; gen., *craibi* V. 156, 13; *acc.-dat.*, *craib*, V. 260, 8 blegar frisin *craoib* (?); *pl.*, *craeba* coibniusa, V. 56, 27; *craebu*, *craebaib*, IV. 146, 23, 25.

Crai, see *cro.*

Craibech, branching (?); V. 260, 2 (of a cow) (?).

Craide, property; IV. 58, 4, 5, see *cro.*

Crand, tree; wood; vessel; stick; bar; (cart); lot [IV. 172, 9; 178, 23, gl. on 10(!)]; I. 32, 22; 126, x *crand* glesta, tr. 'the harp-comb'; 192, 8 in *crand* cet-ceptha, tr. 'the bar [of iron] first shaped'; 202, 2 im *c.* ngabala bis i ndithrib, (gl. 206, 8 in *crann* crosta, see note); II. 118, 12, 16 *c.* ar a tech, *c.* tar a con-umbar, 'a stick'; III. 192, 2, 'wooden vessel'; IV. 146, z *crand* fir, tr. [conjecturally] 'test tree' (!), prob. fir tree; V. 256, 22 *c.* do togbail, 'to raise a *spear*'; 482, 27 *c.* fedna collna; 482, x; bir-*c.*; 484, 16 *craind* gai.

Crann-belan, I. 152, 27, 'stick.'

Crand-bolg, I. 150, 9, 'leather scoop.'

Crannd-chur, II. 6, 28 '(casting lots)'; III. 66, 14; 78, 23; 336, 9; III. 438, 2; V. 456, 20.

Crann-gail, II. 412, 9, 12 'timber,' cf. Nehem. viii. 4; FM. *sub ann.* 1530.

Crand-lestraib, V. 94, 9 'wood vessels.'

Crann-sairsi, V. 92, z wood joinering.

Crandach (?), shaking; V. 138, 19, as gl. on (*tonn*) *crithach.*

Crandche (?), only in *gen.*, IV. 140, 27 cin do *c.*, 'fault of the *stake-fence.*'

Crandog, rod; I. 152, 29 *crandoga* beca.

Crech, spoil, plundering, (party of plunderers), raid; [*gen.*, *creiche*; *pl.*, *crecha*;] I. 58, 12 (pl.), 16; 158, 3 sceith fri *creich*, (tr. 'shield to *shelter* him')! (gl. by cach aen ar a mbiad sciath ar a *scath*); III. 368, 17; IV. 94, 5 ('plundering party,') III. 250, 20; V. 126, y (where J^1 has *crod*, 'cattle'); V. 224, 18 do scur *crechi.*

Crechad, sore (?); V. 108, 29 doniad *crecad* glas ar na roscaib, (as gl. on 'creccoire 20), tr. 'who produce a green *sore* on the eyes': cf. the common deriv. *crechtach*, 'wounded.'

Crecaim, I sell, [cf. *crenaim*]; III. 8, 29 *crecas* fri, &c., 'who *trades with* him,' who *sells*; IV. 352, 11, 15 mana *creca* a enech, 'unless he *sells* his honour'; inf. *creic*, q.v.; V. 216, 20 na ro-*crecar* do Dia, 'is not *sold* to God' (?).

Crechaire, plunderer; II. 376, 30 (-uire); V. 108, 20 *creccoire*, tr. 'scarifiers,' prps. associated with *croiccend*, 'skin.'

Crecht, wound; IV. 48, z; 148, 22.

Credem, see *cretem.*

Credo, Lat. '*credo*,' II. 120, 6.

Cred-uma, brass; II. 146, 16 '(rings) of brass.'

Creic, the act of selling, sale*; *gen.*, *crecce* V. 516, 25; 366, 14 = 420, y *crecca*]; I. 294, 11 mad *creic* no iasacht, tr. 'for a *fee* or lent'; II. 282, x, i.e. imuich, i.e. mor, a large sale, gl. cennuigius, 'which he *buys*'; II. 358, 5; II. 368, 8 muc *creice*, 'a *bought* pig'; II. 378, 2; V. 216, 7 *c.* seoit gaite; 266, 17 *c.* toir[ith]nech, (see *ur-creic*); 284, x *c.* aige carrnu, (gl. *cennach*, 'purchase,' 288, 8); 430, x selb, na be *c.* na hubairt; 486, 20.

*It should seem that *cruc-* denotes 'to sell,' and *cren-* 'to buy,' but the gll. do not always take it so.

Crela, tr. 'utensils,' I. 148, 4, [? *trelam*, or prps. from *criol*, 'basket,' q.v.].

Crem, wild garlic; II. 326, note, *crim-mes*; V. 474, 1 *crim*, and *crim allda*, 482, 23; this is the word of which O'R. writes *crembh*, 'garlic,' properly *cneamh*; and which O'Flanagan renders 'hart's tongue' in his Deirdri, p. 48, 2.

Crenaim, I buy; V. 40, 24 *crenaid* da cam-cnaim (?); *crenas*, III. 66, x; 392, 1; IV. 32, 19; 298, 2; V. 14, 28; 20, 13; 502, 22; *cria* III. 54, 3, cen ni *cria* neach; V. 392, 2, no·da·*criad*, 394, 2; *crenar* II. 360, 1, imaititin ineoch *crenar*; III. 152, 27 *crenar*, odar, airlicther; IV. 92, 3 *fo·crenar*, gl. as if *fo* meant *good*; [cf. *tor-criat* and *tur-creic*, and see also inf. *crith*, O'Dav., p. 65].

Cresach (?), V. 412, note.

Crescin, cabin; II. 232, 11 o na *crescinib*.

Cresen, believer, only in gen. pl., I. 16, 15 cuibse na *cresion*; III. 30, z (gl. na *clerech*, 32, 13); 144, 27 cubus na *cresen*; V. 454, 12; 480, 3.

Cresine, church (?); III. 34, 23 di-a *creisine* cirt, tr. 'to their proper church.'

Cress (?), V. 62, 24 cuig ba cacha natha na di-*cress* carn im na curpu, O'Dav, p. 67, *cres* i.e. *caol*, quoting our passage, which he translates, 'they are not narrow about their bodies.'

Cret, what, [*ce ret*, *cia ret*], II. 178, z.

Cretem, belief; I. 16, 12, 17 *cretium*; V. 478, 5 iar *creideam*, *gen.*, I. 4, 16 *credme*, 8, 18 *creidmi*; IV. 334, 9 *crettme*.

Cretim, I believe; I. 22, 18 *cretfimid* ini no·raide; I. 44, 14 in tan *ro·cretset*; III. 32, 15 *no·cretitis* in n-athair, ocus noco creititis in mac.

Cretmech, faithful; V. 472, 6 *creidmecha*.

Crette (?), I. 104, 36; ni *c.* cuaine, tr. 'cart-boy' (?).

Cri (?), dungeon; IV. 338, 3 fer soerus di *crii*.

Criathar, sieve; I. 122, 13; 134, 30; 148, 2; III. 276, 3; IV. 8, 23; V. 406, 17; 486, 15; honey-comb, I. 170, 20; IV. 200, 5.

Criathrud, the act of sieving; the use (handling) of a sieve; II. 152, 12, which was part of the education to be given; V. 486, 15.

Crib, quickly; III. 536, 5 (crip), 'state quickly the conditions, &c.'; IV. 272, 12; 376, x; O'Dav., p. 63 *crib* i.e. *luath*.

Crích, territory, border; a territory is either *condealg* or *di-condeilg*, 'covenanted or uncovenanted,' IV. 50, 12, 13; the latter defined as 'the absence of a *brehon* (in the district) for pltf. or defdt.';—I. 6, 23; 78, 17; 110, 25; 184, 17; 212, y, z (as a technical expression); = 'maige,' II. 108, 7; 104, 6; 110, 15; gen., *criche*, *crichi*, dail *criche*, 'territorial meeting,' I. 78, 12; 192, 11; eterciana *c.*, 'remoteness of territory,' I. 262, 14; IV. 16, 22 ba rachtaig *criche*, 'heir to the territory'; tar nos *crichi*, V. 254, 7; pl. *cricha* IV. 2, 2; 166, 24; 206, 4, 10; mention of the *four lands* that are nearest (round) a farm, &c., IV. 172, 7, 11; IV. 164, 12, 14 a cobdailib *crich*; V. 330, 25 fo na tri *crichaib* is nesa.

Crichad, the act of bordering off, partitioning (?); I. 200, 30 im *c.* selba, tr. 'the *partition* of land,' (gl. im *roind* feraind na fine, 202, 14).

Cride, heart; V. 428, 5 easlan a *craidi*.

Crimall, ornamented spear; III. 82, 17, [cf. H. 3, 18, p. 67, crumall i.e. faobar].

Crim-mes, wild-garlic harvest; II. 326, 7 (note), [see under *crem*]. The note refers to H. 3, 17, col. 422 an tan ticc in *crim* i.e. feis doberur a n-aimsir *in creama* do'n flaith i.e. *maothla* ocus *loim*, in a note on *methel* (reapers).

Crin, wise [?]; V. 440, 24 is *c.* cumthus, tr. 'wise is the compact,' but there is nothing to show exactly what the word really means.

Crín, withered; III. 412, 20; II. 18, 10 *criun*.

Crínach, withered branches, dried wood; V. 482, 25; 484, 11 (28 *crinaid*).

Crínad, the act of causing to wither; I. 184, 10 im *c.* cacha feda.

Críne, decay; old age; III. 266, 1; 368, 18; IV. 302, 17.

[**Crinne**, O'Dav., p. 68, see under *grinde*, III. 18, 18.

Críol, basket; 'creel'; I. 150, 9; 152, 26.

Críp, see *crib*.

Cris, girdle; zone; V. 416, 20; gen. *cressa*, V. 416, 7, 9, 11, 12, &c.;—pl. *cresa*, I. 28, 20.

Crislach, border, limit, [cf. FM. p. 2146, 7], but it only occurs in the expression V. 202, 13 in ben *crioslaig*, 'a frontier woman' (?).

Crist, Christ, I. 10, 5; 14, 15; IV. 210, 7.

Cristaide, christian; *pl.* I. 208, 16.

Crith, shivering (of cattle, in spring); IV. 78, y.

Crith *gablach*, IV. 298, 1; [II. 3, 18, p. 67, *c.-g.* aigech i.e. ar a ni concerta gabla na ngrad]; [cf. O'Dav., p. 65, *crith* i.e. *ic*, *innsaighe*, *cendach*, as infin. of *crenaim* ?].

Crithach, shivering; IV. 146, y, 'the aspen-tree'; V. 138, 19 tonn *crithech*; cf. the curious expression FM. sub ann. 1145, co mboi Ere i n-a fod *crithaig*, 'all Ireland became a *sod of trembling*,' so ann. 1171.

Crithir, spark; pl., *crithri*, III. 190, 1 (of red hot iron).

Crithnugud, the act of trembling; I. **6**, 10.

Cro (crod), **Cru** (crud), 1, stock, cattle; wealth, chattels; I. 186, 24; III. 68, 11; IV. 244, 17 property; *cru*, 'interest,' III. 310, 6; *cru* I. 104, 29 'cattle'; *crud* I. 46, 24; 272, y; IV. 258, 7 *cro* ocus dibad; *crodh* I. 106, y; 148, 13; II. 46, 12; 258, 12; IV. 228, 20; V. 192, 16; 222, 14; 432, 11 marb-*crud*; 492, 9; 514, 11 [='mere chattels']; *gen.*, *crui* I. 98, 13; 214, 25; 298, 15; 266, 21 *cruid*; II. 366, 20; *crud*, *cruid*; I. 234, 16; III. 154, 5; IV. 228, 17; V. 330, 19; 516, 17; *croi* III. 494, 11 fer *crai*, 'owner of property'; *pl.*, *crai*; IV. 26, 1, 12; co *croaib* IV. 26, 11.

2. fence, enclosure, fold; I. 98, 20; 152, 26 (?); IV. 30, 21, 22; 168, 2 (alid *cro* im a torad); I. 102, 27 o *croib* in forais

'sheds'; pl., *crui*, 'fences,' IV. 20, 5; 24, 5, O'Dav., p. 70, *cru* i.e. *ime*, quoting this passage; dog-kennel, III. 416, 6; pig-stye, III. 242, 13, 20; [IV. 102, 27 *cru* (?)]; V. 154, 20; pen, V. 258, 21 tar *cro*; sheep-fold, IV. 108, 4 (gl. on *lias*); 'stable,' V. 136, 24.

3. 'eye' (of needle); I. 152, 30.

4. *crui*, 'the fork,' (belly was cut), II. 238, 15 lethet a *crai*; 240, 2.

5. 'death'; V. 236, 12, (gl. 16 timortain); V. 360, 16 fuidir crui findgol (?); V. 432, 15 fled *cro*-lige, [433, note[e]], O'Dav., p. 68, cro i.e. bás: VIII *crui* la Fene; *cru* I. 124, 20; [is this at the bottom of O'Dav., p. 69, *cro* i.e. *coirp-dire* ?]; V. 198, 5 tar *cru*, 'over a *grave*.'

6. 'blood,' possibly O'Dav.'s *cru* i.e. om, 'raw,' p. 64; I. 140, 30 *cru*; [*breast of dead woman* (?), but it is prps. only 'property,' cf. *marb-crud*, V. 432, 12, though the meaning is not clear; V. 308, 18 (gl. a mathar mairbe); *croaib* I. 184, 6 itir *c.*; V. 358, 3, 22.

7. '*cru*'; II. 418, 12 in cet *cru*, some state of the preparation of *glaisín*-dye; cf. *cruib*, II. 372, 17, 23; 374, 3.

Croaigim, I die (?); I. 186, 25 comarba in lochta *ro·croaighedh* and, tr. 'the heirs of both the parties *deceased*.'

Crob, hand; II. 252, 21 tricha *crob* i n-a tacmaisi, 'thirty hands in her girth.' Prps. to be referred here, the phr. *orba cruib*, III. 48, 1 orbu cruib no sliasta, (IV. 14, 26; 44, 14, x; 46, 4,) where *sliasta*, 'of thigh,' makes it not improbable that *cruib* means 'of hand,' but the phrase is not defined. It evidently referred to land held by a woman in some special way, so as to be excluded from the ordinary rules in the succession of (tribe-)lands; if the *no* at IV. 44, 14 orba cruib *no* sliasta *no* dilsighti d'athair di-a ingin ar duthracht, is to be rendered *vel* [not *aut*, which unfortunately is not certain], the drift of the paragraph would seem to be that 'a married woman whose husband has predeceased her, cannot leave land to her sons save with the consent of the tribe, unless the land so left had been her own as an appanage by special gift from her father through affection.

Croch, hook; gallows; gen. *croiche*, V. 362, 1 gabail na *croichi*; dat., *croich*, IV. 310, 19 for *cruich*, 'on a hook'; V. 188, 21 isin *croich*, 'on the gallows.'

Crochad, the act of crucifying; I. 10, 5.

Crochaire, person hanged (?); V. 188, 21.

Croiccend, hide, skin; pl., *croicni*, V. 106, 12.

Croichet (?), some part of the flesh of a cooked animal: I. 48, 13; *croichet* fresabratt rig, [cf. H. 3, 18, p. 67, *crochit* i.e. crochuit i.e. croch gach n-ard ocus gach n-inn i.e. cuit aesa airighdae insin; a crocket (?)].

Croichti, hanged; V. 188, 21.

Cro-lige, dying, a'dying; maiming wound; II. 206, 2 'n-a *croligh* bais, tr. 'a permanent injury,' 'death-maim,' [FM. 1444]; explained III. 138, note, 'a wound the evil effects of which remain as long as the wounded person lives'; III. 358, 11, 12, *croligi bais*, contrasted with *c. cumaile*, cf. 432, 25; V. 144, 8 cetmuindter *croli*[*ge*], tr. '*bed-ridden* wife'; O'Dav., p. 67, *sub* 'cro,' quotes '*cetmuinter croligi*' i.e. iar n-a tiumargain a *ligbi uire* na mna aile, quasi *cro* = *uir*.

Crom, bent.

Cromaim, I bow, bend; I. 140, 7 *cromthar*.

Cromán, hook; I. 124, 15; 140, 6; II. 378, 27 (for cutting ivy).

Cron, possession; III. 50, 27 saine *cron* sain-seirce; see *sain-cron*.

Cronaigim, I find fault, rebuke; I protest against; V. 216, 8 *cronaiges*; V. 216, 13 *cronaigther*.

Cronán, purring sound, [Oss. III. 242].

Cronánach, 'purrer'; *pl.*, V. 108, 29 *cronanaig*.

Cronugad, act of gathering up (?) [= *cruinniugad*]; V. 488, 14 *c.* in lebind, as gl. on tocuirid.

Cros, cross; *gen.*, *croise*, V. 134, 17 ar beind *croisi*, *pl.*, *crossaib*; V. 94, 14.

Cros-figill, I. 6, 10, the act of watching ['vigil'] with arms outstretched in the shape of a cross.

Cros, prohibition; II. 90, 14 ni tabair *c.* for conair.

Crosán, poet of some order (?); III. 354, 6; but cf. the quotation in *O'C. Lect.*, p. 494, x, rendered '*criticism*' (?).

Crosta (?), prohibited, (see *Pass. Hom.*, p. 617); I. 206, 8 in crann *c.*, tr. 'the *crossed* tree.'

Crothad, act of shaking; I. 26, 26, prps. *co-crothad* in uisci sin, 'He formed the *con-cussion* of that water,' the running together of the watery vapour into rain; II. 176, 19 (the meal) to be shaken, *stirred up* into stirabout.

Crothaim, I shake; V. 260, 8 craob *no-crothad* ria.

Cru, see under *cro*.

Cru, hoof, horse-shoe; V. 156, 14 a *cruib* ech, [IV. 24, 10, 11 ?]; cf. FM. 1384, 1434; Oss. IV. 236.

Cruach, bloody; IV. 302, 2 tar fot *c.*

Cruach, corn-rick, stack; *gen.*, *cruaiche* I. 134, 13; acc.-dat., *cruaich*; I. 170, 27; III. 128, 16; pl., *cruacha*, III. 284, 5; IV. 118, 21.

Cruadaigim, I harden, kiln-dry.

Cruadugad, the act of hardening, kiln-drying (malt, corn, &c.); II. 200, 15 bracha cin *c.*; II. 242,7; V. 164, 1 *c.* arba; *gen.*, III. 264, 18 fer *cruadaigthi*, 'a kiln-drier.'

Cruaid, hard (turf); I. 132, 4; kiln-drier (wheat), II. 200, x.

Cruan, name of some reddish material, copper (?); IV. 310, y srian *cruain*; cf. O'Dav., p. 71, *cruan* i.e. gne do'n tsencerdacht anall; *cruan* i.e. in derg; ocus *cred-uma*, in buidhe; *maithne* i.e. buidhe ocus uaine ocus geal; cf. LnagC., 158, 13, note'; rendered 'bronze,' O'C., Lect., p. 596; 'red-bordered' (rim of brass), cruan-eagarthi, MR. 300, 7].

Cru-im (?), I shed blood; IV. 284, 10 dergg-fine, is-sede *cruess*.

Cruimther, priest; V. 388, 25; 412, 15.

Cruind, round; I. 26, 24 intsamail ubaill fir-*chruind*; IV. 112, y corab c. (cach cuaille).

Cruit, harp; V. 106, 27, 29 harp-playing, the one art of music that is entitled to the privileges of rank, 'saire.'

Cruittire, harper; *pl.* IV. 338, 13 *crutti*[*ri*].

Cruithnech, Piet; I. 20, z^2.

Cruithnecht, wheat, [fem., Acts XXVII. 38]; III. 328, 22; V. 222, 23 c. maol, 'bald [wild *l*] wheat'; *gen.*, II. 150, 4 min *cruithnechtai*, 'wheaten meal.'

Crunnacht, niggardliness; *gen.*, I. 180, 6 ar daigin secdachta no *crunnachta*.

Cruth, form, shape; manner; [IV. 310, 7 should of course be *inchruth*, q.v.]; I. 28, 23; IV. 212, z in *ch.* -so, 'thus'; cia *cruth*, 'in what manner, how,' IV. 68, 19, cf. O'Dav., p. 69, *cruth* i.e. *gne*; 100, 4; (gen.,) I. 26, 6 ord arric *crutha* na ndul, [prps. *crutha* (*igthe*)].

Cruthaigim, I form; I. 184, 19 na *ro·cruthaigther*; I. 30, 5 in uair *ro·cruthaigtha* [na secht n-airdrennaig].

Cruthugad, the act of forming, shaping; creation; I. 192, 8; prps. *gen.*, I. 26, 6 ord arric *crutha*[*igthe*] na ndul.

Cu, dog; hound; IV. 122, 10; V. 60, 9; 172, 18; 194, 27; I. 144, 12 *cu* araig, III. 412, 19; II. 118, 18 *cu* otraig; V. 388, 16, *cu* ar amaindsi na saer-baird; *gen.*, *con*, III. 378, 25; V. 190, 18 aithne *con*; 278, 5 oin *con* fri tofund; 492, 11 q.v.; *acc.-dat.*, *coin*, I. 176, 4; 234, 26; III. 270, 20; V. 174, 11; 516, 20; *pl.*, *coin*, I. 46, 24; 130, 21; V. 76, 19; *gen.*, *con*, I. 144, 9; V. 72, y gillib *con*; 138, 20; IV. 122, 4 caithe *con*;—[cf. *mil-chu*; *on-chu*; *ar-chu*].

Cu-glas, grey-hound, technical name for a person *d'outremer*, apparently, V. 234, 24; V. 516, 7; (gen.) V. 202, 5 mac *con-glais*, (gl. 204, 7 mac *in con* tar glas na fairgi); cf. O'Dav., 64, *sub* '*cos*,' quoting '*mac conglaisi*, &c.'

In cpds., *con* :—

con-buachaill, 'watch dog,' I. 126, 8; 144, 8; II. 118, 18; III. 412, 19.

con gal, 'dog-fight,' III. 192, 9 (cp. I. 52, 16).

con-lomnai, 'chained dog,' I. 232, 4, [see *loman*, 'rope.']

con luan, 'dog's orduro,' IV. 122, 5 -lon; *gen.*, *-loin*, IV. 126, 16, 18 *-luain*, 122, 13; cf. O'Dav., p. 69, where it is gl. *cuce na con*, quoting IV. 120, 15, referred to in note[3].

coin slechtaib, III. 410, 23, tr. '*sorts* of dogs'; surely it means 'the *sections* about dogs,' cf. the parallel expression, diles i *muir-brethaib*, on 422, 1.

con umbur, 'dog's trough,' II. 118, 16.

Cua, 1, food; II. 358, 3, 26 tinol *cua*, (gl. t. *na feola*]; flesh, I. 126, 21 (see note); V. 284, y forcruid *cuad*, 'excess of flesh-meat.'

2, cup; *cuad*, IV. 118, x; IV. 306, 9; V. 406, 16; I. 134, 5; in cua cluic; pl., *coidiu* (?) IV. 310, 9.

3, winter; I. 128, 7 i n-aimsir *cua*, (p. 129, note[3]); see next.

4, war; I. 158, x i n-aimsir *cua*, cf. IV. 144, 25, cf. O'Dav., p. 72, *cuadh* i.e. *coga*; "ni tard biadh a cuad do."

5, (?) what is *mad raithiu chua*, IV. 314, 12 (?).

Cuach, cup; goblet [Oss. III. 204, pl. *cuacha*]; I. 2, 16; 234, 28 *c.* ocus cailech (aidme altoire); *gen.*, *cuaich* V. 412, 1, (13 *cuich*), 11 *cuuch*, *dat.*

Cuachda, cupped, hollow; III. 412, 20 (of stakes).

Cuaille, stake, pole; I. 164, 6 i n-inad da *cuailli* dec; 164, 8 in cin doni do sleg aith, do *cuailli* bir-aith; I. 178, 2 in dubaige, no in cert for *c.*, 'rag on pole,' cf. V. 138, 22 in tslat for *c.*, also beim for sciath, as modes of *fubtad*, 13, as at I. 174, y; III. 176, x amuil in *cuaili* n-imrindi; 290, 10 bla *cuaille*, airbi; 412, 20 ni *c.* crin cuachda; IV. 72, y *c.* cet-cintach; V. 434, 32; 462, y; 474, 28.

Cuaine (?), I. 104, 36 crette *cuaine*, tr. 'cart boy.'

Cuairt, circuit, periodic time, period; circle, sphere; going around, visitation, search; a turn (at a mill, &c.); I. 50, 10 re *ch.* duinebad, 'the *period* of a plague'; V. 450, 8 *cuaird* erlama; III. 78, 20 ni cuirithur *cuaird* for gablu, 'the succession' (to property), (gl. ety. *cae uird*, 23); IV. 196, 6 gin a *c.* do cur, 'without instituting a *search* for it'; 214, 22 *c.* muilind, 'his *turn* at the mill,' defd., 216, 4 seqq.; IV. 302, 13 *c.* ulcaidh, 'encircling of beard,' period of manhood, cf. V. 86, 6; V. 320, 15 i *cuaird* lis sluaig; 324, 19 *c.* comai[th]chesa; 328, 10 *cuaird* ingelta; *gen.*, I. 158, 18 (senad) oc cuingid *cuarda*, 'asking a *visitation*'; pl., III. 26, 6 *cuardaib*, 'acc. to their respective *dignities*, (*cae uird*, 11); cf. *im-a-cuairt*, 'all around,' I. 26, 23; 28, 25; 30, 3 *ma-cuaird* I. 268, 20.

Cuairt-bill, 'whirlpool'; V. 298, 17 caire *c.-b.*, cf. III. 422, 11 a coirib *cuaird-[b]ill*, *cuaird-fell* of Cormac, p. 10, *sub* '*cicul*.'

Cual, fagot, bundle [of firewood]; III. 174, 12 in *chual*, [cf. MR. 276, 5]; [gen. *cuaile* MR. 276, 2]; *dat.*, III. 176, 5 do'n *chuail*, [cf. H. 3, 18, 68 i.e. o na *cuaillib* bit innti].

Cuala, he heard; I. 4, 23, do cualaidh.

Cualne (?), IV. 340, 14 cor *cualne*, tr. 'setting-up *of stakes*,' [?].

Cuan, company; *pl.*, V. 138, 19 *cuana*; gen., V. 138, 12 cumar *c.*, 'resort of companies'; [LnagC. 66; FM. 910 pl., *cuain*, 'hosts'].

Cuarán, shoe; pl., III. 18, z *cuaraind* [-áin?]: LB. 213 *β* 25 *cuaráin*.

Cuardugad, the act of searching; I. 68, 8.

-Cuas, *atcuas*, it was told, I. 14, 16.

Cubad (?), III. 262, 11, 17 bla rob, *cubad*, gl. *cu-biad*, apparently rendered 'way-food,' i.e., food snatched by animals on either side of the road as they pass: but it is merely an aliter to the *caebad* of 21.

Cubaid, meet, proper; II. 402, 29; IV. 198, 4; V. 334, 2; pl. *cuibdi*, q.v.

Cubra, see *cumra*.

Cubus, conscience; I. 144, 21 (208, 5) ni ima thormaig *c.* ocus aicned, cf. II. 18, 19; I. 176, 16 athcantain aire i.e. tria *c.* [?]; I. 208, 5 iar *c.*; II. 50, 16; II. 54, 6 na tarla for *c.* fis indligid na m., 'was not aware of'; II. 274, 25 dorat a *c.*, 'swore an oath'; IV. 32, 20 diam slan a *c.*, 34, 13 gl. can fis *cubus braith* aici; *gen.*, *cubais* I. 208, 16 do reir a *cubais*; V. 158, 26 co slaintiugad a *cubais*, (gl. on *co slan cuibse*, 156, 17);—often in *cubus braith*, consciousness of treachery, complicity; I. 272, 34; 274, 4 tr. 'participation in crime'; III. 104, 25 'complicity in crime'; V. 138, 1 'conscience of wrong'; 490, 7 geall *cubais*.

Cucael, distaff; IV. 360, 21, see *cuicel*.

Cuchaire (?), hunter; III. 456, 17; but on III. 272, 6 *c.* techta, tr. 'lawful *pitfall*,' as gl. on *cuithech*, cf. 450, 5, 19, 20; 452, 9, 12, &c., tr. 'hunter'; and 456, 23 meracht a *c.*, tr. 'the excitement of *being hunted*.'

Cucht, form; appearance; colour; complexion; IV. 350, 5 cuinnse *c.*, tr. '*beauty* of his face'; O'Dav., p. 62, *cucht* i.e. *cuinnsi*, quoting "cid cneadhach a *cuinnsi cucht*," cf. Oss. IV. 302, 15 (and note[4], p. 304); Nenn., 130, 5 *cucht-li*, tr. 'fair skins.'

Cuchtair, kitchen; III. 192, 3, [LnagC. 36, y]; V. 166, 3 *cuchtcair*.

Cudmaide (?), IV. 142, 21 sen roil *c.* do leicead, tr. 'an ancient oak which was allowed to *fall*' (?); see *cutaim*.

Cuibdes, **Cuibdius**, harmony; consonance; equality of participation; I. 88, 15 tecait i *cuibdius*, 'equal shares'; 246, 13, 17 *cuibdius*, 'participation'; *cen cubdus* I. 176, 15, 'unjustifiably'; and *tria cubus*, 'with justice,' 176, 16 (conscience?); II. 184, 2, *cuibdius*, 'comparison of equality'; III. 114, 24; 116, 8; i *cuibdius*, 'conjointly'; cf. V. 122, 24, 26; [III. 408, 14, 20, 24 *cuibes*, prob. *coibeis*, q.v.]; III. 244, 23 aithfegtar *cuibdes* eturru, 'participation'; V. 434, z cen *c.*, co *c.*; V. 232, 9 ro·cet cen *cuibdius*, 'recited without harmony' (?).

Cuibdi (?), consenting, in harmony with; I. 244, 1, 3, '*participes* criminis, *pl.* of *cubaid*; MR. 110, y.

Cuibnigim, I impound, [cf. *cumann*, 'a pound']; IV. 106, 8[2] *cuibnighter*; cf. IV. 104, z do gaib na heochu ocus *chuimnitius*, [sic, prps. *do chuibnigitis*]; cf. I. 268, 19 m-a *cuimdeada*, which is apparently gl. *gobneda*, 304, 2.

Cuibrech, the act of fettering; a fetter; spancel; I. 106, 23 beith i *cuibrech*, 'in confinement'; 106, 19 bit i *cuimrius*; I. 300,

10 *c.*, gl. *cuimrech*; III. 498, 5, 6, 9, 23, y; IV. 96, 26 eich i *cuibrech* teachta, (gl. by *cuimrech*, 104, x); V. 476, 23, 24; gen., V. 152, 15 fer in *cuibrig*]; [properly *cùim-rech*, see *con-règ-im*].

Cuibrigim, I fetter, bind; III. 498, 14 mana-r *cuibrig* he; V. 252, 21 co *ro·cuimre* aoi chaich, 'till it binds.'

Cuibse, see *coibse*.

Cuibsech, conscientious; I. 208, 17 do reir na fír-breth *c.*, (gl. on *iar cubus*, 5).

Cuibsiugad, the act of harmonizing; I. 38, 16 *c.* fri breithir nDe.

Cuich, whose, 'cujus'; II. 46, 13 ni finntar *cuich* a sealbh; III. 310, 12, 13; 314, 1; *cuich* in lenum, 'whose is the child?'; IV. 192, 19 nocon [f]eas *coich dib* he, 'to which of them it belongs.'

Cúic, five; I. 28, 15; 50, 32 the five contracts; I. 238, 7, 9; IV. 88, 23 *cuic* misa; V. 8, 22 *coig*;—very often *cuic seoit*, fine of five 'seds'=two cows; (as a unit, of which fractional parts are often quoted, cf. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of 'five seds,' II. 50, 21), I. 90, 29; 102, 6; I. 88, 3; II. 2, 12; 4, 14; 48, 11; frequently referred to in the pages follg. to 80, 16; 152, 16; I. 72, 20; IV. 146, 22; 152, 9; 156, 20; V. 476, x; 520, 4;—V. 514, 33 *cuig* raith cedach; the five houses, *treaba*, IV. 38, 19, (see gl. 42, 30), V. 514, 23.

Cuice, towards him, it; prep.-pron., from *co*; II. 196, 9; 324, 3; *cuige* IV. 256, 5; *cuigi* I. 8, 7.

Cuiced, fifth part (of Ireland); province; I. 6, 24; gen., *cuicid* I. 6, 23; IV. 226, 19.

Cuiced, fifth; I. 48, z; [period of five days, V. 408, 3]; II. 32, 4; 54, 5; 106, 3; 396, 29; V. 322, 1; II. 6, 8 ceithre *c.* = $\frac{4}{5}$.

Cuicel, distaff; I. 152, 16; 150, 7 *cuicil*; IV. 10, 25 *cuiceal*; 360, 21 *cucael*; *pl.*, III. 290, 2 *cuicela*.

Cuicer, group of five persons; I. 68, 6; 214, 7; 238, 18; II. 386, 26; (-fher); III. 156, 28; IV. 40, 8; *cuiger* V. 110, 28, z; often used of the five persons constituting the *geil-fine*, III. 488, 15 (q.v.); IV. 248, 3; 254, 12; 264, 11; 284, 1.

Cuichi, 'traps,' see *cuithech*.

Cuicthe, space of five days, for stay on distress; I. 78, 14; 182, 3; 208, 2; 236, 12, 24; 238, 6, 7, 8; 262, 5, 11, 22; (written *cuicthi*) 150, 7; 182, 28; 184, 5; 210, 22; 250, 15, 25, y, z, [q.v.]; 262, 11; (264, 5, 8, 9); II. 106, 2, 4; III. 70, 9; (94, 5, cf. I. 238, 9); IV. 2, 24, y; IV. 70, 19; 86, z; 94, 7 [V. 408, 3 oen *cuiced*].

Cuil, see *cul*.

Cuil, see *col*.

Cuilce, quilts; IV. 380, z.

Cuile (?), IV. 352, 13 co freisce *c.* caith, tr. 'the supply of whose *stores* is chaff,' prob. under follg. :—

Cuile, kitchen; II. 386, z; III. 296, 1 *cuili*; V. 64, 16 isin *cuili*; 78, 3, 4 a *cuil*[*e*]; V. 326, 14.

Cuilen, whelp, pup; III. 244, 3; 378, 25; V. 472, z *cuilen* cen gnim, as gl. on *cana*, 30, quoted in O'Dav., p. 70, *cana*.

Cuilenn, holly; IV. 146, 21 *cuileand*; gen. *cuilinn*, I. 140, 9.

Cuilli, see *coillim*.

Cuilter, see *coltor*.

Cuim, form; I. 72, 19 cia *cuim* acci?; used at Ps. CIII. 14, 'our frame,' in place of *foirm* of Ed. 1681.

Cuimc-, see *conicim*.

Cuimdeada (?), I. 268, 19, act of impounding, prps. cuimn-, from *cumann*, 'a pound,' as the gl. at 304, 2 is apparently *gobneda*, see under *cuibnigim*.

Cuimgech, competent; able; I. 84, 13, *cuimcech*, (gl. on *tualaing*), so 206, x (*coimgech*); I. 296, 16; III. 56, 26; V. 226, y; 246, 12; 258, 19; 514, 28.

Cuimgither, see *combach*, *conboing*.

Cuimlechtaib, see *comslecht*.

Cuimleng, conflict; III. 236, 23, (text has *coinling*, but read *comling*, (gl. by *com-imfulang*, z).

Cuimne, recollection, memory; I. 24, 6 (*coimne*); 36, 16; IV. 140, y adainter fri *c.* seanchad, cf. V. 368, 3 and 450, 4, 9.

Cuimnigim, I remember; IV. 76, 5 co *ro·cumnigi* leis, 'that he may remember.'

Cuimrech, see *cuibrech*.

Cuin, *interrog.*, when; III. 138, 1; 156, 18; IV. 316, 3; 318, 7; V. 6, 2; V. 246, 15, 'how long'; *cip cuin bes*, 'at whatever time it be,' II. 206, 8 [*cip cuin*, corrig.], 14; 210, 14; 212, 1; V. 370, 18.

Cuinc-, see under *condaigim*.

Cuind, see *cond*.

Cuindelg, treaty, covenant; III. 142, 22 in *coindelg*; *gen. pl.*, IV. 50, 12 crich *condealg*, 'territory of covenants'; II. 102, 3 delm *cuinnealg* tuatha, [but 122, 5 deilm *conualai* (!) tuaith, &c.]; see *di-coindeilg*; O'Dav., p. 62, *coindealg*, i.e. tacra, &c., p. 67, *cuindelg* i.e. *cuma*, no *aonta* brathar, and p. 69, *condealg* i.e. *comsgaoile*, gl. by *co-mortas*, *cominnus*, *com-aonta*.

Cuindrech, the act of correcting, directing; [ety. gl. V. 442, 9 *cain-dirgud*]; I. 52, 14 cach cind a *cuinnrech*, cf. the same at III. 34, 20, *c.* for a memru, gl. 86, 21; IV. 332, 17 dal do *cundrech*; V. 440, 23 dlegaid cind *cuindreach*; gen., II. 392, 2 cend comairle *cuindrig* muintire; IV. 328, 20 (cumachta) *cunnrigh* for a thuatai.

Cuindrigim, I correct, direct; define (boundary); I. 184, 19 adbur na ro *cuindrigther*, tr. 'is not adjusted,' (gl. caindirech, 192, 8); I. 106, 3 fri a cend *cuindrighter*, (but gl. *cain-dirgither*, 30 or *comairgither*, 31); IV. 142, 8 bla, fris-i *cuindriger* crich, 13 *cuinnridter*, 21 *condirigter*, (z adsuighidter).

Cuing, yoke; V. 484, 14.

Cuinged, Cuinced, the act of asking, enquiring; seeking; suing; wooing I. 20, 11 do *chuincidh* F. cuice; 36, 7 *cuingid*, 12 dliged in *cuinchi* [gen.]; I. 70, 7 do *chuindchid* neirt; 78, 2 re n-apaid *cuingi* [gen.] fecheman; I. 266, 22 *coingi* comna; I. 268, 2 *cuing[ed]* mna; II. 86, 3 *cuinge* a cutruma; 196, 4 biad do *cuingidh*; IV. 12, 11 oc *cuinnge* fecheman; V. 188, 2 do *cuinge* in cath, [or *pass. perf.*]; 252, 8 *cuinge* esbuide; 296, 19 *cuinge* clainde; 294, y bis ac a *cuingi*, 'wooing'; 428, 27.

Cuingither, Cuindegar, see *condaigim*.

Cuingelniu, 'securities'; I. 258, 14 co *cuingelniu* coir, but it is evidently the following word, (cf. gl. 288, 11 gusna *cuma* trebuirib, on 'comgillib' [sic], and the gl. on this passage, 270, 33 cusna *cuma* trebuire).

Cuingille, pledge, security; I. 264, 2 co *coingillib* techta; 266, 7 do coir a *coingilla*; II. 54, 3 *cuingille* techta; but cf. O'Dav., p. 71, *coingeltaid*, gl. *coibdeilig[thid]*.

Cuinnium (?), II. 26, 11, tr. 'the entertained party,' in gl. on *cunnuimne*, 9, cf. O'Dav., Supp., *cunnamna, cunnamain* [q.v.], tr. 'respite, delay,' cf. III. 156, 1 a *cunnamain* 'g-a tig, tr. 'to be *kept* at his house.'

Cuinnse, countenance; IV. 350, 5; see O'Dav., p. 62, under *cucht*, q.v.; cf. the line in O'R. sub 'crom,' cuinse aghaidh nach aimhreidh; so prps. IV. 346, 11 cend cacha *cuindsen*.

Cuir, see *cor*.

Cuirichther, (?) III. 38, 15, cach cet-uan *do-c.* isin bliadain, tr. 'every first lamb which *is brought forth* in the year.'

Cuirim, I put, place; *cuir ar*, to enjoin on; *c. i*, to drive into, *c. as*, out of; cuir *o*, to give away, repay, restore;—I. 22, 22 nacha *cuiridh*-si i far leth feisin, 'do not claim it for yourselves'; V. 488, y dá *cuire* fo cosaib; I. 282, 9 *cuires* uaid, 'what he gives away'; II. 174, 15 *cuires* uadh, 'what (money) he returns'; IV. 226, 11; V. 468, 12; 360, 11; V. 138, x *do·chuir* uada; 266, 5 *ro·cuir* ass hi; I. 74, 20 *ro·s·cuiristair isin* n- innbir, 22 *ro·cuirestar as* iat; V. 232, 18 *ro·cuirestar* ar filid, he put it to the charge of another poet; 328, 23 *ro·c.* amach he; V. 492, 25 *ro·cuiristar*, 'he drove' (a spear); I. 20, y *ro·cuiretur*, they put (them on shore); V. 498, 23 *ro·cuirsit* dib a cet cur ceilsine; I. 128, 20 siche raet *do·cuiredar* hi tracht maru;—*pass.*, I. 236, 9, 13 cia ni im a *cuirither* ar treisi na lesa so; II. 114, 7 ar a *cuirithur* saire; 290, 20 it dilsi seoit caich indecoruib (?) *cuirithur* do cinn cach meamuir, where the gl. 292, 4 gives *ro·adacuirister*, tr. 'those who have undertake' (!); II. 292, 1 *cuirither* resin lucht, 'contract which is made with them'; 294, y *curthur* na seoit uada amach; III. 78, 20 ni *cuirithur* cuaird for gablu, (noco *cuirter*, 23); IV. 46, 2 neach fris' *cuirethar* cor, '*with* whom contract is made'; IV. 166, 14 *cuirthir* in smacht so; V. 220, 12 bruig i *cuirter* ith; I. 252, 19 cia fad *ro·cuired* orra anad,

Cuirind, sending (?); I. 102, y co c. for fiadnaise, where the gl. 104, 32 gives *co tocuirther* fiadhnaise, tr. 'until witnesses are sent for.'

Cuirm, ale, beer; II. 30, 15; 344, 13; III. 532, 4; IV. 324, 1; V. 168, 2 *gen.*, *corma* II. 202, 11; 228, 11; IV. 310, 17 ian *corma*; *dat.*, *cormaim*, V. 358, note.

Cuirm-tech, ale-house; I. 230, 25; 232, 5; 234, x [banquet]; III. 20, 11; 198, 21; 532, 20; IV. 338, 16; 340, 7.

Cuirrn, see *corn*.

Cuirre, see *corr*.

Cuis, cause; V. 188, 20.

Cuisg (?), IV. 166, 2 riagail na dige *cuisg*, as gl. on cuis *cuisc*, cf. I. 300, 25; IV. 164, 4; 174, 12; 182, 11; but cf. also II. 420, 10 domna *coisc*, tr. 'the makings of a hive'; see under *cos* and *cosc*.

-Cuisin, in *docuisin*, q.v.

Cuislennach, flute-player; IV. 338, 13 *-aig*, *pl.*

Cuit, share, portion; drift, force (of a word); I. 18, 19; I. 40, 4 *c.* ind 'ar'; II. 82, 15; V. 6, 10; 10, y; 78, z; 288, x; 502, 17: *gen.*, *cota* I. 132, 5; 228, 27; II. 392, 28 nomad cach *cota* dib; III. 270, 16; V. 206, 6 tir *cotta* (?); and *cotach* I. 154, 13; II. 80, 26 *cotuc* (?); 228, 19 leth *cotach* fine; III. 44, 11; 308, 18; V. 142, 25; 332, 25; 276, y *codach*; pl. *cota*, II. 392, 27 na ceitheora *cota* beires in ben a holaind in fir; I. 124, 17 im ithlaind i *cuitib*, 'for a haggard in *shares*'; [sometimes used for the commoner *cuite*, see below].

Cuitbide, mockery; II. 406, 24, (gl. on *genaig*, 19 analyzed *tre gean* n-*og* (!), 24); II. 406, 28 fo *cuitbidh*, (gl. on *ar gnae*, 21).

Cuitchernsa, of co-lordship, [apparently *co-tigernas*, gen. *-sa*, see *comtigernas*]; only in II. 356, 16 in be *cuitgerrnasa*, y *cuitcernsa*, 'wife of equal rank'; II. 378, 16 in be *cuitchernsa*; II. 382, 10, 13 (*cuitgernsa*); 384, 18 in be *c.*; V. 284, 4 *fer* cuitcernsa, [gl. *comtigernus*]; 286, 20 in *be coitcernusa*, tr. 'the *rival* wife.'

Cuithe, pit; I. 272, 35; II. 58, 6; IV. 246, 19, (gl. on *gola*, 14), cf. V. 362, 1 and note[a]; *gen.* V. 330, 13 ar bru mona, no *cuithi*; *pl.*, IV. 222, 4 fodbach na mona i.e. na *cuitedha*.

Cuithech, pitfall; trap; ['machine' LB. 238 a x]; I. 272, z cach ois ro gab *c.*; III. 272, 4 bla *c.* sliab; *gen.* III. 272, 8, cascaire na *cuithighi*; III. 260, z dochum na *cuithigthi*; III. 456, 17 da *chuichi* (!), 'two traps'; *acc.* III. 272, 5 doni in *cuithig*; O'Dav., p. 67, glosses by i.e. *in fiada*, and quotes 'fer clandas *cuithig* a tir a ceili cen athcomarc.'

, sharer; III. 460, 23.

ently used (=cuit) *share* in certain technical phr.; *cuitid*, and *cuita*, *cuite*); cf. the expression, V. 514,

32 mani *cuitid* cuig treba aigi (?); esp. in *cuiti frithe*, 'waif-share,' and *cuiti tobaig*, 'levying share,' see *frithe*, &c. :—

Cuitig *astaithi*, V. 338, 7 'detention share.'

Cuitig *frithe*, III. 104, 24; V. 324, 1; 332, 6; 338, 7.

Cuitig *geill*, V. 346, 20 'pledge share.'

Cuitig *tire*, V. 332, 6 'land share.'

Cuitig *tobaig*, II. 62, y; 80, 21; 360, 10; III. 218, 22; V. 322, 22; 442, 16.

Cuitig *treb-dire*, V. 162, 25; 168, 22.

Cuitrig (?), technical term for a chief who 'has taken third security,' as expressed in the gl., II. 278, 4, in ti chuirius in treas cor ceilsine for in cele, 'the person who puts the third contract of tenancy upon the tenant,' 'the *flaith cuitrigh*';—the chief who has taken first securities, is (the *cet-giallna*) *techta*, 'lawful'; but the second contract, *alu cur* (274, y), and the *third* contract (276, 1), were evidently not so highly thought of, cf. the fines for the failure in supplying the food for these various chiefs, 276, 18, 19, 21, viz. 10, 5, and 2½ cows respectively; and cf. the reason alleged, 278, 13, 'it is unlawful for them to give stock to another chief's tenant'; see under *cet-giallna*. The gl. in O'Dav., p. 64, *cuitriud* i.e. *cutruma*, and p. 69, *cuitir* i.e. *cutruma* or *coibeis*, does not throw light on the meaning of the word, but the use in the text is definite, cf. III. 334, 18; V. 460, 15.

Cúl, back, back-parts; gen., *cuil* I. 132, 21 comlethat a *cuil*; I. 134, 30 re denam *cul* [gen. pl.] criathar, but cf. 170, 19; cf. V. 338, 10 *a cul* ri tech, [opp. *a aiged* ri tech]; ='protection,' cf. I. 170, 19 in *cul* criathar, tr. 'what protects the combs'; I. 106, 9 *cul cometa* [cf. 36, y] na mbo, the cows' keeper, as gl. on bua-*chail* (!); *ar cul*, V. 196, 16 cometa ar cul [?]; V. 200, 4 ar cul, 'in aid of'; V. 500, 17; *ar culu* III. 376, 10 athchur ar culu; *do cul* backwards, to the rear; III. 180, 10; V. 158, 9 sceinm do cul, 'leap backwards'; *for culu*, I. 86, 6 tucad for culu, 'money was given back, returned'; III. 156, 24 aisic amuich for cula, cf. V. 130, 23 aisic amach aris for culu; IV. 240, x ni for cula do saig, does not sue backwards, cf. IV. 38, 14; 42, 12; V. 422, 21; *i cul* I. 36, y i *cul*, i *comet*; *iar cul* V. 340, 18 raith iar cul, gl. by *cul-raith*, in trebuiri teit iar cul na cet-ratha; V. 376, 2; ='under protection,' I. 150, 19; I. 156, 10 iar cul dlighidh, &c.='for, on behalf of,' V. 348, 2, 13 dochuaid a trebuiri iar cul a maic, cf. O'Dav., p. 67, *sub* 'cul,' where this passage is quoted and gl. *tar eis*, 'after'; *iar culaib*, 'in reverse line,' II. 162, 1; *iar n-a cul*, 'afterwards,' V. 174, 18, 26;—pl., *cula* V. 326, 15, z; 328, 5 of the back-parts of a horse.

Cul-aird, 'back quarter,' III. 126, 5 note; V. 322, 18.

Cul-fiaclaib, 'back teeth,' V. 354, 12.

Cul-fine, III. 488, 3, 14, see note[1].

Cul-raith, V. 226, 33; 342, 10 'back security.

Cúl-turtaid, 'back-striking,' III. 224, 1.

Cula (?), (manner); I. 176, 23 in cath *for cula coir* (?), tr. 'battle fought in a proper manner.'

Culad, the back of the head; I. 72, 18 ro-siabra a beoil do dib *culadaib*, 'his lips were distorted to the *two* sides of the back of his head'; V. 363, note[d].

Culgaib (?), (cow); IV. 90, 19, 28 [? *lulgach*].

Cull, testicle; II. 244, x; II. 238, 10 slan o *cull*, gl. 22 o buain as, 'safe after gelding,' but see follg. :—

Cullach, animal having testicles, genly. boar; (entire horse); V. 404, y, but O'Dav., p. 68, has *cullach* i.e. *ech bretnach*; I. 190, 18 *cullaig* (pl.); V. 154, y; V. 156, 1 *cullachaib.*

Cuma, the act of maiming; I. 234, 26 as gl. on *athcuma*, cuma co haith; II. 154, 7 *cumu*, cutting-out (of dress); IV. 306 5; 308, 3; i n-a *cumbu* coir, tr. 'properly *cured*'; see under *combach, cumach, cuma, athchuma.*

Cuma, equal, like; the same; the phr. is *cuma* lium, 'it is the same to me whether I x or y,' cf. O'Dav., p. 63, i.e. *inann* or *maith*; I. 118, 22, y nech di-a mbi *c.* eibirt ocus aicdi, cf. III. 4, 15; V. 358, 16; I. 158, 9 [is] *cuma* bis o fine ocus anfine; I. 188, 18 [is] *c.* bis meithir cach datha ann; II. 54, 2 fechium budh *c.*; III. 76, 4 ceall bes *c.* a cill fein; IV. 68, 4 is *c.* no·do·gaib, gl. (*commeit* or) *cutruma*, cf. IV. 78, 2 ni *c.* conimtiagat; 88, 18 ni *c.* smacht X ocus Y, (gl. *cutruma*); V. 152, y is *c.* in dobere i X ocus Y; 178, 4 fer, lais-i mbi *c.* fír ocus go do luga, gl. by *cutruma*, 23,='same amount';—often used=way, manner, *fo'n cuma* cetna, 'in the same way,' V. 334, 4; fo'n *cumu* coir, II. 160, 8; i *cumu* cert, II. 272, 14; cf. *faenan cuma*, 'in one and the same way,' I. 126, 25; V. 42, 6; 52, 23; where *cuma* is often gl. *cutruma.*

Cuma-gnais, IV. 68, 1.

Cuma-nascairecht, IV. 10, 25; IV. 34, 7, (gl. *com-naidm*, 11).

Cuma-trebaire, I. 270, 33; 288, 11; 294, 1, as gl. on *coin-gille.*

Cuma, gratuity, reward; I. 4, x go tucta *cumha* eli do, tr. 'other rewards'; II. 36, 26 *chumaidh* do'n duilchinne, though the tr. says '*an equal share* of the wages'; V. 442, 11 *cumaid* (a compact?); cf. II. 358, 17; 360, 25; IV. 210, 14 in *cumaid uais*, as gl. on *cumtus*, q.v.

Cumac (?), power; in phr. *fo cumac*, III. 8, z, gl. 10, 5 fo *cumang.*

Cumacht, power; I. 8, 19 foracbu *cumuchta* (!); IV. 36, 21 *cumach.*

Cumachtach, mighty; I. 22, 23 na fil *c.* lib, 'ye are not able.'

Cumaic, see *conicim.*

Cumaidh (?), tr. 'grazier'; IV. 102, 4.

Cumaid, see *cuma.*

Cumaide, common; I. 36, 24 cuimne *c.*; IV. 68, 7 gnas *c.*; V. 268, 23 aithechus *c.*; 392, 13 ol *c.*

Cumaim, I form, fix ; I. 26, 23 *ro·chum* in firmaimint ; I. 142, 21 *cumthar* ar in c., tr. '*is transferred* to the (neighbour)' ; 284, 41 co *cumtar*, 'that it may be determined,' decided ; II. 92, 16, *cumtar* e a n-*ing*, 'he is put into difficulty,' as gl. on *ecumung* ; and this is obviously the same gl. as at II. 338, z *imm-a cumtar*, [q.v. text and tr. !], gl. on *dichumung* ; and also in IV. 36, 20 in ní im a *cumtar* he i *n*-ing, [where text has *inigill* [!], 'he is kept to his promise,' but the gl. is given on adgella a *cumung*, IV. 210, 13 na maine *cumthar* itir in mac ocus in athair, (as gl. on *com-muin*, 3), cf. V. 420, note ; I. 104, 19 amail ro *cumad* do reir dlighidh ; 238, 17 *ro·cumad* for cuicti ; II. 160, 11 is inann lium *ro·cuma*[*d*], or, ro·*cutrumaighi* [-ged], cf. V. 42, 7.

Cumain, in phr. is *cumain* leis, 'he remembers,' V. 193, 16 ; 306, z ; see *cuimne*.

Cumain, see *commáin*.

Cumaing, see *conicim* and *cumuing*.

Cumal, bondmaid ; 'cumal,' as unit. The ety. gl. on this word in Cor., p. 14, shows sufficiently the old traditions : *cumal* = *cum mola* (Lat.), i.e. "a woman who is turning a handmill to grind corn, for this was the task of slave-women [*daer* opp. *saer*] before mills were made." In the former of the two (124, 19 ; 162, 25) cases in which the word is found in the text of Vol. I., it seems to be connected by the gl., 140, 22, with a word *comla*, '*cup comla*' being mentioned as one of the eight members that serve the mill, (140, 13). But the rest of the gl. is hopelessly unintelligible, and the relations of *comla*, *cumal*, *comlaid* ('gate'), and apparently even the ety. gl. *cain-adlaic*, [24, where *cain* = *cum*, and *adlaic* is equated somehow with *alae* (!)], are not in any wise cleared up. The *text* seems to declare that the bondmaid had to 'mind' the *cup comla*, though there is no explanation of the absurdity of *dligid cumalae*, for *cumalae* cannot be a *nom. sg.* and the gl. with its ety., 'cain-*adlaic*, proves that the text had 'cum-*alae*.' The second instance of its use mentions *foxal do moga, do chumaile*, 'the carrying-off of thy bondman, [or] thy bondmaid,' so that there can be no doubt of the meaning of the word in the early use.

In Vol. II., the text has it five times, [in the *Cain-Aigillne*, "Daer-stock tenure tract"], always in connexion with determination of value, 224, 8, 9, "three 'seds' to an *og-aire* chief, thrice seven-cumals to a *ruirech* and four times seven-cumals to a *ri ruirech*." Here 'seven-cumals' forms a unit of measure, but the text is obviously a mere fragment, as the rest of the chiefs, &c., are not mentioned. The other instances have one cumal as a unit, and speak of *a cumal* (of twenty seds), half a cumal (ten seds), and the fourth of a cumal (five seds) 276, 17, 18, 20. The gl. and comm. here make clear the current opinion as to the value of the *sed*

and the *cumal*: the sed is a *samaisc*-heifer, 278, 8; and the *cumal* is twenty *seds*, i.e. twenty *samaiscs* or ten full cows, so that the sums referred to are:—

1 cumal =	20 seds =	10 cows	= 10 ounces, (II. 276, 22, cf. V. 392, 2; 448, 21);
½ cumal =	10 seds =	5 cows	[= 5 oz.],
¼ cumal =	5 seds =	2½ cows	[= 2½ oz.].

The comm. (278, 15) goes on to speculate about the reason why there is not paid ⅓ of a cumal, or ⅓ of a cumal, according to the fractions given of *log-enech*, 'honour-price,' (226, 15). But so far as the use of the word *cumal* is concerned, it is plain that *this* 'cumal'-value was *ten full cows*. That *seven-cumals* was historically a unit is certain; cf. e. gr. FM., ann. 889, where a fine of [30 × 7] thirty times seven *cumals*, &c., was paid; on this text O'Donovan writes a note to the effect that the *cumal* "originally denoted a bondmaid," "estimated as of the value of three cows; but it afterwards was used to denote three cows or anything estimated as of that value." The substance of this statement is given in the note to III. 98, 13, where is mentioned the unit of *seven-cumals*, but only in the comm.

In the text of Vol. III. the word occurs seven times: 58, 7, [in its normal meaning in connexion with the male slave (*mug*), both being gl. as *daer*, bond slaves, cf. also 274, 18]; 48, 25, a passage which the gl. explains to mean the case of land (*tír*) to the value of thrice *seven-cumals* belonging to a *bo-aire* chief: here he leaves to his 'fine'-tribe ⅔, i.e. land of *seven-cumals* for his own necessary liabilities, and land of twice *seven-cumals* left to the 'fine.' But it occurs also in an important text, III. 42, 24, where there is a good deal of detailed comm. The *og-aire* chief, as in the case of II. 224, 8, is brought into relation with *three* seds; here the missing links are given as follows, with the additional explanation of the comm.:—

og-aire,	3 seds	= 3 samaiscs, (gl. 42, 31),
bo-aire,	5 seds	
aire-desa,	10 seds	= 8 samaiscs + 2 cows,
aire-ard,	15 seds	= 12 samaiscs + 3 cows,
aire-tuise,	20 seds	= 16 samaiscs + 4 cows,
aire-forgill,	30 seds	= 24 samaiscs + 6 cows,
king,	*seven cumals.*	

Here the *bo-aire* and the *king* are omitted; but the *cow* and the *samaisc* appear to be on the same level as regards the *sed*, for 30 seds = 24 heifers plus 6 cows, so that the 'sed' is here regarded merely as *an animal*. Further, the king's *seven-cumals* is plainly much more than the *aire forgill's* 30 seds, so that the equation 1 *cumal* = 3 *cows* will certainly not hold here.

At 150, 13 the *cumal* is given as the unit, of which there is also mentioned a half-cumal, but nothing definite is added. And the only remaining place in text of III. is a vague reference, 76, 17, which the comm. expands into the following: 'the leniency of it (*the law*) is *seven cumals*, but the severity is *five cumals* and four times *seven-cumals* $5 + (4 \times 7) = 33$ cumals.' But even here, no hint is given of the value of the cumal in *cows*, &c.

Later on in this Book of Aicill (472, 4), we find mention of 'the smallest sick-maintenance found in a book,' viz., the *cumal*, which is sub-divided as follows:—$\frac{1}{4}$ to the physician, the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ in the proportions of 12, 6, and 3, [*i.e.*, $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{21}{28} = \frac{12+6+3}{28}$,] to the substitute (12), for food (6), and to the nurse-tender (3), respectively.

This cumal fine being that for the death-maim of a bond-slave, may possibly lie at the basis of the unit; anyhow we get this scheme for death-maim:—

one cumal for a *daer-slave*,
two cumals for a *fer-midbaid*,
three ,, for a *bo-aire*,
four ,, for an *aire desa*,
seven ,, for an *aire-ard*.

And the subsequent discussion furnishes fresh data; because the comm. speaks of twice *seven-cumals*, which it proceeds to allocate as follows:—

$$2 \times \text{VII cumals} = \overset{\text{cows}}{42} = \begin{cases} 6 \text{ cows, for dichell lega, 474, 14,} \\ 18 \text{ cows, for the substitute,} \\ \quad 18 \text{ cows} = \begin{cases} 9 \text{ for food,} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ for physician,} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ for the nurse-tender.} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

And here too the $4\frac{1}{2}$ cows is rendered as four cows and a *samaisc*-heifer. But it is equally clear that if twice VII cumals is equal to 42 cows, the *cumal* was taken as equivalent to *three cows*, in this case. The comm. continues on this basis: taking as above $4\frac{1}{2}$ cows as the physician's share of a death-maim in the case of kings, the *cumal* in this case is of *three cows*. But the severity of the wound admits of gradations as well as the dignity of the person affected, so that there is a twofold division. The value of the cow and of each of the three classes of heifers stands as follows:—

one cow	=	24 screpals or	1 cow
one '*samaisc*'	=	12 screpals or	$\frac{1}{2}$ cow
one '*colpach*'	=	6 screpals or	$\frac{1}{4}$ cow
one '*dairt*'	=	4 screpals or	$\frac{1}{6}$ cow

It is clear also that the value of the *sed* and of the *cumal* in this usage is only relative.

The unit-'sed' enables us to set up this table:—

1 div. — death-maim full	=	18 seds,
2 div. — cumal-maim	=	12 seds,
3 div. — tent-wound 6 seds	=	6 seds,
4 div. — — — 7 seds	=	7 seds.

So that in the five classes here set down, we have in the four divisions respectively:—

	First.	*Second.*	*Third.*	*Fourth.*	*Fifth.*
1 div.	4½ cows	3 cows	2¼ cows	1½ cows	18 scr.
2 div.	3 cows	2 cows	1½ cows	1 cow	12 scr.
3 div.	1½ cows	1 cow	18 scr.	12 scr.	6 scr.
4 div.	1 cow 18 scr.	1 cow 4 scr.	21 scr.	14 scr.	7 scr.

That is, the five classes are graded according to this ratio

6 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1

Thus, in the fourth division, one cow 18 scr.=24+18=42=(6 × 7), &c.

In text of Vol. IV., we meet *cumal* eight times, viz.: 18, 18; 20, 6; 38, 13; 44, 9; [228, 8; 232, 7; 234, 9, 10]. In the first of these, reference is made to 'land of *one cumal*' up to 'land of *thirty cumals*'; gl. says, 20, 16, 'land that is worth 30 cumals'; but in the second quotation 20, 6 the text is translated absurdly, for *cumal ase*, where the tr. thinks it is *is e* [!], the gl. plainly says (24, 13) cumal *se* mbo, 'a cumal of *six cows*,' which is contrasted with 'a cumal of *three cows*,' 24, 22. At 38, 13, mention is made of the *cumal senorba*: whatever be the worth of the note in explanation, p. 41, note[4], there is no light shed on the value of this *cumal*; 44, 9 speaks of 'twice *seven-cumals*,' defined by the gl., 46, 17, as land of twice VII cumals from the fine to 'the daughter of the best *bo-aire* chief.' [The remaining four cases of its occurrence all refer to VII cumals, but all this portion is mere commentary, and is not text at all; it is totally different from the text-language, thus we have *fuil* eleven times and *ag* three times in this treatise on 'Precincts,' neither of which is found anywhere else in the large text throughout the book].

It is quite clear therefore that it is impossible to determine the value of a cumal in *cows*, till one knows exactly *what* cumal is spoken of. And indeed there is a gl. at V. 392, 16, that refers to the difficulty of estimating between a man who is worth a *cumal* and a man worth an *ounce*, &c.

But whatever may have been the value of the *lowest cumal*, the recurrence of such passages as V. 448, 20, "the smacht-fine for the failure of food in the case of a chief of first

pledge does not exceed a cumal worth twenty seds, which are equal to ten cows," makes it probable that this was in general the *highest cumal*; cf. V. 402, 5.

When speaking of the extent of land in terms of *cumals*, &c., the four grades of animals seem referred to in the comm. as V. 470, 7, 'what is less than the land of one *dairt*-heifer? What is greater than the land of one *cumal*?'

It will be seen therefore that the varying use in the instances goes to show *relativity* of value.

But another equation is met with, owing to the introduction of coined money. The value of the cow, 24 *screpalls*, was the value of the *ounce*, just as in Latin the *scrupulus* was $\frac{1}{24}$ of the *uncia*. And indeed the calculations show that this was thoroughly understood; e.gr. V. 412, 19 where the half-'fuillem' is $2\frac{1}{3}$ oz. and one-third of 'fuillem,' is 1 oz. 16 screp. [$= 1\frac{2}{3}$ oz.]. The *sed*-value was normally *half-an-ounce*, i.e. half-a-cow, V. 412, y and indeed, *sed* is constantly equated with *samaisc*-heifer, cf. V. 388, 23; 390, 2, 13, &c. And this equation is regularly applied, cf. V. 382, 22, 23, 26, where 3 *cows* = 3 *ounces* = 6 *samaiscs* = 6 'seds.' But of course, this only holds when the same grade or standard is referred to, for the *sed* may have various values.

Cumán, hurling-stick; II. 146, 16 *cumanaib*.

Cumang, narrow part; III. 184, 19 *c.* sráiti, 'the narrow part of a street.'

Cumang, power; V. 466, y tar *c.*

Cumann, ni c., 'he cannot,' II. 14, 21, for *cumaing*, v. sub *conicim*.

Cumann, cattle-pound; I. 268, 21 i n-a *c.* cóir; II. 50, 15 *cumunn* bristi; 118, 9, 11 *comand*; V. 478, 11 *cobann*; see *cuibnigim*; also *gobann*, Keating, TBgB gloss., and cf. *gobneda*, I. 304, 2.

Cumann, some kind of grass; II. 18, 10 *cumunn*.

Cumar, resort, coming together, confluence; V. 138, 12 *c.* cuan.

Cumasc, mixing; medley; I. 268, 20 gen *cumascc* n-ilur cethra; II. 4, y, *cumusg* n-ilchethra; 18, 9; I. 304, 4; do cur i n-aon-*cumusc* ria; II. 372, 20, '*mixing*' (of wool), but 416, 1 '*teasing*' (of wool); IV. 264, 3 *c.* dlithe, 'medley of laws'; 338, 16 *c.* cuirm-thigi; V. 472, 6 tre *chumasc*; *gen.*, V. 26, 14 ord *cumaisc*.

Cumascad, the act of mixing; II. 50, 15 co *comuscad* (cattle).

Cumascaim, I mix; *c.* for, 'to add to'; V. 168, 21 ma *ro·cumaisc* for a tochus '=be superadded'; I. 304, 20 dia *cumusctar*.

Cumat, see *commeit* and *comfat*.

Cumbair, summary; I. 182, 10.

Cumbu, see under *cuma*.

Cumchither, IV. 38, 14, see *condaigim*.

Cumdach, the act of protecting, protection; II. 282, 5 *c.* caich di-araile; III. 22, 7 (gl. 24) *c.*, 'to protect.'

Cumdach, covering, cover, bag; ornament, decoration; II. 158, 24 *cumdach* mic rig, of his gala-dress; IV. 318, 13 i *cumtach*.

Cumdachta, [gen. of preced.] as adj., 'ornamented'; I. 186, 16 do denam ulaid *cumdacht*[*a*], as in V. 308, 8; 448, 26; I. 126, 15 (etach) *cumtachta*, 'ornamented (dress).'

-Cumdaigim, I protect, sustain; [Z] form of base *con-ad-teg-*, to build, in cpd. *imm-cùmdaig*, q.v.; II. 280, 29 *im*-us-*cumtaighet*, they mutually sustain each other, gl. 282, 4 *cumduigit*.

Cumlainn, see *comlond*.

Cumlechtaib, I. 182, 3, see *comslechta*.

Cumluth, I. 174, 31, see *comluth*.

Cumma(?), IV. 330, y gniit *cumma* la cainom (?), quasi *combad* (?).

Cummaid, state (?); II. 356, 15 i *cummaid* lanamna(sa), 'marriage *state*'; II. 356, 30 *cuma* lanamnasa, tr. 'marriage *state*'; V. 292, x a *comaig* l., gl. *caem aim* uais 296, 8; V. 292, z forrir a *cumaid* techta ar a cind.

Cumra, sweet, fragrant; IV. 170, 11, of a tree; IV. 150, 11 draigean *cubra*.

Cumsanad, rest; only in these two passages, in neither of which is meaning or grammatical analysis clear:—I. 124, 5 im each lestar nad *c.*, tr. 'for every vessel which is not *stationary*,' gl. 134, 6, *na comanad* [-anand?], or, na *comthairisend*; but it certainly is not *cumsanand*, and as *imperf.* 'cumsanad,' it would be nearly as difficult to render; I. 174, 29 i *cumsana* dunaid, tr. 'for *quarrelling* in a fort' (?), gl. 176, 13 *scailed* i.e. *tinscetal debtha* (!) i ndunad; but see *do-cuisin*. The verb *con-òd-sen* to which it is referred as infin. (*cùmsanad*) only occurs once, V. 368, 1 (?).

Cumscaigim, I move, remove, change; [A] *con-ò-scaig* (q.v.); [Z], *cùm-scaig*, (but this [Z] form is used as an independent verb, cf. V. 476, 6 *cumscaidit*, as gl. on *conoisced*); IV. 316, 9 ni *cumscaigi* ainm ngraid do; IV. 112, x nocu *cumscaigenn* se; II. 114, 14 ni *cumsgaidhund* a dithim, tr. 'does not *disturb* the delay in pound'; III. 312, 25 secip colann da *cumscaigea* in cli sin, as gl. on *cumscaithi* (?), 23; III. 318, 8 nocu *cumscaidfet* cuitig tobaig ni, tr. 'will not be altered,' [°*fed*, 'it would alter' (?)]; V. 314, y *cumscaigter* a ndilmainiugad, 'right is transferred'; II. 114, 11 *cumsgai*[*g*]*thur*; [IV. 142, 18 is i crich na *cumscaidtear* (!), see *incoisced*].

Cumscaigthech, divorced; III. 316, 15 'divorced' (°*scaithech*); IV. 62, 12 *cumscaidech*, 'going away by death, or divorce,' (gl. 64, 6).

Cumscugad, the act of changing; altering [laws]; removing; I. 22, 24 [urd aen-laithi] do *cumscudud*; II. 100, 15 cin *cumsguda* muige; II. 120, 17 *c.* in amlaig [q.v.] foraib; IV. 176, 20 oco-a *cumscuchud* [as lestar do lestar]; IV. 210, 26, caine nad chumgat do *chumscuchud*.

Cumthus, mutual gift, mutual good; compact for mutual benefit (?); [ety. gl. *cumaid co huais* II. 358, 1, 17; 360, 25; V. 440, 24]; II. 356, 5 cis lir lanamna *cumtusa* comperta, (gl. *coi-maithius* 14 and *com-tabairt*; *commaid* lanamna, 15); II. 358, 1; 360, 19, z; III. 36, 5 cach coimded a *cumtus*, (gl. *comus* 'power' (!) 23); IV. 210, 4 *comtus* cacha la[na]mna, (gl. *cumaid* uais 14).

Cumuid (?), I. 192, 30 [= *comfat* ?], text and tr. !

Cumuing, after neg., *ni* [nocho] *c.*, 'he is not able,' II. 196, 4; 206, 22, y; 212, 8; 382, 13 (muna *c.*, cf. V. 302, 3 mana *comaing*); III. 46, 26; 508, 15 [but 21 *cuimgend*]; V. 222, 25 na *cumaing* [but 26 nad *cuimcend*]; 288, 9; see *conicim*.

Cumung, power (?); occurs in a quotation, I. 120, 2, gabur raith do *cumung* ocus aitire do raith, ocus gell do aitire, feich do gell, which is tr. 'there is to be obtained *a competent* surety,' &c., as if *do-chumung* meant 'competent'!! From the gl. it appears that to stop fasting there was necessary, (*a*) at night-time a pledge, (*gell*); (*b*), in the day-time another *surety*, *hostage*, or *pledge*; *gell*, 'pledge' is the special name assigned to the *arach*-bond given to stop night-fasting (6); and this *gell* was evidently the last in the series, and could only be got back by paying the original *debt*. By the text, the series runs

raith	do	*cumung*,
aitire	do	*raith*,
gell	do	*aitire*,
feich	do	*gell*.

From this it would seem that *cumung* denotes a state where there was no *arach*-bond at all, by 9, where it says "if there was no *arach* for the original debt, the proper tender to stop fasting, is a *raith*."

Cf. also the passage, V. 464, 11, a *comong* la Feine, which has no explanatory gl., 'in *use* amongst' (?).

Cunai, see *conai*.

Cundrad, contract, covenant, distinguished from *cor*, acc. to IV. 386, 18, *cor* being a contract between two persons, *cunnrad* one for which sane adults and guarantees go (security) (?); I. 14, 11 cor ocus *c.*; I. 56, 15 fis a comrainne ocus a *cunnruid* (?); III. 4, 18; V. 216, 3 *c.* is used as gl. on *cor*; V. 184, 21 ro-cinned do *c.*, 'was fixed by contract'; *gen.* II. 40, 17 feich cuir no *cunnurtha*; pl. gen., V. 496, title, tuaslucod *cundrad*.

Cungain, he assisted; only in *pret.*, III. 482, 6, 19 *ro·cungain* leis, 'assisted him.'

Cungeling (!), II. 74, 22, read *congeil* (*ingen*), and see *congelim*.

Cungnam, the act of aiding, assistance; IV. 326, 15; V. 490, 1, y (3 iasacht *cungnuma*).

Cunn-, see under words beginning with *conn-*.

Cunnamain (?) III. 156, 1 a *c.* 'c-a thig, tr. '[to be taken home] and *kept* at his house,' prob. held to be a form of *congaib*, which is found written *connaimh*, Gen. xliv. 33 ; *coinnimh*, Josh. xiv. 10 ; *congnaimh*, Gen. xxxix. 9.

Cunnuimne (?) II. 26, 9 lan-saire caich fria *c.* n-einiuchruice, gl. by *in cuinnium*. O'D. in Supp. has *cunnamain*, &c., tr. 'respite, delay,' with quotation from H. 3, 17 [col. 443], where the text has cuicthe fri *cunnamna* coir, treisi fri *focul*, in reference to a heading : se cundamna na set doberar an eiric foghla ; comm. goes on to ask, what is the reason of there being three days stay [treise] *re focul*, and five days *re cunnamain*, and yet that it is an eric of contract and covenant? It is that it is an eric of contract, &c., *a leth re concubar e* (?) and an eric of damage [fogla], *a leith risna rathaib*, and so it is right though there be *treisi* fri *focul* ocus cuicthe fri *cunnamain*. The passage seems to refer to some transaction in which *Conchubar* was on one side, and certain *sureties* on the other, which suggests the Children of Uisnech story. But the passage does not enable us to understand *cunnamain*.

The second quotation given by O'D., is the passage at III. 156, 1. In neither case is there any authority for the meaning 'respite, delay' assigned by O'D. ; while the manifest distinction between *cunnamain* and *focul* (in H. 3, 17), is prob. to be explained in connexion with the use of *focul na criche* of III. 154, y. It seems to be only the preceding word, = '*coigny*.'

Cuntuit (?) I. 216, 4 i sen-chleithiu *cuntuit* itir comorbaib, tr. 'in an old bond-vassal *to whom* the heirs *were entitled*,' which is extracted out of the gl., 226, 23, in c. sen *tuites* itir na cometaib orba, 'the vassal who *falls among* the heirs.'

Cup, hopper [of mill] (?), I. 140, 21 [note *uaithi*] ; see *cop*.

Cupaim, I drop (??) ; I. 140, 21 iarsani *cupus* in t-arbur uaithi, given as ety. gl. on *cup*.

Cur, the act of putting, placing, &c., see *cuirim* ; [dat. as *infin.*, IV. 196, 6 a cuairt *do cur*, 'instituting a search for it' ; I. 176, 4 mimir *do cor* do choin, '*setting* the morsel for a dog' ; *gen.*, III. 216, 7 in uair *cora* in catha, 'at the time of giving battle.'] Of various usage, determined by the prep. follg. (as in the finite verb) :—*ar*, I. 14, 9 a *chur* ar muir, 'to exile him' ; *ass*, I. 38, 19 forbann rachta *do cur ass*, 'to take away the over-severity of the law' ; I. 162, 8 i-t *cor as* do flaithemnus, 'putting thee out of thy chieftainship' ; *in*, I. 160, 15 a *chur ind*, to set for it, over against it, tr. 'it shall *be forfeited*' ; II. 274, 14 nocha dligunn ini dogeb isin rath do *chur inn*, 'it is not right *to regard as part of it* what he had received as stock.'

Cur, champion ; [Nenn. 274 ; LnagC. 198 ; FM. 1348 ; [gen. pl., *curad* I. 42, 25 ; [Oss. III. 110–112].

Curad-mir, 'hero-morsel,' I. 180, x, the *cnaim smeara*, 'bone of marrow' of MR. 70, 2.

Cura, sheep, see *caera*.

Curach, canoe, 'curragh'; boats made of a framework of wood, over which hides are stretched, V. 104, 1, 4 (gl.); *pl.*, V. 94, 7 *curcha*.

Curad, the act of chastising, chastisement; II. 66, z in baile a riacht *curud*, II. 186, 9 a *c.* isin cet ais, (but also) la *cureth*; III. 156, 24 cinco roisid acht *curad* for in ecodnach; *gen.*, II. 66, 20 y i n-ais *curtha*, 186, 7.

Curan, kind of covering for the feet, I. 300, 22, 'a wisp of straw which is between his foot and his shoe, when his shoe is cutting him'; prob. only *cuaran*, sock, &c., O'R.

Currach, marsh; pl., *curraig*, V. 252, 1 as gl. on *andomain*; O'Dav., p. 111, sub 'riasc' has *currech*, i.e. *corr-iath*, i.e. iath na gcorr, 'land of the cranes,' just as at p. 64.

Cursachad, the act of blaming; V. 122, 10.

Cusail (?), tr. 'hoops,' I. 150, 10; 152, 28.

Cusc, see *cosc*.

Custrasta, *adhuc*, up to now, hitherto, [prob. *cosin trath-sa*] I. 60, 6, 7; 238, z; II. 314, 3; 392, 6; III. 62, 28; V. 128, 3.

Cutaim, fall; III. 224, 3 bla crand *cutaim*, (gl. slan do'n ti benus in crand, d'a *tuitim*), cf. 274, 11 and O'Dav., p. 69, cf. O'Dav., p. 66, *cutaim* i.e. *tuitim*: "cid iar coisi *cuitim* fri ailche annscuiche."

Cutruma, equal amount; equivalent; *fo c.*, 'equally,' II. 326, 11; I. 40, 14 ro bui in bith i *c.*, 'the world was *at an equality*,' see gl. 42, 18, 19, 20; I. 224, 18 *c.* aithgina; 224, 19, 22 *c.* fiach; II. 30, 1 mo ina in *c.* ro-caithed, 'more than *the quantity which* was consumed'; II. 196, 1 set a *c.* fein, 'a *sed* of its own *value*'; II. 214, 14 *c.* a ratha, 16 *c.* na maine; II. 252, 1 *c.* graine, 'equal to a grain'; IV. 226, 13 a dha *c.*, 'twice this extent (of space)'; V. 144, 9 is *c.* comroindit in ferond, 'they divide the land *equally*'; V. 178, 23 (in fer), lais-i 'n *c.* in firinde ocus in goe do ludha, 'the man who deems it *the same* to swear false and true'; V. 290, 8, II. 36, 18 da *c.* tochusa in fir, 'twice *as much* as her husband's property'; V. 456, 4; 504, 4.

Cutrumaigim, I equalise, balance; II. 214, 15 acht co *cutrumni[g]ther* cutrumu na maine do; II. 160, 11 *ro-cutrumnaigi* [for *-ged*], as gl. on *foenan cuma*, cf. V. 42, 7 *ro-cudrumaiged*, 'it was equated, balanced.'

Cutrumugad, the act of balancing; I. 38, 31 *c.* na cinad, 'the equalising of (all) crimes.'

Cutrumus, equal amount, equality, [not differing in use from *cutruma*, q.v.]; I. 42, 19 *c.* eneclainni; I. 290, 20 *c.* na haithgina; V. 472, x; 478, 29 *c.* diri, = *coim-dire*; *da c.*, 'twice the amount,' I. 84, 5.

-D-, infix pron., him, it; I. 84, 9; 182, 29; 184, 1; 206, 22, &c.

-Da-, infix pron., 3 *pers.*, I. 50, 27; 54, 7; 132, 25; 210, 24 (*-ta-*); 228, 16, 19; *-dn-*, I., 136, 15; 218, 18, 19, 20; 242, 5, &c.

Da, if, I. 4, x *da* fuaslaictea de, 'if he were released.'

Dá, two; I. 10, 27 *da* recht; I. 78, 20 a *da* comgrad; I. 84, 6^3 *da* filedh, briugaidh, flatha; I. 260, 11 fri *da* taeb; II. 148, 6 *da* etuch; [cf. its use in text of II. before *ba* 260, z; *dorn* 246, 4; *imglaici* 250, 5; *leth* 138, 4; *lina*, q.v.; *lon* 238, 11; *miach* 244, 24; *mer*, 246, 3; *selb* 42, 15; *set* 258, 14; *trian* 22, 8]; *gen.*, I. 18, 12 imacallaim *in da* tuar; I. 154, 19 anmanda *in da* brathar; I. 254, 3 nechtur *in da* [f.]; II. 248, 22 muc *da* bliadan; I. 30, 25 comcuimne *da tsean*; V. 316, 36 cor *da thsochund*; *dat.*, *dib*, I. 30, 6; 72, 18; IV. 18, 2; V. 50, 25; (often *dib-linib* II. 306, 33; V. 218, 11, &c., see *lina*);—fem., *di*, I. 28, 3 *di* fo-*gaith*; 116, 29 *di* bliadhain; II. 176, 24, 27 *di* fodhlai, *di* boegal (!); II. 220, 8, 13, 15, 16, 22, x^2, y *di* ba, pingenn; IV. 100, 23 *di* dairt; IV. 10, 5 *di* cairigh, 'two ewes'; but even *da*, IV. 100, 22, 24 *da* ged; II. 74, 18 *da* dartuid; and *dia* (!); II. 238, 11, *dia* araind, 244, 26; 248, y; IV. 100, 23; 100, 20 *dia* boin (!); 23, dia chuira (!); 24, *dia* colpach (!); IV. 112, 20 *dia* cloich;—wrongly used, cf. II. 146, 6 *di* altruma; I. 228, 22 *di* fis; I. 290, 3 *di* buachuill (!)—; *fo di*, twice, I. 134, 15; 220, 15; *ntr.*, I. 114, 4 *da n*-indlighedh; I. 260, 11 fri *da n*-airchind; V. 286, 17 *da n*-ord; but also cf. II. 88, 17 *da* n-apad, [cf. *apad n*-oen lae, 17], cf. I. 262, 20 *da n*-apa; as multiplier, 'twice,' I. 20, 32 *da n*-ocht dec, 'twice eighteen' (36); I. 84, 5 *da cutrumus*, 'twice the amount.'

Daba (!), V. 448, 23 *d.* a chin la chindtach, gl. *dibai* or *eiplid*, the legal maxim quoted on I. 78, 8, *diba* a cin la cintach.

Dabach, vat; I. 134, 11; IV. 310, 8; *gen.*, I. 166, 22; 170, 4 (imrim do) *daibche* moire; *pl.*, V. 94, 9 *dabcha* darach, 104, 6.

Dacoi, see *dechaid*, 'went'; V. 224, 1 *dacoi*; II. 372, y o *da cae* beoil and, (*dochoi* 374, 6).

Dae, hand; I. 54, 19 a *dae* foi co hisel oc adaltras, [where however the immediately following *a gae* is prob. an equation, or explanation of *dae*, cf. V. 460, 2; it is of course only an ety. gl. *dae-fo-isel* = *tuisl-edach*;—shoulder; III. 290, 15 bla deilge *dae*, gl. for a *n[d]ae* i.e. for a *ngualaind*, cf. O'Dav., p. 79, *dae*=*righ*, or *guala*, quoting our text;—person; IV. 344, 3, mentioned as one of the titles of *dignity*, cf. V. 28, 1 *dae* uais, (as gl. ety. on *doss*) = duine uasal;—wickedness (?), I. 54, 20, (gl. *olc*); V. 460, 2.

Dae-damna, III. 58, 19, see *do-d.*

Daenda, human; I. 10, 10; 18, 2 nach breithem *daenna* do Gaedelaib; III. 18, 13 fled *doerna*, 20, 11.

Daer, serf, slave; unfree (class); II. 2, 2 *daer* cach dicell, 124, 1; I. 40, 11 *daor*; V. 456, 8 *rēṣ daire*, (gl. *cumeile*); *pl.*, *daera* II. 44, 17; *daire* IV. 234, 15; V. 466, 18 co *daeraib*.

Daer-aicillne(cht), V. 456, 15.

Daer-aicinta, V. 236, 4, gl. on *fuidir*.

Daer-bothach, II. 288, 24; IV. 282, 15; V. 286, 23; 512, 12[, q.v.].

Daer-both[ach]us, IV. 338, 4.

Daer-cheile, 'base tenant,' I. 40, 27; II. 94, 9; V. 244, 8; 246, 2; 332, 26.

Daer-crai, V. 518, 18.

Daer-fuidir, 'base *fuidir*,' II. 288, 24; V. 262, 14; 450, 21; 456, 9; 512, 11; 514, 25; 518, 14; see under fuidir.

Daer-fuidres, state of d.-f., IV. 338, 4.

Daer-gabla, V. 518, 18.

Daer-mamu, [see note,] V. 222, 11.

Daer-manach, I. 52, 29; II. 94, 10; III. 14, 25; IV. 196, 24; V. 332, 25.

Daer-neimed, V. 14, 2, 17, 19.

Daer-rath, II. 216, 24; V. 18, y; 32, 14.

Daer-tuath, I. 82, 13.

Daescor, low (person), vulgar; II. 254, 26 in ti as *d.*

Daescor-sluag, 'rabble-rout,' I. 72, 28.

Daethain, sufficiency; I. 48, 11 *daithin* na daime; II. 172, 19 a *d.* do biad, 'the amount of food he needs'; IV. 166, 7 *d.* taisig na daime.

-Daetet, do-d., 'he watched' (?); IV. 180, 19; 190, 10 *do·da·etet*, but the gl. 23 bis i n-a coimitecht, 'who *accompanies* them,' prob. takes it as a form from *ét*, [q.v.], cf. Ml. *con-etet* [*con-aith-tet*], '*concordat.*'

Dag-, prefix = good: see also *deg-*.

Dag-altair, II. 164, 10 (nurture).

Dag-altram, II. 164, 6 (nurture).

Dag-besaib, III. 24, 14 (customs).

Dag-besgna, III. 24, 15 (*bescna*).

Dag-dana, V. 96, 10 (gifts).

Dag-foltaib, IV. 298, 2; 300, 23; V. 70, 10 (wealth).

Da[g]-go, choice (?) V. 390, 10, [but prob. = *togo*].

Dag-ime, good fence, IV. 126, x.

Dag-nadmaim, on good security, V. 506, 11

Dag-raith, I. 118, 21, good surety.

Dag-rath, II. 270, 16, good stock.

Dai (?), IV. 142, 27 is *dai am* crich (!), where H. 3, 18 has apparently *didam* [?].

Daidbir, indigent; II. 340, 1.

Daidbre, poverty; II. 338, 17[2] timgaire *nd.*, athcuir *nd*

Daig, genly. in *ar daig*, *conj.*, 'in order that'; *ar daigin*, *prep.* folld. by *gen.*, 'because of, for the sake of,' 'owing to':—rarely by itself, V. 76, 2 *daig* a ceneoil, 'because of his rank';—*conj.*, *ar daig*, [I. 200, 20 *ar a daig*, 'on account of

that,' tr. 'even though' (!)]; V. 98, 11 *ar-daig co* tucad, 'in order that they may give'; *prep., ar daigin* I. 164, 12 ar *dai gin* a fastaithe; 174, 8 ar *d.* marbtha; III. 64, 17 gaite; 150, 4 caithme; 250, 14 cluiche; 318, 24 maithi[u]sa; V. 192, 29 coimeta; 316, 14 rudhartha; 462, z;—but also used by itself as a *conjunction*, 'because,' I. 186, 18 *daig* ni he fein doboing; I. 186, 22 *daig* is a ndis doroich; I. 236, 12, 21 *daig* nocha damann; II. 50, 17 *daig* ni mor is e.; IV. 8, 25; IV. 34, 4; V. 96, 14 *daig* fognait.

Dail, partition, division, assignment; IV. 216, 25 dail in raith (!).

Dáil, (1) assembling; meeting, (O'Dav., p. 75, *dail* i.e. *airacht*); conference; court; (2) cause, case, O'Dav., p. 72, *dal* i.e. *caingin*;—IV. 332, 17 *dal* do cundrech; I. 282, 27 in *dail* eile, tr. 'the other *condition*'; III. 330, 1 caite *dail*, tr. 'what is a meeting'; III. 240, 22 bla dunad *dal*, (gl. 25, 26 *dal*); V. 396, 25 *dail*, gl. oenaig; *gen., dála*, I. 170, 15 do suide *dala*, 'thy seat of convention'; II. 214, 17 les *dala* no airechta; I. 6, 22 acra a *dala*, 'prosecution of his cause'; III. 330, 3 smacht urcraidi *dala*; V. 252, 26 aes *dala*, 'advocates'; *dat., dail* I. 14, 15 tiachtain do'n *dail*; I. 78, 12 co *dail* crichi, 'at a territorial meeting,' I. 192, 11; I. 6, x is amnus dam beith isin *dail* sin itir Dia ocus duine; I. 144, 22 ni techtat for *dail*; I. 146, 10, 11, 12 for *dail*, 'upon a *judgment*'; II. 128, 19 i n*dail* i mbi epscop; II. 268, 16 fri *dail*; V. 238, 19 fer, is gnath a n*dail*, (gl. 242, 17 a n*dail* aonaig).

Dail, respite, delay; I. 156, 4 *dail* treisi; II. 130, 15, 17 for *dalaib* dligid, tr. 'on *stays* of law.'

Dailim, I arrange a meeting, make an assignation; V. 274, 22 ben *dalus* fer cuice, 'who makes an assignation with a man'; V. 274, 17 fris-i n*dala*; V. 274, 24 ris-i'r *dailestar*.

Dailim, I divide out; assign (portions); feed (a company); II. 30, y *ro-dailistur* dam, 'he served a party'; IV. 206, 15 hite-side na *dalet* fine, tr. 'those whom the tribe does not *recognise*'; III. 132, 21 mas o rig *ro-dail* in fis amach, tr. 'if it was the king *that was bound* to send the information out,' cf. 134, 1, 14, 18 as if *dailim* were the root, but 132, 11 *o n-[d]ailenn* is edited, as if from root *ailim*, q.v., and 492, 5 simply ac-u n-*ailind*; V. 414, 25 nicon *dailet* (!); but cf. V. 476, 10 where *condaile* is gl. *cain-dailter*; see *condail*.

Daille, blindness; V. 156, note[5]; II. 272, 13 *dall* (!), gl., *di-solus*, 20.

Daim-liag, great stone church; V. 92, 9 doni *dam-liag* no durrthaighi.

Daimre, great oxen, V. 444, 26, see *dam*.

Daine, see *duine*.

Daingen, firm; I. 268, 19; I. 302, z gurab *d.* in faithche; V. 102, 27 cu *daingin*, 'firmly'; as *subst.*(!), III. 296, 3 acht na tuca a [=as] *daingen* tighi no lestair, tr. 'taken from *the security* of a house.'

Daingne, firmness; III. 276, 18; IV. 112, 8; V. 160, 25 fis *dai[n]gne.*

Daingnigim, I make firm, strengthen; fix; confirm; I. 66, 13 da-*daingnided* coir, prob. '*he used to confirm* justice'; III. 282, 24 dia n*daingni[g]ther* (bro in muilind).

Daingniugud, the act of strengthening; IV. 220, x [clad] d'a *d.*

Dair (?), IV. 312, y.

Dair, oak; IV. 146, 21; 148, 18; fine for stripping it, 148, 19; its dignity, 148, z seqq.); *gen.*, IV. 148, 19 dire n*darach*; V. 94, 10 dabcha *darach*; V. 102, 27 tech *darach*; but IV. 304, 21 clar n*dara.*

Dair, the act of bulling; heat; III. 232, 2 (tarbaib, in re) bit ac *dair* na maine; V. 156, 2, 5 na cethra oc a mbit *dair*; *gen.*, *dara*, I. 144, 4 i n-aimsir *dara* [of bulls, cf. the other words, loc. cit., *echmarta* of stallions, *laith* of boars, *reithe* of rams], cf. II. 44, 6; III. 232, 7 meracht in *dara.*

Dairbri, 'oaklings'; IV. 148, 24 *dairbri* bega.

Daire, serfdom; bondage; obligation; II. 288, 7 i n-aimsir *d.* do fithidir, (gl. in re suthain ma doer he, 27); V. 96, 14 is í a n*dairi*, [i.e. daig fognait do na maithib].

Dairgeba, see *tairgim.*

Dairim, I bull; IV. 100, x is cuma *dairi[d]* side a cheathra fadesin; III. 232, 15 cach mil *do·ro·dair*, 'which is bulled'; IV. 100, 18 colpaich, o meid *dairidar*, 'heifers from the size at which they are bulled'; II. 420, 21 o *da·dairit*, 'from the time at which they have been bulled.'

Dairithe, prop. *d' airithe*, but used as a single word, as adj., 'special'; II. 152, 15 munudh *da.*, 'special teaching'; II. 226, 3 i nechtarde *da.*, 'in either (season) in particular'; III. 188, 17 ma ro-*fes* in ti dib *dairithi*, 'the particular person.'

Dairt, yearling of the cow-kind, young heifer of one year, of the value of one-sixth of a cow, viz. four screpalls, so that prob. *dartaid* was *one-eighth*, i.e. three screpalls, which is given as the value of *dartib*, V. 396, 4, [= *dartaidib* ?]. There was no doubt a difference, cf. II. 152, 2, and see the definite statements at IV. 312, 12 where they are graded thus:—

dartaid	for one lock of	thatch	;
dairt	— two locks	—	;
colpach	— an armful	—	;
samaisc	— half a load	—	;
cow	— a load	—	;

The Translation of Cormac, p. 29, spoils the symmetry by confounding *dairt* and *dartaid*: the lowest 'sed' is a male *-dartaid*; but there was evidently some laxity in the gl. In the above scheme, there is no mention of the other fraction, ½; but it was in the theory, for we find the *colpach* of *eight*

screpalls mentioned at V. 402, 16; and the double of this fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ was the *in-calf cow* [bo innlaeg], the *unit-cow* being the great *milch-cow* giving full milk.

We may therefore draw up the following scheme:—

great milch-cow	=	1	=	24 screpalls
in-calf cow	=	$\frac{2}{3}$	=	16 screpalls
samaisc-heifer	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	12 ,,
colpach heifer	=	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	8 ,,
colpach	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	6 ,,
dairt-heifer	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	=	4 ,,
dartaid	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	3 ,,

I. 130, 25; (V. 270, 16, cf. IV. 72, 3); V. 340, 21 is e dliges *d.*; often as *a fine* IV. 72, 3; 146, 25; 152, 8; as a measure of land, V. 466, 16 tir n*darta* coruigi thir chumaile, (the smallest amount, 470, 7); *pl.*, *dairti*, I. 174, 6 cuic *dairti* dec; 190, 7, (3 na *dairt* !); II. 342, 21; [?] I. 168, 3 tobach *n[d]airte* lanamnasa, see gl. 174, 6.

Dairtida, see *dartaid.*

Dais, corn-rick; I. 166, 28 im dire do *daise* arba, 'corn-*rick*,' IV 116, 14, re *daisib* arbar.

Dal (?), I. 302, 31.

Dal (?), IV. 218, 11 digrais dal, tr. '(18 days) of fervid *work*,' a mere *cheville*, equally uncertain and unimportant.

Dal, I. 262, 6 Fuirthiu [q.v.] Dal (?).

Dala (?), in phr. V. 386, 10 ecosc *dala* coin (?), seemingly ety. gl. on *connduala*, 384, y.

Dala, in dala (n-ai), 'the *one* of them, the *other*,' I. 106, 24; I. 250, 21 an *dalai* n-ai; II. 28, 20, &c., but also, I. 20, 2 in *dala* deiscipul sechtmogat = the 72nd disciple; see *dara.*

Da-lina, see under *lin.*

Dall, blind; [II. 272, 13 *dall*, but tr. 'blindness' (!)]; *gen.*, *daill*; *dat. fem.*, *daill* I. 124, 22; *pl.*, *daill* V. 156, note[5].

Dalta, foster-son; pupil; I. 20, 2; II. 172, 3; 288, 6; 344, 4; IV. 254, 15 digail *d.* na fine; V. 56, x *dalta*, of an *oidi*; 96, 22, 23.

Dam, ox; I. 122, 10; IV. 90, 19; 112, 8; V. 88, 9; *dam conchaid*, tr. 'big ox,' IV. 100, 25; *ro-dam*, II. 74, 18, of the great ox, which eats as much as two heifers; *gen.*, *daim*, II. 200, 3 *daim* riata, '(dung) of a plough ox,' cf. *daim-re* V. 444, 26; *pl.*, *daim*, V. 220, 11 *daim* cacha mamu; IV. 310, x *doim*; *gen.*, V. 152, 3 fuil *dam*; V. 136, 6 áin *dam*, (na n*dam*, 14); *acc.*, *damu* I. 184, 13 im *damu* nad be tairchesa; V. 474, 8 imfedain i n*damaib.*

Dam-gal, tr. 'ox-work,' III. 266, 13, bull *fight* (?).

Dam, company, legitimate number of guests; I. 48, 5, (not to exceed *twelve* men, at the brewy's-house); 122, 7 *d.* caem, 'a respectable company'; *gen.*, *daime* I. 56, 23 etech *d.*, 'refusal

to entertain a company'; 142, 24 biathad *daime*, II. 232, 4; II. 232, 6 imurcuid *d.*, 'too large a party'; *acc.-dat.*, *daim* II. 26, x; 388, 12; V. 172, 15 cen a *daim* techta; *pl.*, *dama* II. 26, 19; V. 122, 1; 164, 13.

Damach (?), banquetting (?); V. 440, 21 dithle duind *damaig*, gl. uil ar in *damrud*.

Damaim, I grant, allow, offer, concede, cede, assent; most frequently in connexion with *cert*, *diiged*, to *cede* law, to assent to the legal trial of the case, prob.=to *assent* to the judgment of the brehon, and accept his decision; I. 202, y, z *damuid* dligheđ, (204, 5, 6, 8, 9 dia, muna *damuid*); I. 120, 29 noca *damann* anad, 'does not *admit of* stay'; V. 250, 19 na *damand*; V. 318, z na *daimenn* a gaire; V. 250, 5 eich na *daimet* fedna foraib, 'horses that do not tolerate burdens'; I. 236, 12 daig aenach na *damet* anad; V. 120, 10 dia n*damat* dl.; V. 226, 28 ma *daimet* dl.; after *neg.*, *daim*, I. 120, x ni *daim* anad; I. 12, 6 ni *dam* trocaire trinoit; I. 228, 16, and II. 100, 7 ni *daim* eneclunn anad, but I. 120, 19 ni *dam* e. a.; I. 268, 4; II. 18, 21 dia n*dam* dl.; V. 122, 14 ce *daim* a cairiugad, 'though he submits to being rebuked'; V. 174, 18 nacon *daim cert* ni dliged; 202, 5; 206, 2; 266, 21; V. 318, 16 nech, na *dama* coir, [*leg.* '*dam a*,' so IV. 184 17); *perf.*, II. 304, 3 na-r *dam* dl.; [*depon.* I. 150, 21 nad *ro-damair* ?]; *condit.*, V. 174, y is cindti lais, na *demad* dl.; *pass. pres.*, II. 70, 24; III. 4, 3 dia n*damtar* cert do, (318, y; IV. 4, 12); 294, 3 ce *damthur* ar noill, 'are acknowledged by oath'; but also, II. 298, 14 *damuir*; IV. 8, 4 *damair*; V. 160, 4 *damar*, 210, 9; 430, z *duimtear*; *imperf.*, II. 140, 2 noco n*damtha* dl. do, 'till law were ceded to him'; *perf.*, I. 74, 17 ni-r *damad* dl.; I. 74, 28 ni-r dama[d] doib dul, 'they were *not permitted* to go'; *fut.*, *demtar* IV. 12, 7, 8; *condit.*, IV. 4, 14 na *demta* 12, 10; V. 206, 13 *demtha*.

Damat, IV. 210, 27; 212, 1 see *addaimim*.

Damna, material (of which anything is made); cause; II. 176, 18 *d.* bairgen; 256, 18 *d.* fir, (gl. on *fer-domun*); II. 420, 10 *domna* coisc; III. 72, 13 *d.* apaidh; III. 94, 5 ni *d.* mella, 'cause of happiness'; IV. 108, 6^2 *d.* feirtse, *d.* certle; IV. 354, 2 *d.* cimeda; V. 18, 10 ni ho'n gabaind a *d.*; 474, 21 *d.* cleib; 482, y *d.* loinida.

Damnad, act of training (horses), V. 490, 1.

Damrad, party, company, retinue; II. 386, 8 ar *d.*; 378, 13 for *damrud*; (cf. III. 458, 17; V. 30, 8); IV. 338, 22 ni racu tuath *d.* rig ocus espuic; V. 440, x o'n uasal uil ar in *damrud*.

Damthain, the act of yielding, ceding, granting (law, &c.); I. 254, 27; 284, y; IV. 10, 16 dliged do *d.*

Dán, art, science, profession; V. 14, 28 creanus a suiri di-a *dan*; IV. 332, 1 cach *dán* dogni aicdi flatha, tr. 'artizan'; *gen.*, *dána*, I. 14, 25 cach aes *dana*; V. 264, 15 aes *danu*, 'artizans'; pl., *dána*, V. 20, 25.

Dán, poem, song; V. 130, 1 *dan* do cennach; *pl.*, I. 22, 28 badar amra [a] *dana*.

Dan, particle, therefore, *igitur*, V. 516, 26, y; see under *din*.

Danai (?), I. 10, 2, tr. 'crimes,' abthain a *danai* (?).

Danad, [*d'a n-id*], *cui est*, see under *táim*.

Dant-mir, I. 176, 4, gl. 180, 32 *curad-mir*, 'hero's morsel'; but cf. O'Dav., p. 76, *dant* i.e. *bél*.

Daoine, see *duine*.

Daoraim, I enslave; condemn, (see *daer*); II. 216, 25 *daorthar* cach dobeir a rath i toethlodh sech fine.

Dar, see *tar*.

Dara, see *dair*.

Dara, one of two, *in dara*, the second; [here practically *dara*, but it is only a modification of O.Ir. *indala n-ai*, 'the one of them,' perhaps through the influence of the dissimilation *ar-aile* for the reduplication *al-aile*]; I. 120, 23, 24 in *dara*; II. 186, 15 in *d.* cin; IV. 256, 22 in *d.* cineclann i corus Fine, &c.; V. 296, 5 an *d.* inadh isin berla, &c., cf. IV. 214, 11 (*darna*); cf. the use at V. 352, 6;—'the one,.....the other,' I. 104, 18 in *dara* fer,.....in fer *eile*; II. 272, 22 in *dar*[*a*] fer,.....'*n alaile*; III. 374, 8;—*in dara de*, 'the one of them,' 'the one set or party,' II. 56, 16; 292, 31 ceann *in dara* de, tr. 'the chief of *one* party'; 342, 17 in *dara* de,.... a *cheile*, 'the one,... .. the other'; II. 408, 10; III. 240, 7; V. 324, y in *dara* de,.....*araile*, 336, 24.

Darcid (?), loan (?), V. 368, 17, prps. *no-tairg*, √ *tairc-*, [q.v.] 'to give, present.'

Daranar, see *do-renaim*.

Dardain, Thursday, quasi *dia idir da ain-*, 'day between two fast-days,' (viz. Wednesday and Friday), IV. 216, 5.

Darmna, the act of bulling; III. 230, 25 bla tarb, *d.*; cf. O'Dav., p. 79, *darmna* i.e. dair na maine, no na cethra.

Darna, same as *dara*, q.v.; IV. 214, 11; *in darna de* II. 412, 17; V. 512, 21 do'n *darna* leith, 518, 19.

Darotsat, they have fallen; V. 406, 14 (do-ro-*tuit*sat?); cf. 380, 5 mani *dearad* i.e. mana-r *tuit*, 378, 24; but 378, 5 mani *deroth*, [*do-roich*(?)]; see under *derb-tuit*.

Dartadas, state of being a dairt-bullock, II. 248, y.

Dartaid, heifer or bullock, not of the same value as the *dairt*, cf. II. 152, 2; IV. 312, 12, 15, 17; II. 74, 18 da *dartuid*; *gen.*, *dartada* I. 184, 23 (?); II. 258, 14; pl., *dartada*, I. 190, 3, 8; V. 386, x na dairti ocus na *dairtida*; V. 386, 27 *dartaib* [here, or under *dairt*?].

Dartar, III. 318, 20, see under *dorat*.

Dasachtach, mad; II. 406, 19; II. 356, 28; *gen.*, °*taig*, I. 268, 3 (°taid); II. 44, 27; *pl.*, °*taig*, III. 10, 18, (gl. fo' tabair dlai fulla, 12, 3); acc. sg. fem., -°*taig*; I. 124, 22; II. 406, 20; II. 356, 28 [°*taid*].

Dass(aib), stacks of corn, II. 358, 5, where text gives an alternative, do *dassaib* no *desaib*; see *dais*.

Dath, colour, hue; II. 148, 5, *d.* fo leth a eduig cach lae; 420, 7 *d.* urlam, 'prepared *colour stuff*'; *gen.*, V. 382, 18 caille aen-*dathe*; *pl.*, I. 26, 30 *datha* na ngaeth.

Data, tr. 'well-coloured,' IV. 94, 17 gurub *data* he ocus he *lom*, ety. gl. on *lomdata*, 8; but see follg. :—

Data, agreeable, pleasing; V. 274, 21 ni bus *data* lium; a common phr., cf. FM. III. p. 2124.

De (?), tr. 'luncheon,' II. 30, 16.

De, gen. of *Dia*, God.

De, day, (I. 26, 13 *dé cetain*;) V. 438, 15 *de* sechtmaine, 'week-day'; see *dia*.

De, only in *i nde*, 'into two (parts)'; I. 130, 25; II. 80, 17; III. 6, 25; IV. 142, 14; V. 282, z; 320, y;—*i né*, II. 190, 12.

-De, affixed to adjj. in compar. degree, to express the Lat. *eo* in *eo plus*, &c., 'by so much the more *for*,' the cause being assigned in a follg. infin. clause*; cf. V. 62, 19 is ***bindi-de*** sian na bo, a laeg do legan le, 'the bellowing of the cow is *the more* melodious *for* leaving her calf with her'; (often written *-te*, *-ti*);—cf. the follg.:—**airdi-de**, II. 240, 1 *airdiu-de* ind em a eimh fair, (as ety. gl. on *airtem*); **bindi-de**, V. 62, 19, 'the sweeter for it'; **corai-te**, II. 252, 12 is *coraiti* hi a fromad, 'it is *the more* fit *for* having been tested'; **dligtigi-de**, II. 202, 6 *dlighthighi* in fl., a athair do beith i n-a fl.; III. 198, 17 *dligite* cu, 'the more justifiable is the dog'; 420, z *dligtechai-ti* cu; 524, 2 *dlithidhe* cu; **dochai-te**, III. 110, x *dochaite* in gnim do denum do, *uair* adeir, 'it is the more likely that he has done the deed, *because* he says (so)'; **doilgi-te**, III. 12, 19 is *doilgiti* a scuchad; **ferr-de**, II. 240, 6 cumad *fhearrde* aith; 414, 23 is *ferrdi* re fer na haicdi, a bith urrlumh, 'the owner is *the better* pleased, for its being ready'; V. 20, 27 is *feardi* in fear sin, na dana sin do cindemain aigi; **gair-di**, II. 216, 7 coir ciamad *gairdi* in re, (cf. 10 ciamad *siaiti*); **liau-ite**, II. 28, 17 nocha *liauite* in biad, 'the food is none the more plentiful for that'; **luathai-de**, III. 152, 12 comad *l.* do-soisdis), 'the sooner for that'; **lugai-te**, '(none) the less,' II. 192, 5 ni *lugaiti* dlighes, cf. IV. 48, 24; III. 418, 5 noco *lugaite* smacht; V. 40, 10 nuchu *lugaidi* is grad he, celi do beth aigi; **meis-te**, III. 462, 17, 19 is *meisti* log, a roind, 'its value is the [worse i.e.] less for having been divided'; **mescai-te**, III. 202, 6 noco *mescaiti* he, in lind d'ol, 'he is none the more intoxicated for having drunk the ale'; **mói-de**, (with considerable variety of spelling), II. 22, 1 *mouite*, 17 *móite*; 202, 1 *moaite*; 350, 18 *moidi*; 404, 11 *moaide*; 414, 20 *moiti*; III. 406, 24 *moite*; II. 88, 5 na ro *moide* fech na fine, in lucht so im caingin friu, 'the tribe's debts are not the greater, for these people

A typical example of what can result from ignoring the special meaning of this form, is found at IV. 31, 29 is *uillidi* in tres and, fine mathar ac taidecht fo coraib, i.e. 'the *struggle* is all *the greater* in the case, for the mother's tribe impugning the contracts.': but which is tr., '*the third party are more numerous* (!!).'

being in dispute with them'; **siaui-te**, 'the longer,' II. 28, 18; 114, 5; 216, 10 (*siaiti*); **uilli-te**, 'the greater,' I. 138, 35 uilliti he, in da sreith do beth air; **usai-de**, 'the easier,' I. 152, 23 (*-te*); III. 152, 13 (*-de*).

De-, prefix, two :—

De-cintach, 'of two faults,' IV. 74, 3.
De-gabail, '(woman) of two races,' IV. 18, 2.

Dea-, see words beginning with *de-*.

De-aith, idle; *pl.*, III. 170, 4, *deaithe*, 24 na codnach *ndeaith*.

Deatnann (?), II. 230, 16 prps. an error for *deathl-*, see *toethlo*, and *dithlim*.

Debaid, quarrelling; strife; I. 176, 10; V. 200, 17 bis for *deabaid*; *gen.*, *debtha* I. 176, 13 tinscetal *d.*; (I. 126, 16 nith *d.*, II. 58, 16 sgannul *d.*, cf. III. 278, 8 urgail *d.*); V. 280, 19 tres *d.*; *pl.*, I. 58, 14 *debtha*.

Dech; best, almost always after the assertive verb *is*, *as*, [but cf. V. 290, 1 *ba* deach, '*excellent* cows' (?)];—II. 152, z aire echta is *deach*; 280, 19 beas *deach*; 306, 17, 22; V. 78, 9; 242, 11; 502, 21; apparently as advbial. prefix, III. 38, 23 *as dech* lesaiges, (as gl. on *dech mo* lesaidter, 10), 'the church which is the best that heals, &c.'; cf. III. 294, x in ni is *dech* reithes uad.

Déc, independ. form of numeral, ten; (placed *after* the noun as an *addition*); I. 78, 15, 17; 182, 23; II. 186, 24; 188, 10; 248, 6; 258, 14; 260, 1; (106, 3, 4 *deg*).

Dech n-, deich n-, num. adj., ten; I. 46, 1 *dech* sceoil; II. 96, 1 *dech* ngill; 96, 2 *de*[*ch*] ngne; 276, 19; III. 40, 5 *dech* mic; (II. 244, y; *deich*) V. 42, y *deich* seoit;—abstract num., II. 356, 6 *a deich*; in *pl.*, V. 100, 10 cuir na *deichi* sin re 'celi.

Dech-, went; often in phr., *d. re laim*, tr. 'went *security* for,' II. 142, 13; V. 226, 27; stem used in preterite [*perf.*, and *s*-pret.] and in subjunctive mainly, as follows:—*subj. pres.* 2 *sg.*, I. 72, 9 ni *deochais* fo loch R.; 3 *sg.*, *dech* I. 206, 1 cidbe conair *dech* in t-iasc; 216, 28 dia n*dech*; 288, 27 cu n*dech* a lobad uile, (cf. 292, 22; II. 18, 14; V. 254, 18); III. 36, 30 corab e *dech* indti; 78, 9 no co n*dech*, 'till it goes'; 186, 8 ce *dech* in indeoin *tres*-in ord; 292, 9 no co n*dech* co fer, tr. 'till she goes to [live with another] man'; cf. V. 146, 7 no co n*decha* co fer, and IV. 136, 4 ciamad ..... do-*deacha*-sum; munab tar ime *dech* IV. 110, z; V. 196, y ce *dech* a-muga, 'though it go to destruction, be lost'; written also *deach*, cf. IV. 132, 8 cid re X cid re Y, *deach* as*, [not *deachas*, as in text, for even in the text we have *dochoid ass*, just below 12, 13, cf. IV. 258, 25; V. 266, 14 cid *deach* in flaith *for* doma de; or *deoch*, III. 76, 5 co n*deoch for* a setche, [v. tr. (!)];—3 *pl.*, *dechsat* I. 106, 32 no co *nd.* a lobud uile; IV. 140, 3; 208, 37; V. 186, note[6]; and the later *digsit*, IV. 234, 15; V. 208,

28;—*condit.* 3 *sg.*, *dechsad* I 286, 1 cidbe dib i n-a *d.*, (v. tr.); 290, 7 cumad he in log-enech no-*d.* i lobad; III. 62, 21, (22), damad i n-a cintaib deithbire *dechsad*, [not *pl.*, for we have *dochuaid* just above, 18]; IV. 110, y cia no-*dichsead* as a drochfér; 208, 37 mani *d.* trebaire ris, (also not *pl.*, *trebaire* is *sg.*); 244, 26 ar mad fair 'aonar *d.* cin dogni duine, cf. 248, 18, 22; V. 208, 7 ce no-*deachsad* for a ech; cf. III. 76, 7;—pret. 3 sg., *dechaid*, (I. 292, 13 co *ndechuid*, but 22 co *ndech*); II. 6, 25 ni *d.* in athg. i lobad; 50, 19 co *ndeachuid* amuda, [v. tr. (!), follg. on the fris-in da *deachmuid* (!)]; 74, 12 in duine, nach *deachuid*; 142, 13 na *dechuid* re laim; III. 238, 16 in fer, ris-i n*dechaid* taib, tr. 'on whose behalf he interfered'; IV. 258, 4 nocha *dechaid* (ar in ferann); 300, 6 co n*deochaid* tar crich; V. 124, 7 co *nd.* i n-ailithre; 136, 17 ni *d.*; 226, 27 ris-i *nd.* lam; 310, 31 dethbires um a n*deachaid*;—3 *pl.*, *dechatar*, I. 68, 8 co n*deochatar* do X; 292, y gnim fris-i n*dechudur*; II. 6, 21 na seoit, na *dechatur* i lobud; IV. 126, 13 tar a *necadar* [= *ndechatar*] beich is-in tir.

The prefixing of *do-* to this stem transmutes the direction, producing the meaning, *came*, instead of *went*; cf. *do-dechaid* III. 86, 1; IV. 32, 14; 98, 16; *do-dechatar* I. 20, 33; *do-dechsat* I. 74, 24; IV. 126, 2 *do-digsid* [°*sed*]; *do-dechsad* IV. 210, 9 *do-dichsead* (gl. *do-digsid*).

Dechain, the act of looking at, [see *dechsain*]; *gen.*, I. 234, z aimsir a *dechana* in scatha.

Decair, wonder; V. 232, 23 is do *deacraib* in domain.

Declam, diseased; *fem. sg. dat.*, I. 124, 21 di *declaim*, (gl. in ben brén-analach, 'the woman of fetid breath,' 140, 32, same as *clam*, 33).

Dechmad, 'tenth'; (one-)tenth, V. 38, 10; tithe, V. 450, 15 fuaslucad *d.*; *pl.*, *dechmada*, I. 50, 27; III. 18, 26; V. 12, 28; 122, 21; 266, 11.

Dechmad, 'space of ten days'; I. 78, 14; 236, 12; 262, 5 dech*mu*, 264, 12 dech*mud*; II. 90, 20 *deachmuid*; 106, 2 *dechma*; *gen.*, *dechmaide*, I. 192, 10 athgabail *d.*, 200, 30; 208, 2; 210, 22; 246, 19; 262, 22 (apad *d.*); III. 532, 17 ié *d.*, IV. 2, 20, 23; V. 66, 26 turtugud *deachmuide*; 68, 5; V. 306, 9, where the *gen.* is evidently dependent on same noun denoting '*space* (of time)'; *dat.*, *dechmaid*, I. 152, 1 for *d.*; II. 310, 23 iar *nd.*; 48, 4 cu *dechmuid*; *pl.*, °*da*, V. 394, 8 i teora *dechmadaib*.

Decmaic, difficult, IV. 382, x; V. 272, 9 ar *decmuic*, 'on a difficult (condition)'; gl. by O'Dav., p. 75, 'unusual,' or 'difficult,' *ingna* or *doiligh*, quoting our passage, and p. 76, under *dobur*.

Decmaing, difficulty; V. 426, 3 tri *decmainge* in domain, where the gl. suggests the analysis *neichi* is *inganta*, apparently *decma inge*.

[illegible] I. 38, [illegible]; I. 44, [illegible].

[illegible] II. 38.

[illegible] [illegible] I. 334, [illegible] I. [illegible].

[illegible] I. [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Deg-clu, III. 22, 32.
Deg-codnach, II. 70, 4, 10.
Deg-crec, II. 284, 8; IV. 88, 16; 96, 7 (note); V. 284, 13.
Deg-dliged, IV. 320, 13.
Deg-fid (?), V. 476, 3.
Deg-folaid, II. 308, y.
Deg-fonaidm trebaire, V. 508, 10.
Deg-fortaid, IV. 298, 8.
Deg-guide, II. 390, 3.
Deg-saire, III. 88, 9, *d.-sairi* (lebarda) tr. 'well composed (books).'
Deg-tengaid, I. 84, 16.

Degaid, after, behind, (of *space* or *time*); I. 102, 4 teit 'n-a *deaghaidh*; 104, 15 tainic i n*deghuid* a athgabala, 220, 19; 198, x mi rempi ocus dechmaid i n-a *deghaidh*; II. 64, 6; III. 40, 2 (!!). 4, 5; I. 140, 14 mar aderam *'n-ar ndegaid*, 'as we shall say afterwards,' cf. the use of *romaind*, II. 170, 11, II. 234, 12 i n-ar *ndedhaigh*; IV. 156, 25 in comlín bias i *n-a ndegaid*, 'the persons who are after them,' i.e. taking care of the cattle.

Deghines (?), II. 80, 20 in aigne *deghines* imin caingin, tr. 'the advocate *who pleads* about the cause' (?); cf. the ety. gl. given, p. 5, by Cormac on *aigne* i.e. fer *aiges ai*, 'a man who pleads a cause,' where however the *n* is unaccounted for, (Y BL. text has *gnies*); prob. *aith-gen-* was intended, and prps. some misconception of this underlies the word given as *degines*.

Deglenaim, I cleave, belong to; II. 336, 11 noco *deglenand* ni do'n fl. do shomaine a set, (gl. on *toglen*, 6); IV. 98, 8 co na *deglena* ni do'n talmain, (gl. on *toiglen*, 96, 19); II. 164, 8 ni *doglen* (!) ba do'n iarruid; see *to-glen-*.

Deiche, I. 146, 14, see *dede*.

Deidud, I. 164, 4, see *defid*.

Deil, (toe-)joint, place of separation (of toe from foot); IV. 112, 14 co ruige *deil* n-ordan, 76, 20 co *dil* n-ordan, cf. O'Dav., p. 78, *deil* i.e. *delugud*, quoting our passage and gl.; see also *dedal*, *dedlaid*.

Deiligim, I separate, divide; allot, settle; single out, distinguish, discriminate; V. 366, 17 *deiligit* ní do'n cach bis, &c., see under *dolongaim*; IV. 114, 3 bun i n*deiligenn* in ordu risin traigid; II. 26, 26 ro *deiligh* in biadh resin [risin] fl.; I. 194, 11 cu ra *deiligther*, 'till it is settled' as to which shall, &c.; V. 454, 11; 492, 6; III. 156, 18 cuin *deiligter* 'n-a ais, 'when is it discriminated by his age'; IV. 42, 25 is an(n) *deiligter* iat; V. 340, 15 secht ratha *deiligthar* i n-a mbescna; I. 146, 12 is for [in] dail-si *ro deiligedh* doib, 'was allotted'; III. 518, z ro *deiliged* fiad do('n choin), 'a deer was singled out for the dog.'

Deiligiud, the act of separating, &c.; IV. 50, 15 (settlement, decision); V. 472, 25; *pl.*, V. 366, 16 secht n*deiligthi*.

Deiligthech, discriminating (person); V. 10, 17 fer *deligteach* na scribtuiri.

Deilim, I lie down, (of cattle); IV. 80, 10 where *acht na deilset* 78, 9 is gl. acht na *ro laigit* ann, as in O'Dav., p. 77, *dellach* i.e. *luighi*.

Deiling, two-year-old pig; II. 246, 6 (gl. muc *da hal* i.e. da bliadain, 22), just as O'Dav., p. 78, sub *deling*.

Deilm, sound, noise (?), ['shriek,' Nenn., 202; FM., 942 'misfortune']; IV. 310, 12 cach *ndeilm* de, tr. 'every *item* of these' [tools], where prob. the *noise* of the *wielding* of the hammer, &c., is referred to; cf. II. 102, 3 *delm* cuinnealg tuatha, and see II. 122, 5 (!).

Deim, IV. 234, 15, see *do-emim*.

Deimin, certain; I. 54, 2 co *d.*; II. 272, 19 is *d.* leo, 'they feel sure'; V. 12, 7 *d.* forgill; V. 460, 31 *d.* dó-sum.

Deimnigim, I prove, certify, attest; V. 498, 13 *deimnigit*, they certify (right); I. 10, 28 *demnigur*, [dep. 1 sg. ?]; I. 22, 27 co n*deimnigthur* a neimtsenchaidh side; 30 as moam *deimnigthur*.

Deimnigthe, certified, established; V. 498, 1, 4.

Dein (?), IV. 360, 19.

Deirgail, the act of stripping; II. 240, 27 iar n*d.* a tuiged di.

Deirged, the act of quitting; desertion, IV. 44, 16 a ndibad no a n*deirge* o fine.

Deirgim, I leave, abandon; empty, [see *derach*, *derrachta*]; V. 208, 19 in ti *deirges* as a firt, gl. on tellach *derrachta*, q.v.; 206, 5, IV. 30, 8 raiteach *deirge* a meathas, cf. 128, 17; 58, 26 cach ben *deirge* lann, tr. 'who deserts her house,' but the text at V. 456, 21 corrects this unmeaning *lann*, cach ben *deiraig* a *lanamnus*; III. 110, 16 in tan nar *deirged* a lam, (equated by the tr. with *digbail*, see III. 122, 2, and note[1]); II. 130, 19 *diregthar* cuir, 'sureties are stripped.'

Deirgle, see *do-ro-gell-*.

Deiriud, see *dered*.

Deirib (?), churn, see *derb*; II. 162, 8 in bo derba co n-a *deirib* [*deirb* ?].

Deis, land; property; II. 328, 13; III. 20, 7 do·n·imairget for a *deis*, (gl. 10 for a *ferand*, as O'Dav., p. 76); IV. 348, 1 aire desa i.e. fer conae *deis* n-athar, &c.; V. 20, 1, (quoted by O'Dav., p. 76, sub *deis*, from this tract, the *Uraicecht*); 24, 25; 30, 20.

The *flaith*-grade began with the possession of *deis*-status, the *aire desa* being the first in the series; the highest of the plebeian grades, the *bo*-aire, was paid *dire*-fine in right of *cows*, but the *aire desa* in right of his *deis*-status, IV. 320, 22, the *deis* being equated with *deg-dliged comditin dána*, tr. 'the goodly right to protect his office or rank,' IV. 320, 13. These chieftains, the *flaiths*, had, according to the tradition of the Crith Gablach, *four deis*-rights, IV. 320, 14, do-

chuisin cetheorai *deisi* do flaithib, which are apparently given as 1, sen-*chomditiu* tuaithe, 'the ancient protection of the territory'; 2, *dán* tuisig, 'office of (army-)leader'; 3, *imfaebair* cach giallnai eislinniu (?), tr. 'the punishment (?) of every imperfect service'; 4, *glenomon* bothias, &c., tr. 'the following of cotter-tenants,' &c.

The precise meaning is not ascertained, but the *aire desa* was obviously a *dux*, who exercised considerable powers within the territory.

Deisi, see *dias*.

Deisid, it rests; V. 356, 21 *deisi* i.e. *tarrustar*, see *desed*.

Deis-ceim, pace, 'passus,' measure of length containing six feet; IV. 276, x se traigthi i *nd.*, se *deiscemeanda* a n-inntrit.

Deis-cert, south, see *des*.

Deisse, more agreeable (?), V. 420, 29, prps. taken as compar. of the type of *nessa*, 'nearer,' [*neh-sa*], from the root *deg*, good, *dech*, best; but its analysis may be quite different, for its use is very like that of *deisid la* (!).

Deissil (!), II. 122, 12, obviously *eissil*, cf. *iseul* 11, *seul*, 12, 13, *essul* 14, see *esiul*.

Delb, form, figure; I. 12, 13 *deilb* rig (?); I. 30, 8 *delbaib*.

Delbaim, I frame, shape, form; I. 26, 25 ro-*delb* uir in talman.

Delech, possessed of udders, milch-cow; I. 64, 4, (gl. *sinechaib* 66, 9), cf. H. 3, 18, p. 363, *del* = *sine*, √ *dhe*, 'to suck,' cf. θῆλυ and OHG. *tila*, 'breast.'

Delg, pin; brooch; I. 134, 12; II. 148, 1 (*dealg*); V. 242, 4 *d.* airgit; 394, 26 *gen.*, III. 290, 15 bla *deilge*; pl., *delge* II., 146, y, z *d.* oir, airgit.

Delgnach gualann, the shoulder-*joint*, V. 354, 5, and 6, *sal d.*, 'heel-*joint*.'

Della (?) airgit, *brooch* of silver, V. 438, 9.

Demes, scissors; I. 132, 24; [pron. *dyē's*, and so written] *dias* IV. 310, 12, 'pair of shears.'

Demogaid (?), IV. 330, 7 na *demogaid* mesc maá (!), tr. 'whose intellect is not obscure by inebriety' [!], prps. read *na dim o gais*, but it is mere guessing, and *nad imfhocid* would be just as unlikely.

Demta, see *damaim*.

Demun, demon; I. 8, x; *pl.*, V. 22, 9 na *demna*.

Demonda, fled *d.*, a demon-feast, III. 18, 14; 24, 5.

Demon (!), III. 34, 10 ar *d.*, read *ar diumainn*, cf. II. 234, 22.

Denache, II. 124, 25, see *dedenach*.

Denaime, sanctify, purity, V. 124, 2, see *denma*.

Denma, pure; V. 118, 6 bith-*denma*, referred to by O'Dav., p. 80; IV. 308, 8 *denmai* i n-ainib, 'pure as regards Fridays.'

Denmaid (?), proof, oath; V. 338, 10 *denam*; III. 492, 5 ac-u n-ailind *denmaid*; *gen.*, II. 16, 26 ar ai a *denmha*.

Denmus, function; [*gen.*, V. 270, 22 nem-caemachtain *denmusa*; *pl.*, V. 4, 12 as iad-sin a *denmusa*.

Deala, [illegible] V. 362, 3; is deala dirraith iat, V. 488, 25; [illegible] 3; mbiuracha in deala; *pl.*, III. 286, 28 na huile deala ar V. 174, 21 cia deacc deala fair; alle deacmala V. 222, 2; 230, 5 deacmala, V. 462, 9.

Dealb, see *dechmai*, *tochmarc*.

Dealb, a form; V. 2, 25 dealb nime, II. 82, 22 dealb; V. 472, 25 dealb luiscc[illegible] [illegible] fiaga I. 280, 25 na dealba cuisc, cf. IV. 280, 2 fiaga [illegible] V. 84, 4; *pl.*, V. 408, 1 na hiarmi-dealba, as *g.* na cet-fiaga, *primit.*

Dealbach, different, I. 280, 25 a cruitre.

Dealbaim, I form V. 82, 2, [illegible] V. 422, 21 *dechrea*.

Dealb, I form I. 34, 25 [illegible] V. 308, 3; *compn.* 450, 3.

Deall, [illegible] *i tosuch*, 'in the end at last': II. 124, 15; III. 280, 25 [illegible] 28, 25 [illegible] II. 84, 25 *i tarraing*, V. 172, 1. 246, 25 [illegible] see *dian*.

Deall, I. 280, 25 is [illegible] 'he does not [illegible] the [illegible] the letter, *dermasgim* is [illegible] but there is [illegible] error of some kind in the text as printed.

Deall, consent, leave; [illegible] *cen deall*, 'without consent,' II. 314, 1; V. 456, 2; 518, 4; *fri deall*, id. II. 304, 15 (*fria d.*); 422, 25; III. 286, 25 (*fria d.*); IV. 258, 5 [opp. *ar aigne*]; V. 122, 1; 186, 20; 222, 15; *sen deall*, 'without leave,' III. 434, 11; 434, 21.

Dealbid, insignificant, I. 54, 3; despicable, II. 204, 7, 18; poor, in bad condition, II. 328, 8 (note); poor, II. 314, 35; V. 456, 18 'gratis, for nothing,' IV. 162, 5; V. 14, 1; 16, 1; 18, 4; cf. IV. 208, 5 is e cuid in *dealaid*, noco n-eigen di, 'this is the force of the word *gratis*, viz. it is not compulsory.'

Dealaid-chaire, gratis, freely, for nothing; IV. 182, 5; genly. as adv., *in d.*, IV. 166, 19; 172, 22; 188, 4; 208, 5.

Deorad, the word is usually translated 'stranger,' which however is sometimes misleading: a more suitable rendering would be *outlaw*. It is constantly contrasted with *urrad*, the native freeman of full rights, (I. 88, 16; II. 180, 15; III. 380, 1; IV. 244, 9; V. 74, 1), and is used as gl. on *ambui*, 'exile,' V. 262, 20, though the graduation on IV. 152, 20 puts the *muir-chuirthe* lower in social status [or non-status] than the *deorad*: it denotes a person who is *outcast*, and for whose liabilities his tribe, 'fine,' refuse to be responsible. In this case the tribe were bound to deposit certain funds as caution-money, IV. 250, 13; III. 382, viz., seven cumals (as *coirp-dire*, 'body-fine,') in the hands of the chief; seven cumals (as *pennait*, 'penance,') in the hands of the church; and two cumals (as 'cairde,') in the hands of each of the four neighbours around him. By this deposit and a proclamation of outlawry they became free from further responsibility, but the solidarity of the tribe was so strict that the slightest aid given by any tribesman to the outlaw, (such as the loan of a knife, the gift of a

handful of corn, or the permission to unyoke his horse on the land) was sufficient to undo the outlawry, and necessitate a fresh deposit. The outcast thus abandoned came under special regulations, which bound the chief [king] to put him under restrictions, (a) to live with a certain person assigned him, (as a master no doubt, but who evidently had to pay him something as a hireling, for his being *i faichill*, 'on hire,' is often referred to,* as also his re-instatement by purchase of land, and therefore his capacity to earn and acquire money, is always contemplated), (b) to dwell in an assigned place, and (c) to be fed by a particular person. If he did not comply with these regulations, he became utterly outlawed, and could be killed with impunity. The regulations themselves are evidently of ecclesiastical origination, and are based on Solomon's ukase to Shimei, [III. Reg. II. 36, misit quoque rex et vocavit Semei, dixitque ei, aedifica tibi domum in Jerusalem, et habita ibi, et non egredieris inde huc atque illuc. Quacumque autem die egressus fueris et transieris torrentem Cedron, scito te interficiendum; sanguis tuus erit super caput tuum], who was outlawed the moment he broke bounds. Such being the condition of a *deorad*, it is important to consider what brought him into this state? The laws speak, II. 84, 20, of *aurgaurt fechiumnuis*, 'prohibition of pleading,' incompetency to distrain or bring an action, 86, 16, as being the *diminutio* of *deorad*, *doer*, and *dithir*, but these three classes seem to be much the same, for the *loss of his land* is said (III. 384, 25) to be what makes a *deorad* of him, *di-thir* becomes *deorad*, 'a ferand do dul uad.' And the removal of this deficiency enabled him, at least in certain cases, to be reinstated as a normal member of the tribe, for, III. 392, 1, if he could purchase property, *crenas seilb*, (up to a certain amount, of course, which may be inferred from III. 390, 7 to have been 'land enough for a kiln or mill,') he became once more an *urrad*, i.e. he had become *solvent*, and as he could now be sued for his liabilities, there was no need for his outlawry, so that he was received once more into the tribe. It is plain however that the purchase of *land* was the indispensable condition, (the *achtugad*, 'stipulation,' III. 390, 17,) for such rehabilitation in actual practice, so that cases of re-instatement of a *deorad* would probably not be frequent.

A special kind of *deorad* is mentioned as the *d. frecair*, but it does not appear that there was any essential difference, for the gl. on III. 380, x cid dogni *deoraid* do *urrad*, 'what makes a d. of an *urrad*-freeman,' treats the *d.* as a *d. frecair*, only that here his *aithne* (description, *signalement*) is given as that of an old offender, a habitual criminal, one who frequently incurs debts.

* Perhaps also this is the *bescna*-compact mentioned on III. 384, 19.

It is important to note that the father's outlawry did not affect his children: the sons born before the outlawry remained in the tribe, III. 384, 8; if any were born after the outlawry, they were referred to the *mother's* tribe; and it would seem, by IV. 44, 15, that the land granted by a grandfather through affection to his daughter for her special use, still continued in the possession of the grandchildren, even after the son-in-law had become a *deorad*.

There is another important use of the term in construction with *De*, 'outcast, [given up to the service] of God,' often translated 'pilgrim,' but defined, V. 252, 24, as the man who has the grace of God for performing miracles, cf. I. 78, 21; III. 14, 27; 74, 6; IV. 210, 8; 228, 6; V. 118, 11; 252, 9; 266, 22; 438, 16.—What is *flaith deorad*, V. 446, 21? also *na deoraid riara*, II. 204, 1?

The word is used as an *a*-stem, *deorad, gen., deoraid*, I. 68, 2; 142, 23; or as an *i*-stem, *deoraid*, gen. *deorada*, I. 70, 21; 88, 15; pl., *deorada*, III., 36, 13, 'strange settlers'; as ety. gl. we find often [*daer-fuid-* i.e.] *daer-fuidir*, V. 364, 21; 514, 25.

Deoradas, tr. 'the stranger tribe,' III. 36, 2.

Deoraidecht, state of a *deorad*, pilgrimage; exile; I. 58, z, 'pilgrimage,' *deoruighecht* De; V. 50, 6 is ar *deoraigiacht*, 'when he is in exile.'

Der, tear; III. 308, 26 (*gen. pl.*); V. 102, 28, in the cpd. *deir-tech*, i.e. tech i telgter *dera*.

Derach, the act of leaving, emptying, &c.; removal; III. 110, 21 *d.* a laime, (16 na-r *deirged* a lam, and cf. 122, 2 *digbail* a laime); IV. 42, 21 iar n*d.* tellaig na geil-fine as a firt.

Deraib (*l*), II. 122, 12 mani *deraib* terbaid, and see tr. (!); IV. 374, 2 in a quotation, 'cenn caich iar n*deraib* a fine,' where the word is no doubt incorrectly given, for the gl. seems to indicate the analysis as *do riaraib*, with its *do reir* (!).

Derb, certain, ascertained; I. 94, 21 is *d.* lais, 'he feels sure'; V. 40, 19 (*l*); 208, y *d.* ocus indearb do na scuichib;—as adj. prefix, to denote *real, certain*, &c., and also as advbl. prefix to verbs to add the notion of *actually, really*; cf. follg.:—

Derb-bráthair, the *real* brother of the blood, [as compared with *bráthair*, used for *spiritual* brother (friar), or *cousin*, or *tribal brother*]; I. 4, 24; 76, 21; 274, 9; IV. 258, 12 as gl. on brathair, cf. IV. 240, 6, y, z.

Derb-cennaigim, III. 52, 12 ani *deirb-cennaiges* budein, 'what he himself actually buys'; V. 392, z in boin *d.-c.*

Derb-cinned, IV. 92, 5, [as gl. on *dearnse* 96, 18,] gu n-aisneidither deirb-cinne slāinti in ferainn, rendered 'the *certain reclamation* of the land'; ibid., 10 is and is *dearb-cinde* slāinti do, tr. 'it *certainly is determined* that it is restored to its healthy state'; this is folld. by a paragraph explaining *derosc*, which O'Dav., p. 78, gl. *derbh-cinne*, cf. also IV. 28, 9;

what seems to be a verb in the *pass.*, V. 376, y go n*deirb-cinnta* feich dó, tar a cheann, is prps. only an error for *-cinned*, with follg. *feich* in *gen.*

Derb-diubairt, I. 52, 4 tr. '*red* fraud,' as if *derg-d.*, as by gl. 54, 2.

Derb-diubra, II. 388, 26, 'lest he *actually* (?) defraud,' see under *diubraim.*

Derb-dilod, I. 94, 5 ro *derb-d.*, 'it had been *really* paid,' cf. V 258, 26 dia n*dearb-dilaither* in cin sin.

Derb-dilse, certain right, V. 498, 1, 5.

Derb-festur, II. 272, 12, see under *fetar.*

Derb-fine, a special branch or line of the Fine, see under *fine*; I. 260, 2; IV. 40, 7, x; 166, 25; 240, 6, z; V. 246, 4. The word can hardly mean anything else than the *real-*'fine,' i.e. apparently all the members of the *gel*-fine, except the real brothers, cf. IV. 240, z; 260, 10, 12, 20, 23; cf. the use in the literature, FM. 848. 1241.

Derb-foirgell, false oath; I. 176, 10; 198, 10 eiric in *d.-foirgill*; III. 394, 13; V. 176, 13; 232, 18; 294, 5.

It can hardly mean *deliberate false* swearing, for though in the *aithne* given (H. 4, 22, p. 76 b), '(he said) it was B who stole the seds, though he knew that it was not B,' this seems scarcely correct, if the rest of the quotation be observed; for *eric* is paid or not for the *derb-forgell*, according as the witness was *certain* that the accused had *not* committed the offence, or as it was his *opinion* that he *had*, '*cinnti* leisin duine co na dernad,' 'rob i a *tuicsi* co ndernad.'

But the constant use of *derb* to denote *real, actual*, makes it probable that the meaning is either '*positive* evidence,' or that this is not the original prefix, see under *diuparar*, and this entry follg.

Derb-tuit, V. 242, 3 for nech, tar a n*derb-tuitet* cenn iat, 378, 16 mani *dearb-tuitea* se o'n ti d'a tugad e, gl. on 5, mani *deroth* and cf. the text, 390, y cipe dar a n*der-taiset* cenn. The word *deroth, doroth* occurs 378, 6 and 384, 1, with the same gl., *tuitid se*, and again, 420, 8 cipe fris-an *nderoth*, gl. tar a *toited cend*, 14; but now this gl. occurs on 398, 20, on the text, 12, for fer dars-an n*dithat* cenn, with the gl. 20, dar a *n[d]eithed*(?) ceand, and this *dar a dithat cenn* occurs 400, 3, after the text on 2, for fer las-an *ndithat* a ngell. Unfortunately *dithat* is not clear either; it appears in II. 126, 16 in fer ar-n-*dithet* athgabail a cinaid a cheile; here the text generally is so bad that not much reliance can be placed on it, but *dithet* is gl. by O'Dav., p. 78, as *ditin*, 'protection,' with the quotation, 'atat airlemanna im-an-*diched* smacht, which is taken from IV. 92, 25, where the gl. is 94, 2, im-*dithnit*-seig iat can smacht orra and. This constant association shows that the tradition connected the word with *imdichim*, 'I protect, shelter,' q.v., but the entry in O'Dav., p. 78, shows

that *dithet* was read in the texts, while the glosses evidently held the root to be *tuit*. We thus seem to have the follg. forms :—

do-*roth*	*tuit, toit*	di-*thet*	*dich*-et
de-*roth*	derb-*tuit*	di-*that*	
di-*roth*	der-*taiset*	dei-*thet*	
do-*rotsat*			

How *tuit*, 'to fall,' could be followed by *cenn*, 'head,' as an *object*, does not appear, while to '*protect*' *the head*, is intelligible; but the presence of *th* in *do-roth* is inexplicable here, and makes any connexion with *ditiu*, 'protection,' impossible; *eim-dithnit* of IV. 94, 2 is probably only an error for *ditnit*. But *roth* was equally found in the texts, for O'Dav., p. 112, has *roth* i.e. *tuitim* or *tarachtain*, 'falling' or 'reaching,' and again, p. 113, *roth* i.e. *tuitim*. In the latter entry, he quotes from V. 378, 5; in the former entry, the quotation given is from II. 14, 31, as follows :—

II. 14, 31	ni	*agarur* nach	*cintach*	acht do	roith	log fiach	adroillithur
O'Dav.,	ni	*acair* nach	*cin*	acht do	roth	log a fiach	atroillither

The glosses are :—

II. 16, 1	nocha n-acarthur	nach cin ar cintach acht cu	*roith ar* imbleogain.
O'Dav.,	nocha n-acarthar	nach ..... cintach acht co	*ro-tuitt** o imbleogain

II. 16, 2	Loigidecht na fiach	ro-hairelltniged do dlestin do cintuch.
O'Dav.,	loigecht na fiach	ro-airlitnighthear .....

The meaning seems to be that, "no debt is sued upon a debtor provided that the value of the fines due falls upon [or is got from] the kinsman-surety." But now, cf. V. 186, 3 *eraisit* (J^2 *der-to-sat*), gl. 10 *derb-tuitsit*, and even *fir-tiasat* (!), where the text of J^2 seems to appeal to the root *toing*, for which there are given in O'Dav., p. 123, the forms *to*, *toisat* and *tithsat*, *tithis* and *titsaiter*, an *s-aor.* and a reduplicated form. But the *s-aor. subj.* (*fut.*) of *tuit* is given as *taethsat*, *do-faithsat*, cf. FM. 825 *do-faethsat*, and cf. also 1015 *tethsat commond*, which probably is the *tithsat* of the root *toing*. There seems hardly any room for doubt that there has been a confusion or misunderstanding of roots on the supposition of their connexion with [A] *do-fò-thet*, *do-fùit*, [Z] *tùit*, and then with a root *thet*, i.e. [A] *do-rò-thet*, [Z] *dèr-thet*, [elaborated or misunderstood into *derb-tuit*], (with an enclitic form, *fris-an-dèroth* (?); where prob. the form *roth* was brought into connexion with *do-roth*, *do-roich*. In either case, *derb-* seems merely a false analogy, and *dich-et* = *dithet*, &c.

* Or, co *tarraigther*.

Derb, churn; II. 162, 8; 170, 11 in bo *derba*, tr. 'the *milch* cow'; II. 162, 8 in bo *derba* co n-a *deirib*.

Derbad, the act of proving; I. 268, 8 cach *d.*, I. 298, 11 re *derbada*, period of proof; I. 300, 17, where *derbad* forms a section contrasted with *turbaid*, q.v.; V. 14, 4.

Derbaim, I prove; I. 236, 18 *derbthar*.

Derbaire, proof (?); I. 300, 17 tosach na *derbaire*.

Derbara, II. 340, 2; 388, 16, &c., see *diubraim*.

Derc, hole; IV. 86, 20.

Dercaim, I see; I. 202, 19, *ro-derc*, 'he saw'; V. 300, 20, in seol, ro-*dercad*, 'the sail that was seen.'

Dercad, the act of reddening; V. 128, 22 *dercco*, as gl. on *fodearca*, 14.

Dercnait, flea; V. 276, 5 *deargnadaib*.

Derechta, stripped; deserted; II. 240, 20 tr. (malt is to) 'lie *exposed*,' gl. iar n*deirgail* [!] a tuiged de, 27; V. 206, 5 im tellach *derrachta*, see next entry.

Derechtach, id., IV. 38, 17 mad do'n tellach *d.*, (gl. 42, 20 by *derach*); v. *deirgim*.

Dered, end; I. 36, 25 *deiriud* febtana (?); V. 490, 17 co *deread* in domain.

Dereoil, trivial, low; I. 48, 21 *rṅ deroil*; V. 510, 20 ac in *deroil-mac*, gl. on *fo-mac*, 3; V. 86, 10 mic dam n*dereoil*, 'sons of low parties'; V. 14, 20 nemed *deireoile*.

Dereoile, insignificance; I. 106, x *deroile*.

Dereolaige, of less worth, compar. of *dereolach*; I. 296, 6 na bi *d.* ná sin in raith, gl. on *do-sruithe*.

Dereolaigim, I depreciate, debase; I. 54, 13 *deroligend*.

Derg, red, I. 12, 14 (of wounds), ec elgnas *dearg*; I. 26, x of colour; 54, 2 = *om*, 'raw,' V. 432, 2; of clothes, II. 146, 12; of meat (lean), II. 254, 11, 18; in phr., fer laime *derge*, = 'red-handed,' I. 244, 2; fer airm *deirg*, cf. red weapon, V. 318, 14 (= iar marbad, cf. IV. 186, 14).

Derg-beim, red blow, causing blood, IV. 364, 22, [cf. III. 140, 352, n.]

Derg-carna, red flesh, I. 48, 1; cf. V. 78, 1 tri *d.-c.*, raw meat; II. 202, 19 *d.-c.* ocus saill, lean and fat.

Derg-lorg, red track, III. 412, 17, q.v.

Derg-mir, 'red morsel,' V. 434, 10, 17 *deirg-m.*, 432, 16 *d.-mireanda*.

Derg-or, red gold, V. 276, 6 srian *d.-oir*; 394, 21.

Derg-tairic (?), tr. 'red streaking' of morning, I. 66, 9.

Dergad, bed; II. 30, 20.

Dergaim, I redden; IV. 186, 14 fear *deargas* a claidem, iarsan marbad; cf. V. 358, 3 flaith im-a-*derga* cru.

Derge (?), redness; IV. 186, 14 marbad *derge* (?), where prob. it is some gloss.

Derged (?), act of arranging (?), V. 476, 24 *d.* comraig, but the gl., 478, 18, has *eirge* d'focra in comraic.

Dergelltar, Dergle, Deirgle, see *do-ro-gell.*

Derlaig, only in I. 12, 5 na Dia *derlaig* inna nua recht, tr. 'that which God has not *vouchsafed* in his New Law,' but it means 'pardon,' cf. Ml. 21 b[7] no·nda·ges on co *nderlaig* dam son, &c.; 32 c[17] ar-a n*derlaigthe* do- som pecad, &c.; [A] *do-lùig-*, [Z] *dí-lg-*, (see *dílg-ed*); with *ro*, [A] *do-rò-laig*, Z *dè r-laig.*

Derlaither, I. 90, 31 fri cinaid, dia *nderlaither*, 'if it is paid'; see *dílaim*; here also the prefixed *do-ro-*, under the retractive accent, *dèr-*, has brought about the gl. *derb-*, 94, 5, 6.

Dermad, forgetfulness; I. 36, 14; III. 86, 20 inchind *dermait.*

Der-már, very great; I. 14, 19 mirbaile *dermara.*

Derna, &c., see *dogniu.*

Derauinn (?), II. 302, 7 na seoit do *d.* in cele, tr. 'off *the land* of the tenant,' as if *d'[r]erann*[?]; it means '*palm* of the hand'; but cf. O'Dav., p. 78, *dearnum* i.e. 'chief's bond upon it.'

Derosc, determination; testing, proving; O'Dav., p. 78, has *derusc* i.e. *derbh-cinns*, 'exact determination, definition,' 'la cumal v mbo a n*d.* a dithma,' occurring at V. 240, y; cf. IV. 28, 1 *d.* = *deirb-cindiud* a airisme, cf. IV. 98, 5, 9; III. 534, 22 *d.* ciud, 29 *d.* in chuirp; 30 *d.* coisi in duine; IV. 26, 23 iar n*derusc*, 'after sure proof'; IV. 96, 18 co ro dlomtar a *derusc*; 122, 16 *d.* slainti sin, cf. 98, 9 *dearb-cinde* slainti, tr. 'test of reparation'; 302, 4; V. 376, 4 co *derosce*, gl. go n*deirb-cinnta* feich do tar a cheann; see also O'Dav., p. 74, sub *desruith.*

Deroth, see under *derb-tuit.*

Derrecnugud, the act of excelling; V. 28, 5; *derscugud* IV. 316, 6. See gloss in Hom.-Pass., 637, b; the word seems a deriv. of *do-rósc* (q.v.), *dèrusc*, whence *dèr-sarach*, [*-se-nach*], with deriv. *derscnaigh*, or *dersciugh*, and so *dersciu*[*g*]*theck*, 'pre-eminent, masterful,' given as gl. on *diumsach*, 'proud,' O'Dav., p. 77; cf. Ml. 37 a[22]; BB. 320 *β* 13.

Derruit, secret; V. 134, 20, q.v.

Der tuisel, see *derb-tuit.*

Des-, in opds., = right, (opp. left); south, as being on the *right* hand, when looking eastward: cf. *aness* = *an-dess*, I. 26, y.

Des cert, south quarter, IV. 264, 24 (*deis-*).

Des gruaid, right cheek, I. 24, 12.

Desead, the act of fermenting; II. 242, 13 *desetha* (*gen.*).

Descipul, disciple; I. 20, 2; *pl.*, V. 102, 19 *deiscibuil.*

Desed, I. 252, 18 immsanad i.e. *ro anic desaid doma* comrug isin ro, tr. 'they therefore deferred the combat in the field,' apparently understanding *de-saic*, 'ex eo,' and reading *do'n* [?]; but it is prob. to be read, immanad i.e. ro·anad; *desaid doma* = 'combat was fixed,' settled: for *di-?esed*, cf. IV. 84, a *do-fesaitar*, gl. *fuirsider*, cf. V. 336, 21 *feisid* i.e. *fuirsither*, see also under *fesaigh* [?]; and see II. 338, 4 *di ho sed* [?].

Desmerecht, example; I. 4, 1; 10, 27; 16, 26; 68, 10; II. 226, 4 (°smbi), 300, 29.

De-sruithim, I degrade; I. 54, 7 no-da-*desruithethar*, [V. 458, 20 no-do-*dessruithidar*], four, 'who may be degraded,' (gl. no-*disruigend*, no-deroligend, 'crime which *lowers* them,' I. 54, 12), cf. O'Dav., p. 74, *desruith* i.e. *deroil*: 'descipul na desruithe deruscaib,' i.e. nocha deróili na sin in ní derb-cinnter do'n deiscipal, cf. I. 296, 5 na bi *diruidi*, or na bi dereolaige na sin.

Desti na flatha (?), II. 270, 16 nach dilius dagh-rath *d. na f.* (?); it is impossible to give a definite meaning to this interjected aphorism, but it prob. had something to do with *deisti*, *feistedh*, of O'Dav., p. 87; v. infra under *fes-tige*.

Dethbir, lawful, necessary; I. 36, 17 *dethbir*, tr. 'the *true* preserving shrine.'

Dethbir, difference; I. 88, 20; II. 40, 5; IV. 228, 9, 10; 232, 16; V. 222, 7 (.thf.), 340, 6.

Dethbire, necessity, I. 268, 8 cach turbuid co *nd.*; I. 298, 25; *d.* II. 2, 4; 48, 12; 76, 2; 162, 26; *gen.*, V. 130, 4 cinad *d.* 136, 4 imscar. It occurs four times in text of I.:—I. 102, 8 acht ni conanaig *deithbeire*. The gl. explains as referring to 'exemptions'; and these circumstances of exemption are defined as 'ignorance, or difficulty, or minority (of years) or *etged*,' 22; in any of these 'differenced' special cases, 'the distraint shall not go into *lobad*-expropriation,' 21. The other three cases of its occurrence (266, 19; 268, 1, 8) are instances of the same use of the word, as expressing the existence of some justifiable excuse for the non-performance of certain duties, (the *sunnis* of the Lex Salica, 1, 2), a *legitimum impedimentum*.

The negative form *indeithbir* does not occur in the text till II. 180, 4 tar ainme *ind.*, which is expounded at 8, 'the wound had been inflicted, when the foster son has not been suitably guarded by his fosterer.' Of the positive form, there occur five instances in II.:—

II. 2, 3, [gl. as of an original disease, or the act of God], 7;
48, 12, [merely a note = I. 102 above];
76, 2, [the same];
162, 26, [of the return of the foster-child without necessity].

Practically Vol. II. adds nothing to I. save the legal maxim of 2, 3, diriuch cach dethbire; the rest is little else than commentary.

In Vol. III. the only instance is 68, 5, where the comm. proceeds to define the two conditions as follows:—

dethbirius, = crimes of *anfoit* and *indethbire torbaid*;
indethbirius, ,, of *comraite* and *gintuillim* [q.v.].

This is the same as the account given IV. 246, 25 :—

dethbire, crimes of *anfoit*, or *indeithbire torba*;
indethbire, crimes of *comraite*.

The note on the Tr. here says that "The Irish means 'unnecessary profit,' which is plainly a mistake of the scribe"; and so the tr. reads 'a crime of necessary profit.'

But it will be seen, that III. 68, 14 has the same reading, so that it is no scribe's mistake!

The point was evidently that a justifiable case could be made out for a man who had committed a crime, (a) either without premeditation (*anfoit*), or (b) if it was in reality *indethbire*, i.e. if it was a premeditated crime (*comraite*), yet there was *torba* 'profit' on it, viz., the profit of carrying out the indispensable *vendetta*, as will appear from the passage presently to be quoted from Vol. IV.

In Vol. IV., the first two instances (28, 5 and 62, 12 *co ndeithbire*) mean very much what we mean in saying that 'a person *could not help himself*'; and this is evidently the meaning also in the phrase 136, 22 is follugad, mana imge *deithbire*.

But at 252, 17 a very important passage is found, in which the word has evidently a peculiar signification. Here the text speaks of "four *deithbire* woundings that do not defile purity of hand." This was the *vendetta*. The duty of exacting vengeance for a murder was incumbent on those members of the 'fine' that were entitled to the damages of honour-price for the death: it is not therefore a matter of surprise that there was equal solidarity of those tribesmen in the payment of the 'eric' for the perpetration of the crime which avenged the original victim. Under ordinary circumstances probably very little property changed hands at all, for if the personal status of the two victims was the same, the two debts incurred, on one side and on the other, would wipe each other out, and the matter be thus settled.

The other instances of its occurrence in IV. are 246, 13^2, and five instances in the 'Precincts' Treatise, which is not text at all, but comm., 228, 9, 10; 230, 22, 24 and 232, 16, [in this last it simply means 'the difference between them'). The negative form never occurs in the text.

The word simply means *difference*, but it has come to be used in a modification = '*differenced*,' *special*, and so at times = 'unavoidable,' 'justifiable.' The very theory of 'composition' for murder involved the duty of 'vengeance': if the murderer would not or could not pay the composition, the members of the tribe were bound to exact vengeance: as the gl. says, IV. 254, 13, there was a just vengeance incum-

bent on every one who had a claim to honour-price for the death of the victim. This act of vengeance was a '*differenced*,' *justifiable, necessary* killing.

Dethbires, necessity, natural course; I. 180, 10 re *d.*; IV. 230, 22 le *dethberes*; V. 152, 14; 170, 17 fri *d.*

Dethbires, difference; I. 60, z fo *d.* a n- enecluinne.

Dethbirigim, I differ; V. 84, 17 *dethbriges*, 'which differs'(?).

Detiu, I. 66, 20, 23 prps. *ditiu*, q.v.

Detnaim (?), II. 230, 16 in tí *deatnann*, tr. the person who *has absconded*,' (?); prps. *n* should be *l*; see *toethlo.*

Di, before nouns, for *do*, I. 40, 17, 20; 64, 6, 7, 9, 12; 238, 12, 13; 258, 25; before *art.*, *di naib* I. 242, 6;—as prep.-*pron.*, *to her, from her*; I. 258, 16; II. 390, 19.

Di-, negative prefix, cf. V. 316, y *di=fo diultad*; see separate entries.

Di-, prefix, frequently gl. by *adbul*, as an *intensive*, (cf. *dithlim*, *diuba*,) or by *uasal*, I. 104, 7.

Di-, peculiar form of the prep. *do* [and *de*] before the enclitic *a* of the *poss. adj. pron.* (3 *sg. pl.*), and the *relative*; cf. also **di-araile**, to another, from another, *di-alailiu*, IV. 164, 12; 168, 20; II. 388, 15; I. 30, 25 (v. text); 146, 32; 150, 4; II. 196, 10; 214, 20; 218, 15; 350, 20; 374, 11.

Di = two, I. 260, 7; II. 262, 18; IV. 126, 6 tar a *di*; IV. 108, 10 fa *di*; see *da.*

Dia, God; [I. 6, 18 (?) q.v.]; I. 6, y; 8, 2; 112, 17; 268, 9; II. 2, 6; III. 18, 16; gen., *Dé*, I. 14, 20 og-reir *De*;—ar *Dia*, 'for God's sake,' III. 198, 25; IV. 352, 16; 236, 22; iar n*Dia*, 'in God's service,' III. 70, 24; 72, 2.

Dia, day; I. 26, 11; V. 396, 6 *dia* nomaid; prefixed to the day-name in the *gen.*:—

Dia Domnaig,	II. 148, 7, 10, 14,	Sunday; *de D.*, III. 18, 22.
Dia Mairt,	I. 26, 11,	Tuesday.
Dé Cet-ain,	I. 26, 13,	Wednesday.
Dardain,	IV. 216, 5,	Thursday; F.M. 703 *dia D.*
De hAine,	I. 26, 15,	Friday.
Dia Sathairn,	I. 26, 17,	Saturday.

cf. III. 18, 17 *de* sechtmaine, 'every week' (?), cf. 23, *dia mís*, 'every month,' V. 402, 2, 3; but cf. IV. 70, 19, 20; 94, 7; **dia** teora mbliadan, *after* 3 years, IV. 172, 6; **dia** bliadain, after a year, IV. 172, 11, gl. 27, 'at the end of a year after three years.'

Di-a n-, [*de quo-*;] if; I. 10, 1 (?) 268, 13 *dian* fir-feiser; I. 90, 31 *dia* nderlaither (?); I. 192, 13 *dia* mbe fri gaimni; II. 306, 2 (?) *dia* n-acraither inniull; 404, 19 *dia* mbi sain-dileas; IV. 18, 25 *dia* no-d-be Fenechus; 112, 15 *dia* mbe fair, &c.; IV. 172, 14 *dia* n-erlat; 256, 5 *dia* cuindcestar cuige; IV. 8, 25 (?) *dian* da fregra; 202, 4 *dian* da foxlaiter; 210, 6 *dian* airbiathar.

Diabal, devil; I. 44, 16.

Diabal, double; IV. 18, 19 cid *d.* fod foirge (?); *d.* tothgusa I. 46, 21; often of 'double restitution,' *d. aithgin*, II. 80, 8; 196, 9; 306, 20; 318, 29; 328, 22; 332, 9; 376, 1; see follg.

Diablad, the act of doubling, the double; [*gen.*, *diabalta*, II. 296, 2 (?); V. 502, 4]; a technical term for a particular penalty, in general referring to the payment of the value of the debt in addition to the original debt, when the debtor has evaded the rightful appeal to law, asren *diabul* neich ar a troiscther aire, I. 116, 15; a man with full knowledge of his indebtedness, who does not give the proper *pledge*, 'gell,' when sued, is liable to double the debt, and five 'seds' [as *dire*-fine], I. 94, 26; 116, 19 *d.* na fiach, cf. V. 206, 11; the debt and double are taken from the debtor after evasion, II. 14, 30, and this *double of the cintach*, III. 344, 20, is often referred to as the [*uilidetu*] 'entirety' of the claim, in distinction from what might be exacted from the ***inbleogain***, q.v.

This *diablad fiach*, 'doubling of debts,' I. 94, 26, is the correlative of the 'forfeit of half the debt,' 96, 5, according to the extended commentary on these pages. The action of the law will be more easily perceived from this summary:—

Pltf. distrains, or *Dfdt. evades*, either of them in the alternative that the debt was DUE or was NOT DUE; in both cases with the subdivision of *knowledge*, *ignorance* or *uncertainty* as to the facts about the debt (being due or otherwise). And further, in the case of the distraint, the pltf. *may* (A) or *may not* (Z) have law offered him, [i.e. the dfdt. may offer to submit to legal process, so as to obviate the distraint].

Pltf. distrains.

Due	he *knows it*	is *slán*, free, not amenable to penalty,	I. 94, 15;
„	is doubtful	(A), forfeits the debt, and pays 5 seds,	94, 22;
	might have known	(A), forfeits half-debt, and pays 5 seds,	96, 5;
		(Z), nothing happens (!)	96, 6;
	does not know	[then he would not distrain !].	
Not-due	he knows	(A), is fined pro rata, and pays 5 seds,	94, 18 (and ^{32}!);
		(Z), fine of illegal distraint, (+5−5) seds,	94, 19; 96, ^{1};
	does not know	is free,	94, 14;
	is doubtful	(A), pays 5 seds,	96, 3;
		(Z), gets 5 seds,	96, 4.

Thus, he is only free from penalty, if he *knew* that the debt *was due*, or was *ignorant* of the fact that it was *not due* [or *had been paid*].

Dfdt. evades.

Due	he knows	pays double debt, and 5 seds,	94, 25;
	is doubtful	*aithgin** and 5 seds,	94, 27;
Not-due	knows	pays only 5 seds,	94, 29;
	is doubtful	„ 5 seds,	94, 29.

Whether the debt is *due* or *not due*, an *evading dfdt.* may be distrained, 94, 30.

The fundamental fine for any wrong action on either side was *five seds*; definite knowledge that the debt was really owed by him, involved him in the additional penalty of *double debt* 94, 25; while the pltf.'s wrong in distraining for a debt really owed, but of which he was not certain, involved him in the additional penalty of forfeiture of half the debt, 94, 22.

The general principle of fining a defaulter by an amount equal to his original liability was applied variously:—*d. airme*, double stock, IV. 8, 23; *d. n-aithgina*, II. 68, 11; 212, 29; 232, 27; V. 250, 7; 340, y; 348, 8; *d. mbid*, double of the food (-rent) that had not been paid; II. 320, 3 [but see V. 442, 10]; *d. n-eirce*, V. 232, 11; 228, x; *d. fuilliuma*, II. 324, 6; *d. gill*, aire forgill o rig, V. 248, 28 (cf. 244, 24); *d. neich meathus*, *d.* of what was failed in, (food, &c.), II. 276, 19, 20; *d. selba*, as a fine, V. 248, 31; *d. taisic*, II. 64, 27.

It is explained in one case, II. 68, 22, as 'a perfect 'sed' [cow] by way of restitution of milk and work till the injured animal is restored to health'; cf. *d.* i.e. *dire*, given as gl. on *fuilliud*, II. 376, 11; double qualification needed for the 'brewy' *lethech*, '(opp. '*cedach*'?), and cf. V. 76, 1; double to the church, IV. 228, 3, in respect of penance and *eric*, but not of *maigne*, 'precincts,' cf. also the curious *or* in the gl., V. 482, 5.

Diabulta, two-fold; II. 296, z ar son *diabulta*; often in the expression *leth-gabail diabulta*, tr. 'the double half-seizure,' but what this precisely was, is nowhere explained; cf. I. 158, 7, 20, tr. 'the second portion (?) of the double seizure,' for *rent, in cisa*, and for every *food tribute, biata*; for [neglecting] the attack, I. 160, 4; for the *work*, I. 162, 16, [here the *leth-gabail d. in gnima*, as having a stay of three days, is

*That this *aithgin* means simply *the original debt*, is plain from the comm. on III. 344, 10, where the *surety*, as he had undertaken only to *pay* [or levy] *the debt*, naturally is liable only for *the debt* i.e. *cert-aithgin*, 'exact equivalent,' cf. I. 218, 8. But the tribal *kinsman* standing in the place of an absconding debtor has to regard the *double debt* [*the entirety*] as a real *aithgin* which he has to pay, 344, 20 with a claim to get back his full losses from the debtor, 344, 29

contrasted with the *aithgin gnima*, which has a stay of only *one* day]. If the text could be made intelligible in II. 14, 25, a clue might perhaps be obtained for the understanding of the expression: the pltf. is here forbidden to distrain the *inbleogain* for more than the value of what he is suing from the debtor, but 'he shall take his (its ?) *leth-gabail d.* in another distraint from him' (?); the rest of the commentary refers to the usual distinction between the liability of the *tribesman* to the *full aithgin*, whereas the inbleogain *ratha*, the kinsman-*security*, is only liable to mere *aithgin*, for which see under *inbleogain*; cf. II. 78, 28; 196, 15; 234, 23; 236, 4; 292, y; 296, 19; 298, 7, 22; used in connexion with *aithgin*, V. 168, 4 *aithgin* co n-a *l.-g. d.*; cf. V. 218, 14; and contrasted with *aithgin*, V. 250, x; cin co tuiti in geall aithgina, co-mad dilis an geall *diubaltad*; cf. again V. 342, 13 after evasion of debtor, there were due four cows of *aithgin* and four cows *diabulta*, and four cows of *honour-price*, cf. V. 182, 15.

Diad, end; in phr. *i ndiaid*, after, I. 22, 13, 152, z; [V. 368, 11 *diae* (?)]; co *dia* IV. 366, 1; V. 480, 23 co *diaig*; most frequently in *fo deoid*, q.v.

Di-ailtri, the period of determination of fosterage; II. 152, 9; 158, y, z; 160, 6; 168, 5, three times of *d.*, death, crime, and choice; 170, 9, 16; 288, 6; III. 504, 11; V. 200, 13; see under *iarraith*.

Di-ainme, without blemish; II. 150, 7.

Di-aircsiu (?), I. 64, 7.

Di-airm, an *un-armed* man; V. 132, 3 [q.v.] fear *di-airm*.

Di-airmithi, separate accounting (?); III. 116, 8 o cach fir co *di-a.*, '(are payable) from each man *severally*.'

Di-aithgina, of a deed of *no-compensation*, V. 142, 20 gnim *di-a.*; but cf. V. 222, 3 tir *di-a.*, which is gl. as 'land out of which corn grows *without attention*,' as if *di-frithgnama* (?).

Diam, [if it be], I. 10, 24 *dia-m* chuibse cataid; I. 166, 29 *diam* dichmairc, (cf. V. 384, 4 *diam* cen athcomarcc); IV. 32, 20 *diam* slan a cubus; IV. 338, 23 *diam* digress fo·sn·gelat); IV. 348, 7 *diamb* iar da seta (!).

Diamair, hidden, retired place; the secret spots not much traversed, and where missing objects were not likely to be found; V. 326, z; 328, 6 (*diamra*).

Dian, swift; severe, violent; II. 140, 18 (recht); V. 242, y (fuillem).

Dian-bás, 'sudden death' (?), V. 370, 2.

Dian-aiglig, 'violent trespassers,' IV. 86, 12 (19).

Dian-tsarugh, 'forcible violation,' IV. 228, 23.

Dian (?), III. 20, 12 dian ceset a airilltnib.

Dian, name of a certain metre, the *fochloc's* metre, V. 58, z ar *dein*; its species, V. 60, 1, 4.

Dianad be, if there be, IV. 18, 21, z [*dia no-d-be* (?)]; IV. 32, z *dia nod·forgealltar*.

Dianair (?), IV. 104, z.

Dias, two persons; I. 110, 29; 214, 10; 218, 7; 242, 21; 268, 11, cf. II. 18, 8 *dias* la test, (cf. I. 302, 12); 28, 20 ma *dias*, suire indala n-ae; III. 66, 7; 134, 11 (is e lan-arra na cairde *dias*); IV. 4, 30; gen. *deise*, I. 66, 23; II. 28, 21 suire *desi*, (v. tr. !); III. 140, y, aen-fear i mam n*deise*; IV. 350, y saer-biathad *deisi*; V. 28, 3 na *desi*; 48, 20 na *deisi*; 512, 11 fri re n*deisi*; dat., *deis* V. 86, y du'n *dis* bis acu; *itir dis* II. 42, 20; IV. 142, 5; V. 454, 16; often in *a ndís*, '[in] their two,' = 'both of them,' cf. I. 138, 14; 130, x; 176, 11; 252, 5; II. 166, 25; 168, 2; 196, 20; 208, 18; 230, 11, 18; 264, 6; (282, 25); 300, 8, 18, 19; 302, 16, 17, 18; 310, 21; 386, 21; III. 142, 12; 460, 21; V. 242, 21; 256, 4; 280, 7.

Dias, ear of corn, (LB. 127 *a* 39 déis); *dat.*, I. 134, 15 fo di do'n *deis*.

Dias, pair of shears; IV. 310, 12, see *demes*.

[**Dias** (?), III. 46, 4, o 'nd-*í as* 'tarcud,' 'from that which is *acquisition*'].

Dib, pron. dat.; from them; from you.

Dib, dat. of *da*, two; often in *dib-linib* = 'both,' V. 464, 26.

Dibad, [see *dibdad*], extinction, death; IV. 40, 23; inheritance, legacy, I. 206, 18; 262, 17; II. 406, 24; III. 28, z; 32, 23; IV. 40, z; V. 512, 6; 514, 24; property (left after death), cf. V. 208, 19; 430, 24; 432, 6. The gl. I. 202, 13 im roind *feraind na fine* seems to imply that land had come to the *fine* (tribe) duly, (after the death of some *tribesman* of their own, or of another tribe?). On III. 332, 23, it seems defined as the property that has come to a *fine* (tribe), from another place, another *fine*. A very common expression is *tír ndibaid*, used as gl. IV. 8, 3 on 6, 11 tir da-randa flaith iar n-ecaib in cheile; this *dibad* land, after the death of the five persons of the *geil-fine* was divided among the other three fine, *derb.-f.*, *iar-f.*, and *ind-fi*, IV. 42, 13, 17. But this *tir nd.* is frequently referred to in contrast with *tellach athar ocus sen-athar*, the latter meaning the real patrimony, and the *tir nd.* being an accidental accretion, cf. II. 14, 2; 74, 19 [v. tr. !]; cf. also IV. 68, 26 where *randa* and *selba* are explained as *tir ndibaid* and *ferann athar ocus senathar* respectively. On the extinction of the *geil-fine*, III. 330, 8, their *dibad*-property was divided thus: $\frac{3}{4}$ to *derb-f.*, $\frac{3}{16}$ to *iar-f.*, $\frac{1}{16}$ to *ind-f.*; (cf. IV. 38, 17, gl. 42, 23, where however the text is wrong, for the *ind-fine* had only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the portion left after the $\frac{3}{4}$ had gone to the *derb-f.*, [i.e. $\frac{1}{16}$, as plainly said on 24]; cf. again IV. 286, 22 where the *iar-fine* has assigned to it $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$.*

It was apparently divided equally among the sons, for (III. 310, 9) unless a son had entered into special agreement

* But other fractions were in use, cf. V. 450, 8 *trian d.*, cf. 498, 17 and 500, 6; unfortunately, the comm. assumes in the reader a prior knowledge of the details]

with his father, stipulating the *price* of his *gaire* (maintenance), such son did not get more than any other son of the *dibad* of the father after the father's death. At. IV. 258, 7 it is stated that father, son, brother and [*geil-*] *fine* divide the *cro* and the *dibad* of the deceased; here *cro* is apparently gl. *coirp-dire*, 10, and *dibad* is gl. *set ocus maine*, '*valuables* and *treasure*.' This may be compared with *eric* and *dibad* of II. 406, 24, *eric* being also gl. *coirp-dire*, II. 408, 2; III. 58, 27*; and *dibad* again gl. by the usual *set* ocus *maine*, II. 408, 2; III. 58, 27; cf. also I. 262, 17 cin cach comfoguis for araile, amuil beres a *eiric* ocus a *diba*, gl. 284, 1, 2, the *fine* have to pay the liabilities and get the *eric* and *dibad*. It would seem therefore as if these three were identical, *cro*, *eric*, *coirp-dire*; for the details of the subdivision (?), see IV. 258, 8 seqq.; *dibad* is constantly used with *cin*, '*the liabilities* and the *effects*,' cf. III. 142, 23, 25; IV. 42, 20, y, 'they pay the *cin*, and divide the *dibad*'; V. 72, 20.

Dibdad, extinction; III. 54, 1 *digbad* a fine.

Dibdaim, I extinguish; [but the verb is constantly used as an intransitive verb, 'become extinct,' and seems to run into the forms of *digb-aim*, 'I take away']; *pres.* 3 *sg.*, *diba* a cin la cintach, 'his crime perishes along with [on the death of] the criminal, I. 78, 8, V. 448, 23; [IV. 282, z; 284, 2, 3; 286, 4; di neoch *diba* uaid, where see the varying tr.]; (*subj.*, go *ndibda* IV. 288, 5); 3 *pl.*, IV. 288, 3 *dibait* na ceithre fine; *rel.*, *dibus*, IV. 288, 3 *dibus* in cairdes; IV. 286, 15 do neoch *didhbas* uaithi, [which is evidently gl. *eiplestar*, 'he died,' 286, y]; *imperf.* 3 *pl.*, III. 56, 4 *do-dibdaidis* in fine, 'as if the tribe had become extinct'; *perf.* 3 *sg.*, IV. 292, 6 ma *ro-dibad*, (or *pass.*, *dibd-ad*, cf. IV. 40, 19; 286, 19, 20 *ro-didhba*[*d* ?];) III. 330, 7 *do-dibastur* geilfine; V. 440, 14 in flaith *ro-dibustar* sunn; 3 *pl.*, IV. 292, 5 ma *ro-dibatur*; *pass.* perf. 3 sg. IV. 40, 14 *ro-dibaigi*, [for *-ged* ?]; [but cf. the forms, *dibdaithir o, ar*, 'is subtracted, withheld,' II. 272, 9; 314, 10; *dibaither*, 'is taken away,' IV. 378, 11; *dibter*, 'is deducted,' II. 62, 1, which should apparently be referred to *digbaim*].

Dibill, decay, feebleness, [*debility*]; ruin; IV. 142, 27 *d.* muilind, tr. '*ruin* of a mill'; cf. Corm., p. 23, in sean co n*dibell* a ruisc, tr. 'the old man with *feebleness* of his eye.'

Diblidhe, decrepid (old man); III. 354, 24 senoir *d.*

Dibruiter, III. 234, 2, see *diubraim*.

Dibuirsin, dripping, dropping; II. 240, 19 (of malt); see *tepersain*, Hom.-Pass., Gloss.

Di-breithe, barren; V. 132, 3 fer *d.*, gl. 16, do' na berar cland, or as the text gives, 5, ar ni cindter o nach *dibreith*.

* The whole of this passage with the pagg. seqq. must be looked on as only scattered notes, which represent no continuous text at all, and should not have been printed in this sequence. The text (and comm.) of H. 2, 15, finishes here on I. 58, 25.

Diburcud, see *diubrugud.*

Diburdud (?), compensation (?), I. 230, 25 the $\frac{1}{21}$ part due (?); it may prps. refer to the partition of *eneclann* in the case of 'house-*dire*,' III. 460 12 seqq.; for an ety. gl., see Cor., p. 15, *dibru saitud* or *diubru aitiud* (!).

Di-chaem (?), large [breaking (?)], unfriendly (?); IV. 312, 21, opp. *ro-choem.*

Di-caingen, void of claim; free from further suit; IV. 48, 15 nach cnead bes [s]lan re mesaib, is *di-c.* la Feine, 'a damage settled by arbitration, cannot be sued for again.'

Di-cairdech, friendless; V. 74, 6.

Dichell, neglect; [MR., p. 160, 'forgetfulness'; FM., p. 1812 without *intermission*; p. 1696, without *mercy*;] I. 264, 16 *dichceall* cach n-eislis, (where the gl. *droch-ciall*, 286, 34, evidently indicates *dith-ciall* as the etv.); II. 2, 2 daer cach *dicell*, (i.e. leaving the cattle outside without a guard, v. II. 124, 1); V. 138, 13 imáin fo elcuin ocus *diceall*; 190, 16 cin elcuin cin *d.*; V. 136, 10, 11 cin elcuin cin *dicill*, [*elcuin* being '*intentional* injury,' and *dicell*, 'simple *neglect*,'] cf. II. 350, z cen elguin cen *taide*, where *taide* is gl., 352, 10, 25, *dichelta* i n-ecmais, cen *dicheilt*, whereas *elguin* is *comraiti*, 9, tar sarugud, i fiadnaisi, 26.

Dichell, concealment; I. 268, 1 gen *d.*; II. 348, 21 forcetal cen *d.*, [which in V. 96, 23 is f. gan *dicleith*, 'without *reserve*';] II. 358, z cach cunnrad cen *d.*, (gl. can *diceall* neich dib d'a ceile 360, 3); III. 50, 28, concealment (*from* the tribe, 52, 5); 474, 21 ar *d.* legha, 'concealment from the physician'; IV. 60, 11 ar *dicheall* an athar, (gl. 21 ar fath *dichle* [q.v.] inn athar, 'for the purpose of [concealing it from] defrauding the father').

Dichelt, the act of concealing, see preceding words; II. 352, 10; V. 138, 1 (cin *dichilt*), 488, 34 cen *dichelt*; *gen.*, V. 300, 13 ar fath *dichelta*, II. 352, 10, 25 (taide) *dichelta*, cf. IV. 202, 8 *dichelta*, 'hidden'; cf. FM., p. 1918, 1922.

Dicheltir (?), is found on V. 452, 26 *adbul-dicheltir* iat cen eneclainn doib, o dichlit a feis mbanda, as a gl. on the preceding (13) *do-ciallathar*, q.v.; the meaning must be something like 'they are greatly *concealed, obscured, reduced in status*'(?). But the gl. *do-ciall* is evidently in the same line of thought as *droch-ciall*, referring to *careless, senseless* behaviour.

Di-cend, headless, without a chief; II. 24, 7; 26, 27, tr. 'dicenn'-servant. In a maxim, *cach dicenn co rig*, IV. 50, 13, tr. 'every *disputed case* (digeand) is brought before the king'; but IV. 240, 11 and the preced. lines show clearly that it means an outcast, a debtor who has no chattels, nor son, nor brother, nor chief, nor means of living, and who therefore is dependent upon such regulations as the king of the district is bound to make on his behalf, so that in fact he is practically *deorad*, q.v., cf. V. 74, 2 where *deoradaib* and *dicendaib* are brought together, cf. V. 74, 4 and 286, 24.

Dicend, in the phr. *glam ndigend* of III. 92, 12, tr. 'satire of outcasts' (?); cf. in glaim dicenn, I. 240, 21 i.e. in tuba n-ainme, in les-anmad.

Dicend, completion, end; I. 266, 17 co *dicend* ai, tr. 'till the suit is finished,' gl. *adbul-cinned* na caingne, 298, 2; II. 16, 20 *dicinn* dithma, gl. adbul-cinniud, 23; cf. also the absurd text, IV. 18, 26 a *dige and* [corrig. *digeand*] dechmad, 22, 21 i *forba* na dechmaidi.

Dicendaib forosna, I. 40, 17, v. note[3] on p. 44, cf. 44, 1, 4.

Di-chenglad, the act of un-binding, dissolving (contracts); IV. 206, 13 *d.* cor mbel.

Di-chenglaim, I unbind, dissolve; IV. 60, 9, 14 tri do-nadmanda *diceanglad* a feicheamna; IV. 206, y *dichenglaiter* cach cor cen raith fine la F.

Dichet, IV. 112, 7^2, cf. IV. 122, 16, V. 388, 2; 394, 5; [cf. the verse in FM., ann. 779, Y ni *dichet* for muir, Z ni *dichet* hi tir, tr. 'he would not come']; see [*dithet* and] *dech*, *dochuaid*; also IV. 92, x *im-dichim*.

Dicetal, composition (of poets); I. 30, 25; I. 44, 17 *d.* do cendaib, v. note, V. 56, 21; 450, 7; 480, 21.

Dicir, V. 348, 4 co n*d.* do. E., gl. *do-rochuir* 16, cf. *do cerr*, (1 and 11), q.v.

Dichle, see *dichell*.

Dicleith, concealment, reservation, (see *dichell*); V. 96, 23 forcetal gan *d.*

Dichlim, I conceal; (decline, refuse); II. 342, 23 *dichlid*, 'he conceals it,' V. 136, y^2; 138, 2 acht na *ro dichlid*; 454, 6; V. 452, 26, 27 o *dichlit*, 'if they deny'; V. 274, 10 ben *dichlus* forcuir n-eicne do thabairt fuirri; V. 378, 3 ni *dithlither* a fuillem, (see also *dithlim*); [what is '*aire desa dichli*,' IV., 348, 4 ?).

Di-chmairc, unpermitted, without asking leave; I. 166, 6, y; II. 124, x fuadach *nd.*; 352, 1, 2, 4, (gl. cen athcomarc, 20, 27); 390, 1; III. 234, 19; 540, 1; IV. 156, 20; 312, 11; 314, 13, 17; V. 466, 3; 474, 3.

Dichsed, lest they should go; IV. 118, z (*ces*), see *dechaid*.

Di-colla (!), II. 98, 6, prob. two words *di c.*

Di-chomais, III. 252, 21 *d.* cach n-urlaind, tr. 'every green is *free*'; cf. Corm., p. 11, *comais* = 'full payment.'

Di-condeilg, uncovenanted; IV. 50, 13; gl. 'when either pltf. or dfdt. has not a brehon'; see *cuindelg*.

Dichra, zealous, eager; IV. 64, 5 is *d.* lais, 'he feels anxious.'

Di-cress, narrow, slender (?); V. 62, 24 and note, and cf. O'Dav., p. 67, sub *cres*.

Di-cubus (?), want of conscience (?); V. 118, 2, of churches that have no right to '*dire*'-fine nor to *dicubus*, i.e. neither to *eneclann*, nor *adbol-tochus* of penance.

Di-chuirim, I dismiss; I. 294, 24 cen co *dithcuirther*.

Di-culaid (?), IV. 334, 24 a guin inn-a *dícúlaid*, tr. 'to get wounded *in the back*,' in fleeing from a field of battle; but if the spear had gone through him (from the front), in that case, 334, 26, '*dire*-fine is paid *for the* wound going through the back of the king, in right of his [normal] honour.'

Di-cumuic, impossible; II. 60, 22 is *di-c.* doib, 'non possunt.'

Di-chumuing, impossibility (?), II. 300, 25 co *nd.*; 338, 20 'in his *difficulty*,' cf. 92, 15; cf. FM. ann. 1522 *dichuimgibh*, 'strait, difficult'; ann. 858, 'oppressive' (sickness).

Di-chur, the act of driving out; getting rid of; removing; putting off from, exonerating, defending against; I. 52, 16 *d.* na cath, removing of battles, doing away with them; I. 294, 18 *dithchur*, 'dismissal' of the law-agent; III. 270, 21 do *d.* uad, to get rid of; 382, 1 do *d.* dib, exonerate themselves; 408, 1 do *d.* de, to defend himself; V. 80, 4 to drive out the horses; 148, 20 *d.* de, warding off from him, cf. 238, 5.

Di-chussin, *dichus sin* cetheora deisi do flaithib, '*there exist* four rights,' IV. 320, 14, for *docuisin*, q.v.

Dide, Didiu, see *ditiu.*

Dide aire (?), IV. 52, 14, not tr.; gl., i.e. co hindligthech, 'unlawfully;' it will be seen from IV. 234, 19, 20, and the gl. 52, 16 (tairesin dligid &c.) that *dide* is *ditin*, and *aire* involves *iar* (?) *re.*

Didiliuat (?), in Heptad LXXVII., V. 366, 11, where the gl. is seemingly *dilus*, 18, but it is impossible to say what the exact meaning is, see *dilaim.*

Didimus (?), I. 272, 3, see *dithmim.*

Didnad, act of solacing; III. 18, 19 *didnad* do truagaib, gl. 'to give them *full-feeding*, and supplying them with staves, gloves, and shoes'; V. 490, 7 *didnag* galair; *infin.* of *do-donaim*, '1 comfort,' which is not in our texts.

Di-eim, IV. 358, 23 *dieim* ocus *diemar*, 'protects and is protected'; IV. 234, 15 *deim*; see *do-emim.*

Di-eim (?), tr. quickly; IV. 302, 3; see preced.

Di-faeb, V. 482, 17, 18, ety. gl. on *duba*, [? non-colour].

Di-faesaim (?), I. 84, 29 fer *d.*, tr. 'a man *without support*,' the gl. 90, 27 being unintelligible.

Difodlai (?), inseparable; II. 176, 24 is *d.* in t-altrumu.

Difoiche, sudden disease; esp. *d. De*, apparently used to express a sudden attack of disease for which no apparent cause can be assigned, 'by the visitation of God'; II. 2, 14 galar bunaidh no *d.* De; 162, 9 *d.* De, (tr. 'lightning'); III. 276, 4 bla iasachta *difoicheda*, cf. 5, 7, fis *difoicheda* acht *difoicheda De* d'a tarrachtain, tr. 'knowledge of any great disease except the visitation of God overtaking it'; V. 282, 19; III. 368, 12; V. 280, 4.

Difoilgid, incurableness (?); I. 226, z iar n*d.*, gl. 228, 13 iar n-a *dileigis*, and apparently iar n-a *di-ic.*

Di-folad (?), disqualified; V. 406, x, 410, z, [cf. gl. 408, 16 d-olaid cruid a mbeith aige (?)]; IV. 330, 12 is *di-fholaigh* ri buden, tr. 'a king of companies is *not to go on sick maintenance*,' ['not maintainable'], see note *in loc.*; the word is obviously of negative meaning, but it is not clear whether *folach* (maintenance) or *folad* (wealth) is intended.

Diforais (?), un-housed, without a residence; I. 264, 4 *d.* urnai, tr. 'one who has no fixed residence,' (*gl.* 284, 36 na fes urnaidh, tr. 'whose residence is not known').

[**Difornaisc**, I. 102, 23 ni tualaing toxal na *difornaisc*, tr. 'who is not able to bind it,' where the gl. 104, 7 nach cuimcech a *uasal-fonaidm* denotes simply *for-naisc* q v.; and cf. I. 266, 12 ni *fornasc nadi fuidhli*, immediately follg. on ni-s-fuadai na *difornasc*, and preceding *ni*-s-fuigli *nad* ergeouin; where gl. 296, 16, 18 is the same as 104, 7 [with *fir*-fonaidm in place of *uasal*-fonaidm], for *nadi* is evidently merely the negative with *infix* pron. [*na-did*-], ni-s-fuadai, ni-*s*-fuigli, na-*di*-fornasc, na-*di*-fuidhli, *nad*-ergeouin.

Dig (?), apparently used in the gl. on II. 262, 7 ar in *dig* urain, in *uraindig*, II. 314, 33; the phr. is evidently a conventional expression, and perhaps *tar airdig* [314, 33] means only '*over the cup*,' [mensuram bonam.....et *super effluentem*, S. Luc., VI. 38].

Diga, see *digu*.

Digail, vengeance; I. 8, 21 pecad cin *d.*; 64, 9 i n*d.* a thromgreisi, gl. 66, 32; II. 268, 16 fri *d.*; IV. 254, 15 *d.* dalta na fine; gen. *digla*, I. 10, 27 deismirecht *digla*; V. 296, 19 forimtecht *digla* do greise.

Digbail, the act of taking away; diminution; V. 16, 14 gan a *d.* fris, 'without *doing damage* to him,' cf. 78, 17; V. 108, 10, 'diminution,' opp. *tormach*, 'increase';—often in phr. *d. a laime*, 'the *emptying* of his hand,' cf. III. 122, 2, [note, i.e. 'the amount which he had emptied his hand of, or had paid'); IV. 58, 20; see under *digbaim*.

Digbaim, I take away, diminish, lessen, damage, deprive; [sometimes apparently mixed with forms *dib-*, *diub-*]; I. 58, 14 ni *digbunn* a lan-eineclunn ium nech, (cf. I. 56, 4, 12, 16, *dibus*, 8 *diubus*); it is used = *tesbuid*, I. 56, 7; III. 50, 14, 17 in ti *digbas* ni di-a tir, (opp. *coimetas* a tir, 12, and *doformaig*, 18); III. 72, 4 as-sed *digbas aire* do manach, v. tr. [!]; II. 242, 24 ge *digbaidh* in airgid, tr. 'though the tests *be wanting*,' given as gl. on 15 cia *do-ra-gba* airigiu, where it is tr. 'even though the test *be applied*' (!); IV. 156, 12 a n*digaib* airi in droch-ime, tr. 'the damage done in consequence of the bad fence'; IV. 56, 26 *digaib* do log-eneach aireach, 'it takes away from his honour-price,' gl. 58, 9 *digbaid*, cf. V. 510, 2, 14, which is evidently the same text and gl.; V. 108, 4 *digbat* nemid (?), see note, 14 gl. nuchun em *digbail* doniat na

nemid acht is em *tormach*; III. 132, 13 no co *digbaither* a lam; II. 132, 7, 8 ma-r *digbad* lam geill, ſctur diabladh do neoch ima'r *digbad* a laim fris; III. 134, 3 uair nar *digbad* a lam, (cf. 132, 13; 134, 20); II. 242 16 cia *do-ra-gba* airigiu, *subj. act. pres.* 3 *sg.* (?).

Digbad, extinction; III. 54, 1, see *dibdad*.

Digeand, see *dicend*.

Digeanna, V. 480, 20 na duba *digeanna* (?), where the gl. 482, 17, evidently takes it to be *di-cend*, 'headless,' q.v., but cf. the expression in FM. *digenn daingin*, 'stronghold,' pp. 1820, 1846, 2312.

Digide, tr. 'entreaty,' II. 388, 19, gl. *deg-guide*, 390, 3.

Diglaim (?), gleaning; a technical term of which the form shows it as a ntr. from a root appearing in *do-glinn* of O'Dav., p. 73, i.e. *digluim* or *tinol*, 'gathering,' and the word is quite common in the literature in the meaning of 'gleaning,' cf. O'C., *Lect.*, p. 557, 31, 37.

The two phrases in connexion with the word are *diglaim set*, 'gleaning of valuables,' and *diglaim ndaine*, 'gleaning of persons.' Possibly this only refers to some particular 'grouping' or 'gathering' of *persons* or *chattels*, but in any case the phrases occur along with two others [q.v.], *uasal for isel* and *crich*, as furnishing the four grounds for causing the distraint to be of the kind called 'immediate' (tulla), cf. I. 212, x; 238, 20. The 'gleaning of persons,' embraces the five following: father, son, grandson, brother, and wife, I. 214, 5, "whatever is immediate to him respecting his own liability is immediate to him respecting the liability of these persons, &c."; but the gl. evidently contemplates some further connexion between this 'gleaning of persons' and some one of the other three, in respect of the immediacy of the distress, 214, 16.

But the comm. is quite conscious of the 'figurative' use, for the gl. thus winds up the paragraph I. 240, 12, "by *figure* we have mentioned the above 'gleanings,' though they are not correct: it is an old book" [from which we have extracted the gloss ?], tre *forynuis* adubramar na diglaime so, cin cop-ed coir iat: sen-lebar sin.

Digni, as gl. on *tesairg*, IV. 382, 4, see *ditnim*.

Dignu, contempt; II. 318, y na bi ar *d.*, (gl. 320, 8 ar dimiadaide); cf. O'Dav., p. 75, *dighnae* i.e. *dimicin*.

Digrais, fervid; IV. 218, 11 *d.* dal, 'of fervid work.'

Di-gu, 'bad choice,' the worst; [opp. *for-gu*, cf. *ro-gu*]; III. 40, 8 na tecma *digha* do'n ecluis, 42, 3; IV. 28, 4 *digu* set, 'the worst sed,' (opp. *clithear set*, *forgu* na n-uile), gl. 18 in set is *di-togaidi*, 'least to be chosen.'

Digsit, see *dechaid*.

Diguin (?), a technical term, 'non-wounding,' but which is nowhere defined; I. 70, 17 siacht F. co sluagaib a *d.*, where it seems to be tr., 'went *to demand satisfaction*'; but I. 216, 16 it is

used in reference to the so-called 'relieving pledge,' *gell toirithnech* i.e. *gell da screpall fri diguin* ocus turgabail; this is brought into stronger relief by the gl. on IV. 68, 21, dobeir each dib *diguin* di-araile, tr. 'each of them gives [a pledge of] *indemnification* to the other,' i.e. gell da screpall re comall in comaithcesa, viz., 'that the fine for the injury done by the cattle of each [co-tenant] should not fall upon the other [co-tenant].' Now in reference to these 'relieving-pledges,' an important gl. occurs at IV. 78, 11 seqq., in which the term is used several times, (80, 3, 5, 7, 21, 23, 24, 28, &c.), where the note gives O'Don.'s explanation of *diguin*, viz., 'grass which was *not to be violated*, i.e. a meadow,' cf. IV. 90, 17, &c.; V. 466, 4.

Perhaps its most characteristic usage is in the expression *maigen digona*, treated of in the section *Maigne*, 'Precincts,' IV. 226, seqq., [m. *d.* 226, 8, 13, 17; 228, 1]; (228, 7; 230, 2); meas *d.* 226, 7; dliged *d.* 234, 8, 11, 13], where it is tr. '*inviolable* precinct,' (the opp. being *sechtar m. d.*, cf. II. 26, 7, 6); V. 304, 4 neimed co n-a *termunn* amuig, i.e. *m. d.*; V. 476, 2. It seems to mean a space round the house of a chief, &c., within which his 'protection' (*comairce*) was valid against distraint or injury.

It occurs in a law-maxim IV. 230, 2 *diguin digona*, ni snaighi deora araile, tr. 'sanctuary of sanctuary; one *pilgrim* does not protect another,' where the word 'pilgrim' only obscures the meaning, for the gl. H. 3, 18, 457, a (and cf. 439, a) evidently contemplates a person who is under protection (*comairce*) himself, and who therefore is not in a position to take somebody else under *comairce*, i.e. the *deorad*, the outcast who is under the kirg's 'protection.'

In the Crith Gablach and Sequel, IV. 300, 2, it is tr. '*trespassing* on a man,' 344, 10, '*insulting*,' 362, 23 '*insulting*';—and *m. d.* is explained as "a space around each residence within which it was *unlawful to wound any person in retaliation for wounds in a blood feud*" [?], Mann. Cust., I. p. 294.

Dil, toe-joint, see *deil*.

Dil, the act of paying; payment; amount, value (to be paid); I. 94, 15; 110, 18 *dil* in cinaid, tr. 'the amount of the liability'; (cf. 160, 8, 14; III. 110, 15; IV. 88, 12); I. 218, 15 *dil* a fiach; I. 138, 22 do *dil* a fiadnaise, 'to *give* [pay ?] his evidence'; (?) *gen.*, II. 128, 19 forus *dila* cinta, tr. 'a residence which *washes out* the liability,' it could not be a relative form of the verb, but the text is too unreliable at this point; cf. *dil* i.e. *innlad* of O'Dav., p. 73.

Dil (?), judgment, decision; IV. 28, 1 co *dil* no derosc; III. 326, 12 feich sin fuilit for *dil* ocus *sena*, tr. 'debts which *are disputed* and denied,' cf. V. 310, 13 feich cin *dil* cin tsena, acht brethem di-a cinde, tr. 'without *proof* or denial [being accepted from him.]'

Dilad, the act of paying, payment; I. 294, 9 o annudh (?) co *diludh*, tr. 'from stay to payment,' [this is evidently the same as in III. 318, 11 ar tobach o *andod* co *diles*, tr. 'from beginning to end'; I. 94, 6 a derb-*dilod*; apparently *pl.*, *diuluthe* V. 366, 11, (gl. adbul-*dilaithi*, 18); V. 366, 20, where *dilud* is opp. to *dluige*, the *severance* from a thing.

Dílaim, I pay; II. 338, 6 is leth eneclann in cheile *dilas* in rath; I. 212, 18 cor *dila* maine de, cf. 298, 3, as gl. on *dilmain*; V. 418, 14 do cach *dilla* (?) a gressa; V. 160, 21 ce *ro-dilsat* cen cor *dilsat*; V. 162, 2, 3 ma *ro-dilatar* fech; I. 10, 1 dian dia *dilathar* (?); I. 94, 5 *dillathar* i.e. *ícar*, gl. on 90, 2 dia n*derlaither*, cf. O'Dav., p. 73, *derla*, i.e. *dilsiugud* or *doroilled*; V. 258, y dia n*dilaither*, gl. on 256, y dia no-*toerlaither*; V. 258, 26 dia ndearb-*dilaither*; I. 94, 15 *ro dilad* roimi; I. 94, 5 ro derb-*dilod* roime, 'it was certainly paid before.'

If any weight is to be attached to the reading *do-laiead* [E. 3, 5], on V. 366, 19, we should have [A] *do-là*, [Z] *dil-*, as the root; with infixed *ro*, *dè-r-la*.

Di-leigis, incurability; I. 228, 12; V. 296, z.

Diles, III. 318, 12, see *dilad*.

Diles, own; the fundamental meaning of this technical expression is 'own,' *proprius*, going over into *dominium*; it frequently referred to *transfers* owing to death and crime, where *distraint* was the procedure, hence the word *diles* and its deriv. *dilse*, *dilsigim*, *ru-diles*, *ruidles*, &c., have come to the meaning, *forfeit*, *appropriate* or *assign* to others, and thus to *grant inalienable rights* or *powers* to do certain acts not otherwise vested in an individual; hence passing through into ideas of *legality*, *justifiableness*, and the body of ideas connoted by *unobjectionable*, *unactionable*. In the *text* of the BL., it occurs as follows:—Vol. I., 10, 1 is *d.* abthain, tr. 'he is *entitled* to absolution'[!]; 210, 27 *dilsi* co dilmaine, tr. 'complete *forfeiture*,' gl. 212, 17 *dilsi* o'n cintach na hathgaba huili, cf. the gl. 272, 5, with *diles* for *dila*, on the same expression, 258, 16; I. 248, 10 athg. set co n-imcloi *dilsi*, gl. 248, 11, ima'r claechlo a *dilsi*, 'property in the case of which the *ownership has been changed*,' tr. 'seds *which have been parted with*': *ruidiles* does not anywhere occur, nor *dilsigim*.

Vol. II. *diles* occurs 25 times, with the tr. 'forfeited,' cf. 212, 29; 214, 13; 242, 15; 262, 1, 14, 17, 18, 19; 264, 24; 266, 16, 17, 18; 268, 11; 270, 27; 274, 21; 306, 2; 310, 23; 336, 5; 374, 11; 378, 1; 382, 16; 394, 20, 22;—242, 15 it is '*right* towards the *ceile*, that he be not sued,' gl. 23; 274, 21 *d.* do celiu, gl. is *slan* do'n cele, 24, and so = 'it is *not to be recovered* from him,' 306, 2 gl. 7, if stock is put into the tribe so as to fasten it upon them unlawfully, it is *diles*, it may be *driven out*, *diles* a dualgus indarba, (304, 29); 336, 5 *d.* do'n cele log n-enech, tr. 'the tenant

is *entitled* to honour-price.' Besides the above we have *pl.*, *dilsi*, 'seds are *forfeited*,' 288, 3; 290, 19; 304, 23; and 98, 5 frithfola *dilsi*, tr. '*lawful* returns'; the noun *dilse* in 232, x; 234, 13 cach bid co n-a *dilsi*, tr. (each food) 'in its *integrity*,' [gl. that it be not stolen, 234, 3, 14]; 382, 2 ni said *dilse* for diubirt, tr. '*legality* cannot attach to fraud,' (gl. tr. 'the *legality* of the unlawful contract'); and the verb *dilsigthur*, 'is forfeited,' 196, 11.

Vol. III., 'forfeited,' 6, 26; 12, 14; 24, 9; 50, 28; 70, 24, ('incurs forfeiture'); and *pl.*, *dilsi*, 58, 3, 5; 166, 17 blai *dilsi*, (*lawful* exemptions?); 410, 23 *diles* i *coin-slechtaib*, [q.v.], tr. 'what is *lawful* respecting different sorts of dogs'; 422, 1 *d.* i muir-brethaib, &c., tr. 'one has a *right* to what he has brought over nine waves,' (the champion's burden); 424, 13 *d.* tochur do fir puirt, 'what is cast ashore *is the property of* the owner of the shore'; 448, 15 *d.* i n-os-brethaib, tr. 'what is lawful in deer-judgments.'

Vol. IV. 32, 20 (what he buys *bona fide* in open market) 'becomes his *lawful property*,' in ti creanas cen teol cen taigi co nglaine cuibse, *dileas* do suide o Dia ocus duine; 58, 3 ni *dileas* ni gen airilliud, tr. 'nothing is *due* without deserving it,' (gl. z tr. 'nothing is *lawful* at all for which its full value has not been paid,' cen a luad fola lan loigi dar a cend); 128, 13 is *d.* do uile, 'they are all *his property*,' 194, x;—pl., *dilsi*, 20, 8; 26, 17 *dilsi* buair berur, tr. 'cows which are brought are *forfeited*';—*subst.*, *dilse*, 56, z for na scara (!) *dilsi*, tr. 'for her lawful divorce'(!), [where prob. the orig. reading was [*for-nascair* (?)]; 220, 14 na *ro-dilse* so, tr. 'these *exemptions*,' gl. '*immunities*,' 'innate rights'; and verb *dilsigthir* 168, 3, tr. 'the bottom of the tree *is entitled* [as if *dligid*] to the fruit of the top,' gl. 15, *dilsigid*.

Vol. V., tr. 'forfeited,' 132, 2 is *dilis* ni tidhnacar doib; pl., *dilsi*, 272, 1 secht mna, ada *dilsi* i n-a frithigib; 466, 10 'lawful,' '*belongs by right*,' 292, 18; 320, 10, 14, 21; 322, 1, 3, 5; 388, 2; 420, 20;—*subst.*, *dilse*, lawful right to, complete possession of, dominion, 262, 4 ni dlig a *dilsi* co forfemde cach, 'he is not entitled to its ownership until everybody refuses it'; 314, 19 ni nascar *dilsi* for mac ocus raith, [the cor da sochunn]; 378, 2 iar tabairt a *dilse* [do'n fechemuin toicheda, adds gl. 10]; 352, 3 (?) a breith gin *dilsi* (?), there being no gl. here; and the strange *dilsim*, V. 212, 2 secht taburta ata *d.*, gifts which are *perpetual*, gl. *is diles iat*.

As *adj.*, [cf. also *dilsim*, V. 212, 2 and II. 192, 17^2; and the apparently *sec. compar.*, IV. 134, 7 *dilside*; V. 216, 11 *dilsite*, V. 508, 20 *diliside*, but see under *dilsech*, *dilsigim*]; 1, *own*, proprius, I. 170, 13 i port *dilis*, '*thy* lawful bank'; IV. 46, 12 a ferann *dilus*, 'her *own* land'; *proper* sense (of a word), III. 94, 23; 2, = forfeited, I. 92, 15; 76, 2, (she committed an offence) 'for which she was *forfeited*'; III. 50,

28; 52, 14; 58, 3; 190, y; V. 132, 2; 160, 7; 186, 17 [by = *ó*]; 166, 29; 218, 7; 250, y; 3, lawful (to do *ri*), I. 94, 29 is *d.* a athgabail; 206, 14, [he may commit *lawful* (*foglu dilsi*) depredations,] but if they are *not lawful*, then, &c.; 278, 16 is *d.* cen a ic, 'it is *allowable* not to pay it'; cf. V. 144, z; 146, 8; 148, 12; 154, 21, [their pigs are privileged]; 272, 13 (?); 280, 22 (?); 298, 16[2]; 482, 6; 4, *right, due*, I. 10, 1 is *diles* abthain, tr. 'he is entitled to absolution' (?); 68, 30 nar bo *d.* uaithib, 'the *right* to it was *not away from* them'; 268, x *d. re* nech, 'the property of a person'; II. 212, 12, *dilsi* a ratha do'n flaith, cf. 270, 6; 5, belongs by right; V. 200, 11; 212, 7 (perpetual rights); V. 212, 16 (gift completely effected); 274, 16; 292, 18; 298, y; 316, 15; 336, 19; 504, 6; 512, 13.

As *subst.*, *dilsi* 1, tr. 'forfeiture'; I. 78, 7 f. of the bondmaid; 88, 2 *d.* fiach (of debts); 88, 18 [*da fiach*, tr. *the lawful fine*!]; 92, 19, 20 (of a distress); 94, 22 (of the debt); 112 x of debts, 114, 13; 210, 10, 11, 12, 13 (of a pledge); II. 40, 2; 140, 7; 270, 6; 366, 16; II. 264, 22 (either *og, leth*, or *trian*); III. 148, 6 (dilsi *n*-airme, cf. IV. 24, 24, 28); 220, 6; IV. 134, 15[2]; V. 166, 27; 188, 14; 310, 9; 2, 'ownership'; I. 204, 22 a *d.* do'n lucht, 'the *right to him* belongs to the people of the land'; 248, 11 set ima'r claechlo a dilsi, 'property in the matter of which its *ownership* has been changed'; II. 204, 9, 12; V. 334, x; 210, 11; 224, 19; 256, 17; 262, 4; 264, 7; 266, 1, 7; 3, 'full rights'; III. 292, 20 (= a release from her engagements); IV. 202, 16 *d.* a cota, 'full right to his own share'; V. 486, 12 [to make *reparation* (?)]; 'perpetuity' (of gift); V. 212, 7, 13; 216, 9; her full rights, (her liberty?) V. 294, 22; 4, tr. 'good condition,' I. 86, 6, tr. he had gone security for the *good condition* of the property. In this paragraph of comment, I. 86, 4, the writer is evidently contrasting the entering into security *re aisic na set* (86, 4) with security *re dilsi na set*, a distinction which the tr. hardly brings out, but the passage even so is not clear, for the tr. is obliged to interpolate a whole clause not in the text, and there is no authority or justification for the assumption of the meaning given to *dilse*; *aisic* is 'restoring,' *dilse* is 'forfeiting,' and there is no reference to the *condition* of the seds at all:—

cf.	IV. 134, 15	*dilsi*	na	fochruice	*do'n*	fine,	with
	IV. 134, 18	*aisec*	na	focreca	*o'n*	fine,	

Dilgad, the act of pardoning, forgiveness; I. 4, 23, in *d.* doberad do, '(to discover) whether it is forgiveness he would bestow on him'; I. 8, 23 ni dlig demun *dilgud*; IV. 252, 9, 'complete forgiveness,' as compared with *timdibe*, '*diminution* of the

fine exacted'; IV. 356, 15 co *ndilgud* ima'n aes mbrecleighind (he simplifies it) 'in mercy to the people of little learning': V. 356. 16 is rechtain *dilgeda* (gen.), with verbal analysis in the gl. 23. *as'bal-lugud* = *di-lgud*.

Dilgedach, given to pardon, merciful; IV. 264, 2 fogail fri Dia *ndilgedach* (manab tire turgabar).

Dilgim, I pardon, the 'Z' form of *do-lirgim*, which does not occur; IV. 364, 2 mena *dilghe*, 'unless he forgives him'; see *derleig*.

Dilimat (?), V. 366, 11.

Dilla (?), V. 418, 14 do each *dilla* a gressa do each rig, tr. 'who *avenges* his attacks'; see *dilaim*.

Dillat, garment, suit of clothes; clothes; II. 160, 14 saluch *d.*, 'nursing clothes.' 170, 10 in tsalach *dilat* (?); II. 176, 16 *d.* cleib, 'a cradle *coverlet*'; II. 146, 9 do *dillait*, tr. 'two coverlets'; IV. 312, 1 cetharda *ndillatha*, tr. 'four suits of clothes.'

Dilmain, legitimate; not punishable by fine, not actionable; gl. *dilis* by O'Dav., p. 73; I. 106, 7 duine *d.* bis for si(u)bal a hinad d'inad, tr. 'an *honest* person who is moving from place to place,' but it evidently means *independent*, 'one who is not anybody's *daer*,' &c.; II. 2, 4 *d.* cach anfot, tr. 'every inadvertency is *venial*,' 17 'pardonable,' i.e. if there has been proper care exercised, accidents to the distrained cattle are not to be visited with punishment; cf. II. 72, 11, 12 is *d.* do, 'he is *not amenable*' (for the excess, &c.), [where the text 72, 8 is evidently read *dilmaine*]; 82, 7 *d.* do boethuib, tr. 'infants are *guiltless*,' not punishable; *apparently* meant in the gl. ety. III. 88, 20 on *etged* = *et*[iam li]*cet*, 'even though' in Latin, *dilmain* in Gaelic (?).

Dilmaine, freedom from liability, V. 422, 11 nach duine dobera a gell i n*dilmaine*, quoted in O'Dav., p. 79, sub *dilmain* i.e. nech dilmuiniges a geall tar ceann neich ocus donic aithrige; II. 198, 3 ar is *dilmuine* ta saor, &c., tr. 'free *forgiveness* for additional receipt of stock'; II. 142, note[1], la *dilmain*[*e*] di'nd acra, tr. 'with liberation from the demands made upon him'; cf. I. 210, 27 dilsi co *d.*, '*complete* forfeiture,' 258, 17, forfeiture with immunity from liability, see gl. 272, 5; 266, 17 *d.* cach coir, tr. 'payment properly made' (?), gl. co ro-*dila maine* de hi, 298, 3, and cf. 272, 5 co'r *diles* maine de i, which are evidently the same gloss: the two tr. read '*so that it becomes his property*,' and '*until the debt arising thereupon be paid*' (!).

Dilmainigim, I grant immunity (?); V. 422, 16 nach *dilmainiges* a geall, [*forfeits* his pledge entirely (?)].

Dilmainiugad, the act of conferring immunity, legitimating, validation; V. 314, y cumscaigter a *nd.*, tr. '*their perpetual right is* transferred.'

Dilse, see under *diles*.

Dilsech, a person *forfeited* to punishment, amenable to punishment; I. 298, 26, 27, 29 where the tr. alternates from *guiltless* (!) to *guilty* as the rendering; III. 58, 22 *d.* bais, '*condemned* to death' as gl. on *cimed*, cf. V. 236, 19; 486, 4; III. 136, 11, 12 *d.* frithaigthi, *d.* bais; V. 304, 26, 'to take his *victim* from the altar;' gen., *dilsig* III. 136, 1, 18, x; V. 486, 7;—*sec. compar.*, = *dilsigi-de*, '*the more* liable,' V. 216, 11 nocha *dilsite* o fir bunaidh he, 'it is none the more forfeited by its owner' (for having been sold by the person to whom it was lent); cf. IV. 134 7 nocha *dilside* in ferann do'n ti dogénad fubu ocus rubu, [where prps. *dilside* is for *dilsigid*, 'he does not *forfeit* the land to the person,' &c.

Dilsigim, I forfeit; render forfeit; hence, give a right to, justify, exonerate, in certain matters that would be actionable if they were not privileged; II. 198, 3 co *ndilsighann* somuine a set; IV. 50, 10 aen inad a n*dilsigeann* aithgin *o* duine, 'the one place in which *it forfeits compensation* from a person,' &c.; IV. 168, 15 *dilsigid* fear b. torad a bairr, tr. 'he is *entitled* to' (?); III. 66, 18 trede *dilsigus* in manach so, 'three things *render* him *forfeit*'; V. 324, y, z dliged tabarta *dilsigis* in dara de, 'it is the law of gift that *confers the right* in the one case, &c.; II. 264, 6 *dilsigit* trian na t. do'n ceile, 'they render it forfeit'; II. 292, 10 in aithgin ro-*dilsid* innarba, 'the restitution which expulsion *forfeits*'; IV. 130, z ini na ro-*dilsigh* dliged, 'what the law has not declared forfeit'; V. 208, 11 is dligthech ro-*dilsidh* dó in foimrim-sin, 'it is by law that that use [of the boat] was forfeited (?) to him, *became his* (?),' but cf. V. 206, 20 is e *dliged* ro-s-*dilsig* in gnim, 'it is law that *justified* the deed,' and 280, 22 issed ro-*dilsigh*, 'this is what *exonerated* him'; *pass.*, V. 496, 3 ni *dilsigar*; I. 204, 22 deoruid De, ro-*dilsiud* do'n muir, 'a pilgrim who was condemned to the sea'; V. 484, 7 do *dilsided* do'n tuaith; prps. V. 510, 19 noch *dilside* uad he, (*to be forfeited*).

Dilsiugad, the act of forfeiting; I. 158, 15 *d.* a loig, (tr. 'a promise to *make good* its price'; II. 98, 8 ar *dilsiu* (?) t'athgabala duitsi, tr. 'for *returning* thee thy distress'; II. 298, 5 cutrumus na coibche do *d.* do athuir in mic; V. 154, 9 iar n-a *dilsiudh*, 'after the cow had been forfeited,' cf. 268, 29; 210, 8 iar n-a *nd.* for trebuiri, 'after they have been *given away* on security'; 426, 1, z; see follg.:—

Dilsium (?), II. 192, 17 cia *dilsium* lan-iarraidh, tr. 'though he forfeits the full fosterage-fee,' cf. cia *hindilsium*, ibid; V. 212, 2 secht taburta la F., ata *dilsim*, (gl. *is diles iat*, 7); it seems a *superlative* of *diles*, but (?).

Dim-, *dime*, *dimet*, &c., see under *do-emim*, I protect.

Di-main, vain, useless; II. 414, 25 co na dechsad saethar *d.*, 'that the labour might not go *for* nothing,' 26 *i ndimain*, id

Dimainech, useless; II. 360, 21 curu[b] *d.*; III. 362, 19[2] no co-ro[b] *d.*, ocus o bus *d.*, 'till they become useless, and when they become useless.'

Di-miadaige, contempt; II. 318, 16; 320, 8 ar *d.*

Dimiadaigim, I contemn; II. 320, 15 in tr. *dimiadaides.*

Dimbas (?), V. 486, 9, gl., *imme bas* (?).

Din = 'igitur'; I. 16, 10, 13, 25; 18, 15, 21; 22, 1; 24, 26; 72, 27; 78, 4, &c.; written *dna*, I. 20, 7; and *dano*, I. 22, 11; 24, 31; but more commonly *dono*, I. 26, 22, 25, 27, 30 (*dona*); 28, 5, 9, 14, 17; 30, 3; 36, 2; 40, 7; 54, 32; 68, 31; 72, 22; 74, 24, &c.

Din, protection; IV. 358, 13 in lin for a *dín*; V. 24, 19 a n*din*, 'to protect them' (?); II. 128, 25 (?); cf. FM., 906.

Dinaisc (?), IV. 254, 5 athair ocus mac, leth doib *d.*, tr. 'by right'; cf. O'D. Suppl., 'exclusively'; either tr. is simply a guess.

Dind, hill; III. 296, 11 bla cethra *dind.*

Dindis, oath; I. 184, 9 *dindas*; 236, 25 *dindis*; I. 188, 13 (gl. by *luigi*); III. 108, 8, cf. O'Dav., p. 79, *dinnus*, i.e. *luighi*, quoting this passage; V. 300, 23.

Dine (?), herd, group; [cf. MR., p. 194–220 'tribe'; S. Mc. XIII. 30, 'generation']; I. 184, 23 mesam *dine* dartada (?); IV. 308, 3 forggu *dine*, tr. 'the choicest *of a herd*' [of cows]; but cf. also the use on V. 354, 10[2], isin dara *dine*, 11 is-in tres *dine*, [as if with the meaning *ceann*, in the second *lot* or *case*, or *item*]; 372, 19 (?); 490, 10 (?).

Di-neimed, non-'nemed' persons; V. 254, 22.

Dingbail, the act of taking away, removing; keeping away, warding off; evading [I. 122, 15, 18; 124, 1, 20, 21; 146, 32; 184, 16; 226, 33, 34; 236, 27;] I. 82, 25, 26 'to *send him away*,' drive out; 128, 22 'to *save* it from the strand,' *d.* di'n purt; I. 132, 13 *d.* na n-indili as an faithche, 'to keep them out'; 142, 5 *d.* in altruma dib, 'removing their children from them'; I. 148, 9 *d.* in techtaigthi banda, tr. '*securing* (!) the female property'; 228, 10 *d.* in mic do chich na mathar, [see below V. 308, 18]; II. 300, 24 'driving off' (from the land (?), 302, 7); III. 390, 16 *d.* for curu bel, tr. '*evading* verbal engagements'; III. 478, 17 isboind do *d.*, tr. 'I give you notice *to keep off*'; V. 186, y *d.* dochraite do'n tuaith, 'to *ward off* oppression,' cf. 300, 24 *d.* cisa di-a tuaith; 308, 18 *d.* maic di cru, tr. 'to *prevent* a child from sucking [his dead mother].'

Dingbaim, I keep off; take away; drive off; I. 144, 12 *dingaib* fer forrana, tr. 'it drives off robbers'; 128, 24 *dingaib* lin uile, v. tr. (!); [III. 408, 21, z; 410, 13, but here *is dingaib* is an error for *asingaib*, q.v.]; II. 408, x acht muna *dingba* sellcecht a cethruime dib, but v. text and tr. (!); III. 478,

19 obaim-sea cun-na *dingeba*, tr. 'that you be not kept off,' [?°*thá*]; I. 142, 5 muna *dingbaiter* dib he, 'unless it is taken away from them'; II. 304, 22 (gl.) 26 muna *dingbaither* uad iat (?), v. text and tr.; IV. 70, 16 is eim *dingbaither* do reir nua-feasa, (gl. on *imdingaib*, 4, q.v.); III. 478, 17 isboind ar na *dingabar*.

Dingenta, *dingne*, see *dogniu*.

Dingnaib, [d' ingnad ?]; IV. 218, 1 *dingnaib* ngal, tr. 'of *wonderful* work; the word *dingna*, 'fort,' is common enough, but the text of this passage is bad; cf. also O'Dav., p. 78, *dingna*, i.e. *sasad* or *mian*

Dinnba, pauper; I. 276, 17; III. 322, 15 *dindba*; cf. O'Dav., p. 76, *dindba* i.e. *domadh*: 'is dinnba frie heiric i.e. is *doma* ('poor') fri hic fiach.

Dinnlime (?), III. 152, 25 imtó cach *a d.*, tr. 'let every one get his *due*' [!]; but IV. 36, 29 imto [q.v.] cach *ad* innlimhe, not tr. at all; O'Don. suppl., gives its meaning as *fraud* ! !].

Dinsem, act of despising; [cf. FM., p. 2370 *ro-dinsidh* an maith n-ercradach]; IV. 350, 5 ar a *d.*, tr. 'for being *contemned*.'

Dír, right, lawful, due; I. 16, 17 robba *dir* recht aicnid; 58, 22 airchindech do' nach *diur* adhaltrus; 88, 10; [122, 13 ?]; 228, 17, 18 cach les bes *dir aurfognam* ocus ni bes *dir eneclainde*; II. 274, 11 is *dir* imsgar fris; III. 22, 11 bes *dir* do flaith; V. 6, 20 in conair fuigill is *dir*; 122, 25 co nar *dir* dó a tabuirt.

Diraind, *waste place*, rendered 'mountain' or 'wood' by the gll. I. 134, 24; I. 200, z *dirind*; III. 98, 3 ('wild place'); 272, 4 (in *adbal-raind* na caille, 6); 452, 3; IV. 84, z; 196, 8, 15 (*dfhirainn* i.e. in shleibe); 278, 22; V. 322, 10; 332, 28 (i.e. *sliab*), 484, 4 *dirind*; cf. O'Dav., p. 79, i.e. *caill*, quoting III. 272, 4.

Diraith, lawful (?); II. 130, 9 hi fiacha *ndiraith* (!), tr. 'for the *full* debt'; III. 166, 20 denta *diraith*, tr. '*lawful* buildings,' cf. 172, 15, 18; 264, 5, &c; IV. 222, 3; V. 488, 25.

Dire, fine; technical name for a special fine levied for illegal conduct, and best referred to under its own name, as '*dire*-fine.' In the *text* of Vol. I. it occurs five times, viz., I. 40, 13, wherein the *dire* is declared to be (*fo miad*), 'according to the dignity' of each; 54, 9, denying the right to *dire* to degraded dignitaries, [here the comm. 25, equates this *dire* with *eneclann*-honourprice, 'he is not entitled to *eneclann*, or is not entitled to the *dire* of *eneclann*'; and in the subsequent discussion, this equation is carried out, always with *eneclann*, [not *log-enech*, except at 56, 24]. In the general Introduction on *Distress*, I. 258, 26, there are declared to be four *eric*-fines, viz., *aithgin*, *dire*, *tairgille* and *enecland*, [but in the comm., where each of these is subdivided, we get a principle of subdivision which treats of *dire* as being on quite a different basis from *eneclann*]. At I. 166, 23, 'in the *dire*-fine of thy house,' the gl. 170, 6 says

'there is *eneclann* to thee for a theft out of thy house'; and on 166, x for damage done to thy corn-rick, there is (by the gl. 170, 27), *double* of the corn (lost), and *eneclann*; here the comm. follg. talks of *smacht*-fine, and the *eneclann* that accrues (along with) *aithgin*-restitution. The *smacht*-fine was apparently a fixed amount of five '*seds*'; the *aithgin* was 'restitution,' [*diablad*, the object and as much again ?], but the *eneclann* is not specified. But in the comm. 174, 25, in the complex case where somebody *proposed* to injure the *grass*, and *did* further break the *fence* and consume the *milk*, the fines are multiple, viz.:—

smacht and *aithgin*, for the *grass*,
aithgin, for the *fence*,
fourfold [?] and *eneclann*, for the *milk*.

Whatever attention be paid, (and whatever exact meaning be ascribed,) to the terms *Cain*-law and *Cairde*-law, the comm. states that there is no *smacht*-fine in *Cairde* but only in *Urradus*, whereas both *Cain* and *Cairde* exact *eneclann*, cf. 172, 23, 19. In the text of 182, 2 the *dire*-fine spoken of is gl. on 17, as both *smacht* and *eneclann*.

But in the comm. on II. 68, 17 the *dire* [for injuring the distress] is said to be *diablad* fris-in *aithgin*, apparently as a gl. on *diablad* n-*aithgina* of the text at 11. There is an attempt to explain the term *diablad* at 22: *diablad* is a perfect 'sed' [cow] for the sake of the *aithgin*, [compensation for the loss] of the *milk* and the *work* of the animal damaged, so long as it is under cure. At 70, 25 the *dire*-fine referred to is described in the comm. 72, 1 as *five seds* [= *smacht*] and *eneclann* and *diablad* [both of debts and of food], &c. The next instance is 232, y, where *ecubus* (dishonesty) is visited with *dire* and *fuillind* and *smachts*, which the comm. gives as *eneclann* and *aithgin* and the *cumal*, respectively, 234, 5. The remaining instances give no clue, (188, 9; 324, 4, 5; 352. 5; 388, 19); save that the comm. as 390, 4 equates the *dire*, this time, with *log n-enech*, 'honour-price.'

In Vol. III., it occurs five times, 320, 20; 404, 17; 458, 12; 480, 6^2, in none of which is there any clue to the meaning of the term, save in 458, 12, where the *dire*-fine is due because an object is stolen from a house in which hospitality is being given to a guest: in this *dire*-fine there are considered *eleven eneclann*, made up as follows, *four* to the owner of the house, of the stolen object, of the bed, and of the occupant of the bed respectively, and an *eneclann* to each of the *seven* noblest chiefs; and [nearly] every one of these apparently has to pay $\frac{1}{21}$ of his *eneclann* to the owner of the house, because (460, 14) it is only in right of the owner of the house that anything is due to them; [of course the owner of the *object* stolen does not pay anything to the owner of the house, for the privilege of having his property

stolen !]. This 'house-*dire*' is said to be the most difficult fine: probably fractions with 21 as denominator were not easy to translate in terms of cows!

In Vol. IV. the *dire* spoken of is mostly for injuring trees or bees, (146, 22, x, z; 148, 2; 168, x; 198, y); and for dog's offences* apparently, 120, 20, 21, where the owner of the animal has to pay *dire* and *aithgin* (compensation). On 50, 24 is and doranar *dire* rig, the gl. gives *eneclann* for *dire*, but interprets this also as including three items, *giall* (hostage), and *cís* (*census*, rent), and *smacht*-fine; now these three terms are those referred to in the paragraph from which this is quoted, 22, *geill* and *cis* and *feich* cana (debts of *cain*-law), but as the *feich* (debts) are gl. by *smacht* 28, it follows that the terms *eneclann* and *smacht* were identical, and that *dire* was the general expression including *all that had to be paid*† *to the king*. It is unnecessary to refer to the only other case in this Vol. IV., 228, 13 because this is merely commentary printed in large type, and indeed nobody knows the meaning of the maxim there quoted, "ni forbrad dire tar faoth forais."

In Vol. V. 30, 16 *dire* is gl. as *dire* of *eneclann*; so 52, 24 z; 58, 16; 92, 5, 25. But on 272, 2 *dire* seems distinguished from *eneclann*, apparently defined by comm. as *full* and *half* respectively. At 518, 15 we have the term *log-enech* [cf. 510, 2] in the text, though as a rule this word is much more special in its reference to the *enech* [honour] of a person; but on 516, 2, 13 we have the usual equation of *dire* with *eneclann*.

Direch, straight; correct; righteous; I. 66, 9 *diriuch*, 'exact'; II. 2, 3 *diriuch* cach dethbere, (gl. *slan*, can cuic seoit, 12); V. 30, 11 gu *diriuch*, (shaft goes) straight; 28, note[3] is tren ocus is *direch* (a geig-si); V. 74, 5 du'n rig *dirig*; 102, 27 cu *direach*; I. 142, z im in ail *dirgi*, tr. 'the straight wand.'

Direch (?), IV. 314, 4 *direch* n-imda, tr. 'as to the 'dire'-fine for a bed.'

Direg (?), V. 398, 18 *d. ra* rig, ['*separation* from' (?)].

Diregthar, see *deirgim*.

Direnar, &c., see *do-renaim*.

Dirged, the act of making straight, correcting, directing; I. 10, 15 ailiu Dia *dirged* mo set; IV. 48, 17 fris' na coir *dirgi*, 'it is not right to correct it.'

Diriatai, see *dirgidetu*.

Dirigim, I make straight, correct, direct; IV. 142, 7 nocha *dirigter*, (territory divided into parts) which are not corrected' (?).

* But indeed, the comm. 122, 2 says nothing of the dog's *ordure* as the offence [conluain], but speaks of giving *store of food* [*lon* bid] to the dog!

† The text at 24, 26 dlighter do *dirl*, unconsciously shows the ety. of the word. for the gl. 26, 3 *adbul-eirniud* is an explanation of *di-ri-*, where *ri-* is from √*ren*, 'to pay,' viz., [A] *do-rèn*; [Z] *di-re*; see under *dorenaim*.

Dirgidetu, correctness; proper regulation; just rule; (constantly as *gl.* on *recht*); I. 38, 15 a [=*as*] *dirgidetu* litri, (gl. on *o recht litre*, 30, 26); but 17 o dirgi*detaidh*; I. 84, 19 in ae *fo dirgidetaid*, 'the case is *at hearing*'; III. 18, 9 fri *dirgetaid* cana, (gl. on *rachta*); IV. 88, 16 na coir *dirgetaide*, 'proper regulations'; 124, 14 *dirgetu*, (gl. on *recht*); V. 292, 7 elas a [=as] *dirgetu* De, 'who absconds from the law of God'; often *diriataid*, 'just rule,' I. 42, 33 *diriatai* na litri; I. 280, y na cethre *diriataidh* so, (gl. on *rechta*); 282, 1 is *i* in *diriatai*; III. 28, 4 cach *diriataid* dib, gl. on cach *racht*; V. 462, 26 ris-in coir *diriataid*.

Dirithe, see *dorenaim*.

Diroth, V. 420, 20, see under *derb-tuit*.

Dirsan, in phr. *d. duit*, 'alas for thee'; I. 6, 25 *dursain* duit a rad frim.

Diruidi, see *do-sruith*.

Dis, see *dias*.

Discailed, (as-in lacht), IV. 52, 19, of the *failure* of a cow's milk; see follg.

Disce, dryness, of cattle ceasing to milk; II. 126, x, co ndechaid a n*disca*, 'till she runs dry,' 420, 21; II. 372, 14 a n*disge*; II 44, 14 a n*dithsce*; IV. 52, 8 *disce m*blechta, gl. discail*as* (!) in lachta, cf. O'Dav., p. 78, gl. by *disgaoiledh* asin lacht, from our passage.

Discir, fierce, ardent, [cf. Job iv. 10]; V. 134, 19 fer indisis a caemdu *discir* no derriut ar in mnai, often tr. *quick, precipitate*, cf. FM. *ann.* 1581 (p. 1760).

Discnither, [O.Ir. *dixnigedar*, = exists,] is extant; there is, *il y a*; I. 272, 27 is cetheora erca *discnidther*, tr. 'are fixed'; cf. 274, 29, 33 *discnidther*, no *tarrustar*; II. 344, 7 cia lin do lanamnaib *discnaithair* no *tharastair*; II. 356, 13 *discnaithir* no *tairister*; III. 18, 14 *discnaidter* no *tarister*; IV. 72, 16 *discnaigther* no *tharrthustur*; in nearly every case with the alternate gl. *tarrustar*; see under *do-cuisin*.

Discor, pauper; II. 254, 20 ni torgaib nach *d.* na mar, (gl. in ti as *daescor*).

Di-scuirim, I detract; put off, delay; V. 306, 12; *disguirit* an comrag, (gl. on fo·da·sguirdais, 1); III. 244, 3 ni *discuires* (leg. °*rend*) do boin, 'it does not take from the value of a cow' (to have had a calf).

Di-scur, the act of freeing from (a fine); III. 108, y *discor* dire de, freeing him from 'dire'-fine.

Disert, hermitage, MR. 10.

Disertach, pilgrim; III. 18, 17 biathad *disertaig*, gl. 25, in ti is *ada* i n-a *firt*, in t-*ailithir*, cf. *eisert, eiseart*, = *as a firt*, IV. 128, 18, 16, 'a *landless* man.

Di-solus, unlit, obscure; II. 272, 20 ini is *d.* ar fein.

Disruigend, (I. 54, 12), 'degrades,' see *do-sruithim*.

Dit (?), tr. 'dripping-board,' at IV. 304, 19 *dit* itir cach di *iti* (?).

Dith, loss; IV. 350, 5 *dith* tlachta, 'loss of clothes,' [as a penalty?]; V. 438, 21 ni techta anfine *dith* ar fine, gl. z, in ni *dithmas* ar in fine.

Ditait (?), II. 116, 7 ni *ditait* na dethbiri, prob. an error for *dithmait*; but see also under *derb-tuit*.

Di-taithme, indissoluble, irrevocable; V. 314, 20 is aen rudrad la F., fo bith is *d.*, (gl. 316, y 'di' fo diultad, co na featur a taithmech).

Dithat, V. 398, 12, see under *derb-tuit*.

Dithchur, see *di-chur*.

Dithech, denial; opp. *fortach*, proof, IV. 354, 19; I. 264, 18 fri *ditheach* na fiacha; II. 272, x; 282, 2 *dithuch*; IV. 298, 8 *dithigh* (gen.); inf; of *do-tòing-*.

Dithecht, non-possession; I. 254, 11 techt iar *ndítecht*, 'possession after *non-possession*.'

Di-thechtach, having *no possessions*; IV. 242, 16 is *ditechtaigh*, (gl. 244, 12 in ti *na techtann* innile [na tir]; IV. 352, 8 ni caemtheta dire *di-thechta* ná *di-thir* (?).

Dithet (?), II. 126, 16 in fer ar-n-*dithet*, 'on whom *shall fall*'; IV. 92, 25, as in O'Dav., p. 78, *dithet* i.e. *ditin*: 'atat airlemanna imandiched smacht'; see under *derb-tuit*.

Dithfogail, IV. 112, 16, tr. 'defence against' (cattle-trespasses); the gl., 114, 5, gives *di-toglaidi*, 'impregnable,' (FM *ann.* 1527).

Dithim, law term, rendered 'Delay in Pound'; *gen.*, *dithma*, I. 102, 8; 210, 24; *dat.*, *dithmaim* I. 222, 25; *pl.*, °*mand*, I. 264, 1; II. 104, 19 °*munn*; °*manda* I. 262, 25.

It seems to be gl. *tuitim* (gen., *totma*), cf. I. 102, 16 co huasal-cindid a *totma*, gl. on co aurlaind a *dithma*, and cf. the gl. II. 16, 24 co ti uide adbul-cinnuid a *dithma* no a *thotma*; V. 404, 23 *dithma* i.e. *dotma*; cf. also V. 378, 4 *dithim* gill, 'forfeiture of pledge,' gl. *toitim* gill, 14; but the comment. elsewhere has I. 212, 10 co re suthain a *totma* itir *anad* ocus *dithma*.

Its occurrences in the Text are I. 102, 8; 144, 25; 210, 24, 26, 29; 258, 16; 262, 25, 26; 264, 1; II. 16, 20; 18, 2; 104, 19; 110, 15; 114, 16; 124, 2; [not in III. or IV.]; V. 378, 4; 398, 13; 404, 23.

In *athg. tulla*, the *dithim* begins at once, (I. 212, 25), i.e. when the distress is effected, the cattle are carried off and placed in the proper pound, where their *feeding* and *tending* are at the dfdt's. cost, and where ultimately the 'lobad'-forfeiture begins at the rate of *five seds* [= two cows] daily; hence '*dithim*'-forfeiture is even gl. *na cuic seoit*, I. 212, 17, 26; on the other hand, I. 102, 6 (acc. to the gl. 18) seems to give *three* seds [i.e. instead of *two* cows *tre-laega*, *three* cows *inlaega*, 19].

But in the case of the *athg. iar fut*, I. 212, 21 the distress remained in the dfdt's. hands, where of course it incurred no [extra] expense of feeding or tending, but it also was not liable to *lobad*-forfeiture, till after the end of the 'anad'-stay. These stays were *four*, each being followed by a fixed *dithim*, which are also four (I. 264, 1), viz. :—

anad	*of*	one	day,	has	*dithim*	of three	days ;
,,		three	days	,,	,,	five	,, ;
,,		five	,,	,,	,,	ten	,, ;
,,		ten	,,	,,	,,	eleven	,, .

Besides these, there was the athg. n-*aile*, the distress of two days, when a woman sued a woman (or a man) ; this athg. had an *anad* of two days, and an *apad* of two days (I. 146, 26 ; 148, 19), and hence its *dliged*, its *fuigell* (I. 146, 22), 'decision,' is of *four* natural days, including *anad* and *apad*; so that, as it had a *dithim* of *four*, the whole delay is one of eight days in all, and the '*lobad*'-forfeiture began on the *ninth* day, I. 146, 25 ; 148, 18 ; 150, 2. It would seem therefore that the *lobad* did not begin till *after* all three, the *apad*, the *anad*, and the *dithim*.

During the *anad*-stay, the debtor might give a pledge (*gell*) ; while the pledge was in the creditor's hands, the debtor might pay the debt and so redeem the pledge. Apparently (to judge from the gloss. quoted, II. 96, note[1]) the normal course was to give a pledge at the end of the stay, and to pay the debt at the end of the *dithim*, delay-in-pound.

Di-tír, landless ; IV. 242, 16 uair is di-techtaig, *di-thir*, a passage which seems to shed light on IV. 352, 8, where prob. *di-thechtach* and *di-thir* should be read.

Di-tiruithe, having less land (?) ; II. 22, 10, apparently tr. as *sec. compar.* of preceding.

Dithit, a feast 'by day' ; II. 30, 11 *dithuit*, gl. 11 *bid lae*, 'food of a day,' immediately follg. ; seemingly also referred to in 16, cid fri *de* doberur, [as gl. on *ad*, 5] ; cf. O'Dav. p. 85, where he too distinguishes *feis* (i.e. in aidchi i.e. co linn) from *ditheat* (i.e. a *lá*, cidh go liond, cidh can lionn) : "ar ni uil feis cen *dithat*" ; this is practically the same gl. as on III. 20, 13, 18, cid cu lind, cid cen lend i.e. il-lan.

Dítiu, protection, shelter, [sometimes spelt *ditiud*, II. 2, 9 ; III. 64, 14] ; *gen.*, *diten* ; *acc.-dat.*, *ditin* ; often in dat., *ditin*, as *inf.* 'to protect,' &c. ; but wrong forms are often given. In the *text* it occurs as follows :—

I. 92, 2 is tualaing a *diten* (!), 'who is able to protect it,' (gl. *ditin* 96, 9) ; II. 2, 2 di-a *ditiun*, 'to protect it' ; 10, 25 forus *nditin*, (gl. arus in ollamun, 29) ; III. 396, 17 *ditiu* fir muindtiri for droch-besena ; IV. 236, 8, 9 "ni obann

ditan ar bas i.e. ni diultann nech do ditin ar bás"; V. 290 20, &c., *ditiu* maic aslui, d. ar bith-raith, &c., (gl. 26 on *ur-sciathu*, &c., is doilig *uasal-sciath ditin* do thabairt tairsib; 290, 19 di-a n*diten*; 254, 5 faithche neimed is coir di-a *ditin*, cf. 476, 22 faicthe, as coir di-a *didean*.

I. 62, 6 do-em dos *ditin* ar nimtenchus do'n filigh (?); I. 298, 30 is *fiach ditin* do'n ti, &c., a 'fine of sheltering,' so IV. 234, z; II. 18, 16 [ar] *ditin* nemed na uasal; 58, 10 muna be sgiath ag a *ditin*; II. 344, 11 a n*ditin ar* cach n-inndliged; III. 64, 15 in cin do-rinne iar n-a *ditin*; IV. 30, 21 iar n*deitin* dligid do, tr. 'after attending to the requirements of law'; V. 164, 20 um a *ditin* for a tigarna; 318, y nocha dlegur a n*ditten*.

Dithle n-ingin, '*scratching* of the nail,' V. 146, 8 (J. has *dithlach*; prob. an inf. of *dī-dlòng*, 'to split off.')

Dithle (?), IV. 340, 11 *dithle* mesraid, tr. '*increase* [!!] cf. fruits,' but it can hardly mean anything else than *damage* of some kind, theft (?).

Dithlech, negligent; I. 286, 35, as gl. on *dithceall*, along with *droch-ciall*, 33; but see also under *do-ciallathar*.

Dithlim, I pilfer; V. 440, 21 *dithle* duind damaig, gl. madia n-*adbul-etlaiter*, 26, cf. *toethlo*; the same gl. is found V. 450, 13, co mbe *dithle* ith, gl. 18, *adbul-etlaidenn*; V. 358, 6 flaith *dithle*[s] set; the gl. 360, 3 should be read *adbal-etlas* seoit a ngait o'n cheile; ? V. 378, 3 ni *dithlither*.

Dithmim (deriv. of *dithim*, q.v.), I undergo '*dithim*'; diminish, grow less, waste away; 'lapse'; the deriv. verb *dithm-im* is very variously rendered, and much confusion is introduced into the translation by the non-maintenance of one technical term for the word, though it must be admitted that the comm. uses the word somewhat laxly. Obviously its meaning involves the gradual lapsing of a debtor's rights over his chattel when impounded, or over his pledge given to the creditor to serve as guarantee that he, the debtor, would submit to the legal decision on the creditor's right of distress in the case:—II. 96, 33 in ré iars-a *ndithmann*; I. 272, 3 in ni *didimus* a lobad di, gl. on *dithim*; II. 2, y *dithmus* do'n athgabail; V. 438, z in ní *dithmas* ar in fine, as gl. on *dith*, 'loss'; II. 98, 25 *ro-dithmus*, 'which is injured'; II. 4, 1 ro-*dithmustar*, 'is lost'; II. 16, 30, y ma *ro-dithmustar*, 'if it lessens'; V. 180, 2 cia *no-dithma* a gell; 248, y dia *ndithma* a gell; 420, 23 ge *dithmaid*; III. 326, 7 in re iars-a n*dithmaiter*, 'the time in which payment is made,' as gl. on *uide gellta* i.e. *uide dithma*, (as in note quoted II. 96, 33), where the *uide gellta* is equated with the *uide anta*, and likewise the *uide dithma* is defined as the *uide ice fiach*; for the pledge (*gell*) is to be given at the end of the stay (*anad*), and the debts (*feich*) at the end of the delay-in-pound (*dithim*). It would seem that the pledge (*gell*) could only be given *before* the cattle were

really impounded, and while the stay (anad) lasted, during which they were temporarily returned into the debtor's hands after seizure in distress. Nor is it clear what was the nature of the lien which the creditor had on the so-returned chattels during their period of stay (*anad*).

Dítn-im, I protect, shelter, maintain, harbour; II. 60, 13 ni *ditne* ní de; V. 442, 8 in lucht *ditnit* i.e. a cele; I. 32, 11 amail *ditnes* ar; II. 190, 3 *ditnis*, 'who pays' (?); II. 278, x *ditnius*, 'who maintains'; V. 174, 26 *ditnes*, 'who harbours'; II. 18, 23 is aire na *didhnann*; IV. 186, 9 co *nditnend*; V. 318, 21 no cha *nditnenn*, (gl. on *dime*); II. 18, 20 ni *ditnebad*; III. 64, 12 *dithnistar*, 'he sheltered'; V. 360, 24 in fear *do-n-itnetar* (?), [but it is prob. that something like *do*-n-*ithl*- may have been intended, as a gl. on *dedlaid*, 14]; II. 10, y forus i *ndithnigter* na cuic seoit; [IV. 382, 4 *digni*, tr. 'shelters'].

Ditninn (?), II. 238, 25 iss-ed *ro-d.*, tr. 'what *is wanting*' (of them reaching, &c.), as if *dithm*- were the radical (?).

Di-thogaide, un-choosable; V. 294, 23 ben, is *di-thoghaige* leis caemda, 'a woman, whom he refuses to cohabit with.'

Di-thoglaide, impregnable; IV. 114, 5 (of a fence); V. 28 17, (of a scholar).

Di-toirechta, excluded (?), [as gl. on *dithre* o lesaib, I. 84, 12; 84, 25 is *di toirechta* o les isin airecht, tr. 'he is excluded from the benefit of the law,' apparently connecting the word with *toirithin*, succour.

Dithrab, desert, wilderness; I. 20, 28; *dat.*, II. 128, 15 (°*ib*): IV. 336, 15 (°*aib*); V. 322, 21 (°*ub*).

Dithri (?), I. 84, 12 is *dithre* o lesaib; I. 190, 24 bes *d.* cinaidh, tr. 'who is *not responsible* for his offence'; but it is improbable that *bes* should have this construction; '*bes dith ri cinaid*' might be suggested, but for the *dithre* of 84, 12 (*di-threb* ?); see also *com-ditre* (?) on V. 162, 19.

Dithsce, see *disce*.

Diub-, see *digb-aim*.

Diuba, act of digging; I. 162, 20 im *diubai do* thire; I. 202, 1 *diubu* n-uire, gl. *adbul-teipi*, 26; [*do-fo-ben*-].

Diubairt, concealment; fraud; fraudulent contract; *d. fesa*, 'default with knowledge,' II. 176, 4; V. 426, 10; gl. by *urain-eipirt*, III. 6, 29, and 8, 26, so also IV. 58, 30, where *urain* is no doubt intended to express the notion of *intensity* supposed to be involved in the prefix *di-*; I. 52, 4; III. 2, 11; 6, 25 (p); 8, 20; V. 286, 16; *gen.*, *diubarta* I. 52, 10; III. 2, y; III. 58, 10, 4, 8 (prob. *gen.*); V. 210, 11; 428, 28 (cuingid *d.*); 504, 2 (acra *d.*); *pl.*, *diubarta* II. 218, 10; IV. 58, 1 a n[*d*]*iubartaib* cor.

Diubartach, fraudulent; I. 54, 8; V. 458, 22.

Diubraim, I defraud; [*do* + *od* + √*bar*, [Z] *diubr*-aim, with resolution, cf. *do-n-ìupra*, II. 212, 20, gl. co *ndiupra*; this new form of the root, *diubr*-, seems at times confounded with *digl*-].

It is used almost exclusively in the *passive*, save at II. 212, 20 ni mesech in flaith *do-n-iupra* a festige, where the comment gives two explanations, as follows:—

(*a*)	nochu cuimgech in flaith	*diubtur* na	tiruairsi, &c.
(*b*)	cuma cuimgech in flaith	*co ndiupra* se a	tiruairsi, &c.

Here if the text *diubtur* is to be read *diubarthar*, ('is defrauded,') the translation is obviously a mere guess; the gl. of O'Dav., on *festige* [q.v.] makes it probable that the text here means, 'the chief cannot *defraud his heirs*.'

The short form occurs on II. 316, 8, ni *diubur* flaith de, gl. 13, nocha n*diubirtur* in flaith de, the drift of the passage being that "on the day of separation, whatever arrears the *flaith* may have allowed to accumulate, must all be paid up": the flaith is not to be defrauded. This is the usual form of its occurrence in the comm.; III. 538, 36 nocu *diubairter* de, tr. 'no deduction of it is made,' which is given as a gl. on the *ni diupanar de* of the text, III. 536, 30, prob. *diuparar*, as also on II. 366, 12 ni *diuparar* tir na cethra, (gl. *diubairtar*, 17); but II. 272, 15 ni *diuparar* di nach marb muin cin follugha, II. 300, 21 ni *diupurar* nach tidnucal adaimtur; the gl. being always *diubairter*, 'is defrauded.' Now we have the same gl. on another form, *derbara*, II. 340, 2, text, conam *anderbara*, tr. 'so that there be no fraud,' which evidently is to be read otherwise, co nachan dè-r(o-)*barar*, [*diubarar* ?]. This is the passage quoted by O'Dav., p. 78, *dearbra* i.e. diubairt i.e. fogni logh na sét amail mestar *conaman derbra* i.e. cona diubhartar in flaith cin logh a retha [l. *ratha*] do fhoghnam dó. Again at II. 388, 16, ar nam *derbara*, 'that there be no fraud,' gl. 26, co na ra *derb-diubra* nech dib a cheile, 'so that none of them should utterly defraud his fellow.' Note also the analysis which is attempted to be given by the prefix *cain-*, at IV. 196, 1, given, ar na *con-derbathar* eclais na fine di-neoch doruillet a membur, (gl. ar na *cain*-diubarthar ind eglas no ind [fh]ine do neoch airiltnigid o' mballaib, 23).

Perhaps some confusion is to be supposed with the root *digb-*, in the form *diubraither*, at III. 234, 2 *dibruiter* cach cethruime in a cet cinaidh, tr. 'one fourth fine is *taken off* each for its being its first trespass'; cf. also the impossible text and tr., II. 276, 10, co rucur i ri [sic] ocus cuit tire *diubruithir*, tr. "until land is given by them (!), the part due for the land is fully paid" (!!).

Diubraicim, I cast, fling, shoot; IV. 140, 1 mac *diubraices* in mbunnsaig.

Diubrugud, act of throwing, flinging, shooting; II. 154, 6; III. 206, z *diburcud*; 208, 1 4 eric in *dibraicthi (gen.)*.

Diuit, simple, uncompounded (word); III. 94, x, y.

Diul (?), in phr. *for diul*, tr. 'on assertion,' I. 276, 29 muna be for *diul* ocus sena.

Diultad, act of renouncing, refusing; negation; a negative; I. 42, 1 am fo *diultad*, '(prefix) *am* serves as a negative,' [in *am-rigan*]; II. 24, 3; IV. 48, y 'de' ac a *d.*, '*de* is a negative,' (in *di-caingean*); V. 76, 22 *d. roime*, 'refusing *tc* a person'; cf. V. 174, 21 *d. re* ndaim fechta feile, 'refusing a night's hospitality *to* a company.'

Diultaim, I refuse, deny (to, *re*); renounce; II. 404, 16 im macaillig na *diulta* cailli, gl. 406, 2 mac-caillig na *diultann* a caillchecht; IV. 236, 8 ni *diultann* nech do ditan ar bas, (gl. on *obann*); V. 230, 15 mana r-*diult* roime, 'if he had not refused it to him'; -[Z] *dîult-*; for [A] cf. Wb. 5c 11 *doríltset*, negaverunt.

Diumann, contempt; II. 320, 14 *diumainn* do bith aice; common in phr., *ar diumand*, 'in contempt of (the tenant, &c.),' II. 318, 6; 330, 3; 336, 4 y in all instances gl. ar *dimiadaide*, 'out of disrespect for him'; just as O'Dav., p. 78, gl. *diumus*, or *dimiadh*, 'pride or disrespect,' quoting the text, mad ar *diumand* in ceile *innsaigis* (i.e. *cuinige*) in flaith a seotta, for the *inasa* [=*in-shasa*] given at II. 336, 4, where the gl. 8, gives rightly *innsaiges*. For the phr. *tiumgaire ar diumann* II. 212, 14, see *timgaire*, and *iarraid*.

At II. 314, 25 ada n*diumund* and daibre, tr. 'if their poverty refuses' [!!]. The words seem intended for, *a da ndiumund, a da ndaidbre*, 'their two contempts, their two poverties,' as grounds for separation of chieftain and tenant, owing to disqualifications.

Diumus, pride; but used as preceding:—II. 164, y tiumgaire ar *d.*; 234, 10 mani follaigter tre *dimus*; 320, 2 cach n*d.* domidider mamu; V. 186, z ar *d.*

Diúnach, act of washing, cleansing (impurities); IV. 318, y nach sai ..... bíit a tri oc a *diúnach*; cf. LB. 159 *a* 5; Corm., p. 20, equates it with *lotum* (Lat.), sub *fothrugud*; [*do-fo-* + √*neg-*, to wash; infin. *dìu-nach*].

Diupanar, °*parar*, °*pra*, see *diubraim*.

Di-urraid, non-native, given as ety. of *deorad*, IV. 244, 9.

Diur-nemed, V. 14, 20 (*daer-n.*).

Dlai, IV. 312, 12, see *dlui*.

[Dle]chta (?), I. 144, 22 iar fir [ocus dle]chta, tr. 'from analogies of truth and *law*'; but no such word occurs elsewhere.

Dlechtuin (?), II. 282, 29, ada-*d.*, as *ety. gl.* on *ad-ruidleacht*, 12.

Dligim, I have a claim on, a right to; deserve; am entitled to get; in *pass.*, something is obligatory on,—often *absolutely*, is owed, due; in the active, with *acc.* of the object owed, that to which one is entitled; cf. I. 76, 12 ro-*dligustar* xviii cumalu; 88, 22 in ni nar *d.*, 114, 20; 106, 22 *dlegait* biathad; 144, 19 cach ní, *dlegait* na mna; II. 28, 13 *do dligustar* in biad; 202, 25 ni *dlig* saer-raith; 232, 1 *dligid* cach bes;

apparently also it may be followed by an *accus.* clause, introduced by verb with infix *n*, cf. III. 24, 12 *dleagait* flaithe fo-*n*-uaslaicter a ngella, which may be compared with the example on 20, 6 *dlegar* do flaith do-*n*-imairget [q.v.] cach dib for a deis ;— in *passive*, I. 78, z ni *dlegar* re eile, 'no other time is due'; followed by prep. *do* [*de*] of the person by whom it is due, the infinitival noun, as subj., being preceded by *do* acc. to the established rules, and the person *on* whom the action is obligatory being put under the government of prep. *do*, [*de*, and *dib*, *prep. pron.*]; cf. I. 94, 13, 18, 25, 27 *dlegur* in cin *de*; 106, 30 in greim *dl. dib*; 146, 7 inti d'a *nd.* iat; 182, 25, 28, *ro-dlecht dib*; 236, 15, 19; II. 14, 27 *ro-dl. do* cintuch; 60, 22 ni *dlegur* n-aill *dib*; 94, 3 fiach, *ro-d-dlesta do* na rigaib, &c.; and with *infin.*, I. 30, 21 a cuic *dlegur do fis do* cach intlechtach; 128, 6 *dl.* a tiachtain, (162, 15; 216, 8, &c.); 128, 21 *dl. do* tuaith a dingbail; 184, x *dl. do* na ceilib X *do* ic; II. 34, 24 nocha *dl. dib* a chennach; 52, 20 *dl.* do'n breithemain a rad; 58, 18; 124, 17; 156, 1, 9; 158, 8, &c. But the prep. *do* occurs also, of the person *to* whom something is owed, cf. I. 206, 10 cach set *dlegar do'n* fennid; II. 140, 17 *dl. doib* fiach; 226, 5, &c., the distinction being clear enough with *prep. pron.*, [*doib*, not *dib*]. But we rarely find the prepp. *ar* and *o*, the marks of *debt* and *deficiency* respectively, used, as on II. 272, 22. The prep. *i n-* is often found of the *cause* or *occasion* on account of which something is due, cf. I. 172, 19 fogail, *i ndlegur* eneclann; 180, 24; II. 92, 12; 206, 1; 268, 22 im in biad *a ndlesta* in cumul *de*, &c.

The chief forms are: *indic. pres.* 3 *sg.*, *dligid*, I. 124, 19; 210, 26 (?); II. 92, y; 126, 8; 150, 6 (°*ed* !); 9 [!!]; 200, 24; 232, 1; 268, 14, &c.; but in short form after *negat.*, &c., *dlig*, I. 8, 23; 60, 21; 82, 10; II. 200, 10; 202, 25; 206, 6; 268, 3, &c. [but cf. 180, 5 (!)]; 3 *pl.*, *dligit*, II. 286, 21; V. 172, 22; oftener *dlegat*, *dlegait* [or °*ad*, °*aid*], I. 106, 1; II. 364, 2; 400, 10; V. 30, 4; 118, 1; 168, 9; 172, 20; 196, 1, &c.;—enclitic form, *dligenn*, II. 142, 9; 218, 19, 20; °*ginn*, I. 54, 25; II. 268, 1; °*gunn*, II. 274, 13;—*relat.*, *dliges*, °*gis*, °*gus*, °*gius*, II. 126, 1; I. 214, 15; II. 80, 21; I. 224, 26;—*perf.* 3 *sg.*, *ro dlig*, I. 118, 1, 12; II. 80, 12; *ro·s·dlig* hi uile, 'he had a claim on it all'; *depon.*, *ro-dligustar* I. 76, 12, 19; 88, 22; *do dl.*, II. 28, 13; 48, 17; *t*-pret. 3 pl., *ro-dlechtatar*, V. 226, 20;—of the *s-fut.* forms only *dle* occurs, V. 176, 5 (?), but in *sec. fut.* 3 *sg.*, *dlesed* is common, I. 224, 26; II. 42, 4 °*sad*; IV. 60, 24 *dleisead*; prps. also *dleisid* (I. 60, 15; IV. 254, 13; V. 92, 27) should be read °*sed*, and see also I. 224, x (*no-dlesi*); in 3 *pl.*, *ro-dlesdais*, I. 252, 34; on II. 42, 10 we have *dlesius*, apparently as a *relative* form of this *s*-aor. stem.—In *passive*, *pres.*, *dlegar* is the commonest form, I. 48, 7; 78, z; II. 18, 2; 70, 25; 140, 17, &c., but we have also *dligther*, II.

124, 17; 156, 9; 194, 17; 204, z; 286, 14, 27; 288, 13 (°*tur*); [cf. also V. 428, 3 mun *ro-dligtear*]; but even *dlegaither* occurs, I. 54, 9;—*perf.*, *ro-dliged*, I. 94, 14; 146, 7, &c., but also *ro-dlecht*, I. 112, 9; 182, 25; 190, 10; 196, 5; II. 14, 27; 16, 8; 52, 15; 66, 23; 142, 6, &c.; 274, 25 [*act.* ?]; cf. also *ad-rùi-dlecht* II. 282, 12;—in *s-fut. prim.* and *sec.*, (*subj. pres.*), *dlestar*, I. 214, 15; 240, 4; 286, y; 288, 3; 296, 36; II. 282, 28 *ro-dlestar* (?); III. 154, 17; V. 184, 1; 308, 23; muna *dleistar* I. 114, 29; *subj. imperf.*, *dlesta*, I. 146, 4; 284, y; 296, 35; II. 94, 3; 140, x (cin co *dlesta* do duine); 268, 22; *ro-dleistea*, I. 112, 10; V. 30, 2; *dleisdea* IV. 60, 27; *dlistea* V. 266, 1; *dligistea*, V. 110, 6; *dlesti* (?), II. 52, 14. Cf. also the form *dlestin* used as infin. verbal noun.

Dlestenus, law; only in *a nd.* = 'duly,' I. 132, 9.

Dlestin, as inf. of *dligim*; being lawful, due, right, due *to* [*do*] a person, or *of* him [*de*]; II. 272, 19 nach ní, is deimin leo do *dlestin* dib, (due from them); III. 26, 8 do *dleisin* doib, (due *to* them); II. 16, 3 loigidecht na fiach do *d.* do cintuch; IV. 32, 13 re aisec, no re *d.* do in neich im-a rocair; V. 478, 19 a *dleistin*.

Dliged, custom; precedent; law;—that which a person has a claim on, what is due to him, his right; III. 20, 12 amail bes a n*dliged*, 'as is their due'; used then as at I. 200, 4, (206, 6), ni bid i n*d.* fri nech, ocus ni bi nech i n*dl.* friu, 'they are in debt to no one, and no one is in debt to them';—frequently in the phr. ni *daim** cert no *dliged*, 'he does not offer to accept the decision of right or of law,' in *pass.*, V. 430, z na *daimtear d.*; cf. I. 150, y; II. 70, 25; 82, 1; V. 430, z; from the sense of 'due,' it came to be used in the sense of 'customarily due,' precedent, custom, maxim; cf. V. 2, 10 *dl.* in fassaig; the customary regulations regarding waifs are called *dl.* frithe, V. 336, 9; and *dl. tabarta* is equated with *tabairt*, 'giving,' as a technical term, V. 336, 24, 25;—*pl.*, *dligeda*, used also of the Senchus as divided into [*Law-*] *Sections*, I. 126, 14.

Dligthech, lawful; I. 36, 7; II. 52, 24; compar. *dligtecha*, °*thigi*, °*thige*, II. 50, 6; 202, 6; 338, 11; III. 172, 18; 250, 20; 300, 20; 322, 6; 498, 6, &c.; as superl. adv., IV. 222, 3 mar is *dligthecha* conráinig, 'in the most careful way he could'; *dlestu* [or a mere error for *dligthechu* ?] duine bu *dlesdu* I. 98, 10;—*sec. compar.*, *dligthigi-de*, 'the more lawful for that,' (so prps. at II. 202, 6); III. 198, 17 *dligite* cu.

Dlomain, I speak, say, name, declare; I. 268, 17, *dlom*, (imperat.), (gl. 302, 34 *apuir*); II. 124, 25 *dlomaid* fiada tar cend alaile, tr. 'let them speak' (?); I. 148, 7 (text is apparently wrong, prps.) *dlomus* mifocul, '(a woman) who utters a) bad word'; I. 266, 20 *dlomtar* turbuid, (gl. 298, 12 *raidter*

* Or an equivalent verb; hence the impropriety of paraphrasing as at I. 94, 19 dia *toirther dliged* do, tr. 'if *what the* law *requires* be offered him'; or *tincaither* dl., 24.

or *aisneidter*); II. 122, 2 *dlomthar* fiadnaisi; II. 320, 1 *dlomthair* inraic, (gl. 13, *raidter* or *aisneidter* sin co hinnraic, cf. I. 300, 29; 302, 12; IV. 96, 18 co *ro-dlomtar* a dearusc, (gl. 98, 4 co randtar, [probably *raidter*, as above,] no gu n-aisneidithir deirb-cinne, &c., quoted by O'Dav., p. 77, *dlom* i.e. *foillsiughudh*, with the same gl., co *raiter* a derb-cinne.

Dlui, wisp of straw; I. 300, 22; of thatch, I. 166, 7 (*dlaid*);—in phr., *in dlai fulla*, tr. 'the magic wisp,' I. 90, 26 (see note); 142, 3; 300, 11, (as gl. on *dasachtach*, 'madman'), referring to a wisp of straw over which magical incantations had been said, so that it maddened persons on whom it was flung; cf. the mad exploits of Suibne, "when he was seized with this *frantic fit*," MR., 234, 1 o thainic in *dlai fh*oluaimnech *fh*ulla-sin fair-sium.

Dluigi, act of splitting; peeling; II. 252, 14, of a rushlight to be peeled, (split?); severance, V. 366, 19, *ur-dluide*, V. 366, 10, gl. by O'Dav., p. 78, *dluide* i.e. *dealughudh*, atait secht n-*urdluide* fine i.e. secht n-*uasal-delighthi*.

Dluma, pl. of *dluim*, 'mass'; I. 26, 25 ro-delb iartain *d.* ocus uir in talman, 'he formed afterwards the masses (mountains?) and soil of the earth,' cf. MR., 222, 25; 224, 12, of condensed masses of men in phalanx, &c.

Dluthad, act of consolidating, keeping close together; IV. 158, 1 di-a n*dl.* fri felmad, 'to keep them (the cattle) close to the fence, that they may not spread over the land.'

Dluthaim, I consolidate, keep close together; IV. 334, 4 co *ro dluthat* a tuatha; IV. 334, 3 is rig *no de dluthai* na teorai rechtgai eile, is ri *do de n-immairg*, tr. "it is the king that *proclaims* the other three rights, it is the king that enforces them" (?); but it is no-*dedluthai*, with infix pron. *da*, *dan*, *no·da·dluthai*, and *do·dan·immairg*.

Do, prep., to, for, towards, &c., passim.

Do, abstract numeral, two; *a do*, the 'two,' as a number, I. 246, 18; II. 146, 5; III. 4, 5; *ar do*, 'split, divide into two,' II. 80, 28; 302, 15; V. 134, 15; *fa do*, 'by twos,' IV. 86, 10.

Do-, privative particle, denoting the absence of the following element; cf. *do-cerd*, 'low trade'; *do-chor*, 'bad contract,' &c., see the words in alphabetical order.

Do-, as prep. prefix to verbs; if the accent is to be on the initial syllable of the verb, the intensified breath brings the media to a tenuis, thus *do-àirngir*, but *tàirngir*; *dobèir*, but *tàbair*, &c.; see under *t*, if not found under *d*.

Do-aid, difficult, (opp. *so-aid*, 'easy'); I. 42, 6.

Do-ailche, vices, V. 456, 4, see *dualach*.

Doain (?), wild animal of some kind; IV. 120, 2, used in connexion with wild dogs and foxes (and otters, *dobran* (?)) and badgers and [*togans*, says the tr. (?)].

[illegible]

Do-cerdaim [illegible] see *cerdaim*.

Do-cerdid see *cerdid*.

Do-cert [illegible] see *cert*.

Do-cess [illegible] see *cess*.

Do-cessim [illegible] see *cessim*.

Do-cet [illegible] see *cet*.

Do-cim [illegible] see *cimm*.

Do-cinsim [illegible] see *cinsim*.

Do-cis [illegible] see *cis*.

Do-claid [illegible] see *claidem*.

Do-clos [illegible] see *clos*.

Do-cluinethar [illegible] see *cluinethar*.

Do-cluinim [illegible] see *cluinim*.

Do-cois [illegible] see *cois*.

Do-comaltar [illegible] see *comaltar*.

Do-comet [illegible] see *comet*.

Do-comnacht [illegible] see *comnacht*.

Do-comnaicim [illegible] see *comnaicim*.

Do-comnaicthe [illegible] see *comnaicthe*.

Do-comnart [illegible] see *comnart*.

Do-comsaigedar [illegible] see *comsaigedar*.

Do-comsaigid [illegible] see *comsaigid*.

Do-comsaigthe [illegible] see *comsaigthe*.

Do-comsuidigedar [illegible] see *comsuidigedar*.

Do-comsuidigid [illegible] see *comsuidigid*.

Do-comsuidigthe [illegible] see *comsuidigthe*.

Do-con [illegible] see *con*.

Do-conaic [illegible] see *conaic*.

Do-conair [illegible] see *conair*.

Do-conairc [illegible] see *conairc*.

Do-conart [illegible] see *conart*.

Do-condairc [illegible] see *condairc*.

Do-condalb [illegible] see *condalb*.

Do-condarc [illegible] see *condarc*.

Do-condart [illegible] see *condart*.

Do-condbi [illegible] see *condbi*.

Do-condbuith [illegible] see *condbuith*.

Do-condcuirethar [illegible] see *condcuirethar*.

Do-condcuirim [illegible] see *condcuirim*.

Do-condcuirthe [illegible] see *condcuirthe*.

Do-condeirc [illegible] see *condeirc*.

Do-condgaibim [illegible] see *condgaibim*.

Do-condgart [illegible] see *condgart*.

Do-condgeir [illegible] see *condgeir*.

Do-condgeis [illegible] see *condgeis*.

Do-condgnaigedar [illegible] see *condgnaigedar*.

Do-condgnaigid [illegible] see *condgnaigid*.

Do-condgnaigthe [illegible] see *condgnaigthe*.

Do-condgnat [illegible] see *condgnat*.

Do-condgonat [illegible] see *condgonat*.

Do-condgonim [illegible] see *condgonim*.

Do-condgonsat [illegible] see *condgonsat*.

Do-condgonsatar [illegible] see *condgonsatar*.

Do-condgonsatis [illegible] see *condgonsatis*.

Do-condgonsatsom [illegible] see *condgonsatsom*.

Do-condgonsatsomni [illegible] see *condgonsatsomni*.

Do-condgonsatsu [illegible] see *condgonsatsu*.

Do-condgonsatsunni [illegible] see *condgonsatsunni*.

Do-condgonsatsunnisi [illegible] see *condgonsatsunnisi*.

Do-condgonsatsusi [illegible] see *condgonsatsusi*.

Do-condgonsatsusni [illegible] see *condgonsatsusni*.

Do-condgonsatsusnisi [illegible] see *condgonsatsusnisi

of one of its strings," &c. ; similarly, in V. 452, 13 *do-c.* log n-eineach, where also the gl. is *adbul-dicheltir*. Probably, therefore in I. 8, 22, the tr. is, 'unpardonable sin [by which] truth *is worsened* that aids their innocence.'

Do-chim, I see ; see under *ad-chi*.

Do-coislead, IV. 4, 25 ; *coislet*, IV. 184, 14, see *fo-coisl-*.

Do-coisead, IV. 100, 9 amuil *do-c.* for nadm, 'as if they go upon guarantee' ; IV. 104, 12 is og-eirlim, acht *do-c.* da n-ag dec ind, (it is full leaping-trespass), if twelve calves *have gone* into it ; cf. O'Dav., p. 79, *do coasat* i.e. *tiagad*, [*tiagaid* in the subsequent gl.], "if a king or a lord go into the churches by violence, there is paid a *cumal* of *cáin* every time that they go [venerint] into it" ; prps. *s-aor.*, of √*cud*, cf. do-chuaid ; 3 sg., *do-coi*, II. 242, 13 ; 3 pl., *do-coiset*, but the form is not very explicable : the analogy of other roots in *-ng* makes possible another analysis, viz., from √ceng, *inf.* **ceim**, [do-chèng, *inf. tò-chimm*] ; as √*ceng* has *redup. s-aor.*, **cichsed**, so √*tong*, *toing*, has **tithsat**, and the other form given by O'Dav, viz., **toisat** harmonizes fairly with our **-coisead** ; similarly from √*bong*, boing, we find *do-***bosat**, see under *toibgim*. This falls in better with the use in IV. 104, 12, and in the quotation of O'Dav.

Dochma, hard to be done, opp. *sochma*, easy, possible ; III. 262, 24 tre deithbirius *d.*, 'through *hard* necessity.'

Do-chombi, only in IV. 6, 4 *do-ch.* selba doib, tr. 'he *gave* them lands, &c.,' but it is clear that the word can only be a form of *tochombaig* [q.v.], (*do-com-boing-*), IV. 8, 17, gl. *toich ro-toibgestar*, 'quickly took possession of,' cf. IV. 326, 18 *documbaig* a slan, 'he *recovers* (exacts, levies) their guarantee' ; prob. *s*-aor. 3 sg. *-bi* of root *-boing* ; see under *toibgim*.

Do-chonn, little-witted, of children or idiots, [opp. *so-chonn*] ; *pl.*, III. 10, 18 *dochuinn*, (gl. 12, 2 *mir cen rath*, no *mic beca*).

Do-chraid, horrid, ugly ; V. 74, 4 lochtaib daeraib *dochraidib*.

Do-chraite, oppression, distress, need ; II. 282, 4 im·us·cobrathar i.e. fri *dochruite* ; IV. 376, 16 scuchus fal *dochraite* dib, tr. 'who removes the barrier of oppression from them' ; IV. 352, 9 *dochrait* ; V. 186, y a dingbail *dochraite* do'n tuaith.

Do-chuaid, he went ; 3 *pl.*, *do-chuadar*, [opp. *do-dechad*, q.v., 'he came' ; *do-dechudar* I. 20, 33 ; or *do-dechsat* I. 74, 24] ; *do-chuaid*, I. 6, 3 ; 86, 3, 6 ; 196, 8, &c. ; *dochoid*, IV. 132, 12 ; *do-chuadar*, I. 20, 11 ; II. 32, 1 ; 42, 3, &c. ; in *pass.* form, *do-cuas*, 'itum est' ; cf. I. 198, 17 ; V. 8, 20 ; 210, 26 ; 226, (cf. 17), 26 ; cf. the [Z] form, *ni dèchaid*, with this [A] form *do-chùaid*, II. 6, 25, 26 ; 144, 6, 7.

Do-chuala, he heard ; I. 4, 23 (°*laid*), where *cuala* is *redup. perf.* = [*cōla* for *cùclova* ?] ; *present*-stem *cluinim*.

Do-cuirther a [illegible] pres. 3 sg. meaning 'it happens, falls'; [illegible] *do-cuirther* do muinn 'which is cast up by the wave' [illegible] *do-cuirther* do muir.

Dacuum, a word in general use as noun 'there are,' 'there exist,' [illegible] *dacuum* a Feine; I. [illegible] *dacuum* a Feine' cf. 264, 22, but also 262, [illegible] *dacuum* [illegible] *dacuum* a Feine' cf. 354, 5: (gl. by the pres. sg. *dacuumgther dacuumcther*, or *tarmdacuir*, III. 4, [illegible] *dacuum* [illegible] *dacuum*. IV. 338, 14 *dichus sin* (?) [illegible] *dacuum* [illegible] 354, 22 *seoit ngraid ecna duo dacuum* [illegible] *dacuum* 'whatever grade there is [illegible] *dacuum*, which the gl. explains *nad dacuir na fess sin* 'in the way of that knowledge' the form used in infinitive *dacuugud*, in Wb. [illegible] suggests *dacuu-ad* from *dacuu* 'vision'; but our word must remain [illegible] *dacuu*, and cannot be [illegible] from [illegible] cf. O'Dav., p. 71, *cuisnet*, [illegible] Corm. [illegible] has *cuisne*[a] *i.e. cuis nit*[ens].

Do-cumhaig see *tochomaig*.

Do-cumdaing in IV. 58, 22 *dia-n. in nach tr.* 'he is not coerced by any one, therefore as an adj. 'not coercible'; it might perhaps be kept as a ppl. as IV. 352, 17 *dal do cumdrech*, tr. 'a meeting for arrears,' and in 356, 'for making a contract,' and as the word is connected with *cuimrech*, 'correction,' or with *cuimrid* 'measure.'

Do-chum, as ppl. prep. 'towards,' 'to meet one'; properly an inf. noun, with governed noun in *genitive*, or *pronom.* prefix, with verbs of motion. I. 6, 9 *ro-togaib a lamu suas d.* a Thigernu; I. 44, 3 [illegible] *i n-a d.*; 70, 10 *tarla i n-a d.*; 70, y *luid d. mara*; 288, 19 [illegible] ..... *d.* in cethruir; II. 346, 8; 356, 21, &c.

Do-daetet (?), only in IV. 180, 19. 186, 2, and 190, 10; in every case gl., in fer, bis *i n-a coimdiucht*, (182, 2; 188, 2; 190, 23) *coimitecht*, tr. 'accompanying them.' The word occurs again IV. 192, 10, saithe, *do-eit* hi tir comaithich, 'a swarm, which he *watched* (= followed the flight of, and traced) into a neighbour's land,' gl. 22, *ro-aitcestar*, which may be compared with 190, 17 *com-aitches* or *meitces* saithe, given as gl. on fer *metet* saithi, IV. 190, 8, both words *metet* and *meitces* being very doubtful; prob. only *do*·da· [*etet*, = *aith* + *tet* ?].

Do-damna, bad material, i.e. most unqualified, 'a bad lot,' III. 58, 5, 19 in the boycotting maxim, ni ria, ni cria fria *do-d.*, 'thou shalt neither sell to nor buy from the person who is the worst stuff in the world, i.e. the unfilial son,' as the gl. gives it. The passage is quoted by O'Dav., p. 79, where the word is gl. as *thief* or *little boy*.

• The two Gll. have as ety. gl., O'Dav., *cuisnet* = *cuis nit*[ens] (!), or as explained, in tugait taithnemach 'the bright cause' [*case*]; and Corm. has *cos na dala*, given in the Tr., 'foot, or bar, or tribune, of the Court, on which the pleader stands.... Hence the pleader (*dal*) is not to be unsteady.' This last sentence runs: *is de* ni bi utmaill *indal*, where prps. we have *ind-ai*, 'the *case* is not wont to be unstable.'

Do-dauret (?), IV. 184, 13 *ní do-d.*, tr. 'what *comes to him*,' as the gl. gives it, 186, 9 in ni tic cuige for a comarge, 'the thing which comes to him on his protection,' *prps.* intended *do·da·forteit* (?), cf. Ml. 30 c 3 *for·id·tet*, 'he helps him.'

Dodcois [?], only in IV. 352, 13 nitat diles *d.* fri galar no frepaid, which is translated, '*he is* not entitled *to be advised* [?] in sickness or in cure'; prps. some form of *duthchas* or *tochas* was intended, or it may be a misreading for ni diles *dó leigis*, '*no doctor* was available for him.'

Do-dechsat, -dechudar, see *dochuad.*

Do-denuit, see *dogniu.*

Do-den-immairg, IV. 334, 3 is rí *do de* nimmairg, tr. 'it is the king that *enforces* them,' but it is evidently *do·dan·i.*, 'who *checks* them,' cf. IV. 242, 14 *do·n·imaircet* cinta cach cintaig, 'they *check* the crimes of every criminal,' where it is tr. 'they *bear*,' see *timairgim.*

Do-easbann, II. 276, see *tesb-.*

Doebdadaib (?), IV. 126, 22, tr. '*claimants*'; [?*bibdadaib*].

Do-ecat, V. 128, 18, gl. *tecait*, 130, 10, see *ticcim.*

Do-ecma, III. 252, 1; *-ecmaing* V. 240, 11, see *tecm-.*

Do-égim (?); IV. 334, 2 *do-d-eguiset*, was apparently intended by the tr., but it is impossible! The word was prps. *do·da·guiset* (?), 'they *chose* them,' or '*applauded* them,' viz. the Laws of the Fenechus.

Do-eigemud, V. 54, 22, see *tecm-.*

Do-eit (?), IV. 192, 10, see *do·da·etet.*

Do-eit (?), II. 88, 7 isbeir is *doeit* breithemuin, tr. '(they) *admit*'; O'Dav., p. 77, seems to take it as an *adj.* = *doilig*, 'difficult.'

Do-emim, I protect; *pres.* 3 *sg.*, I. 62, 6 *do-em* dos ditin; IV. 358, 8 *do-eim*, V. 174, 17; V. 28, 13 *do-em*; 3 *pl.*, II. 238, 11 *do-emeat* a da lon a dia araind, 'his two haunches *protect* his two kidneys (?).' Also cf. IV. 358, 23 *di-eim* ocus *di-emar*, 'it protects and is protected'; IV. 234, 15 *deim* pecthach an eclais; whence is developed a form *dim*, as in II. 122, 9 (?) *ni-s dim* airiut, but the text here is generally unmeaning; IV. 184, 12 cain *dimet* ind nemid, 'nemed-persons well *protect*' (?); II. 76, 2 nach *dima* dethbir, 'which necessity does not save,' cf. 48, 11 to be read *dime* dethbere, cf. III. 536, 32 nach *dime* deithbiri, where the gl. 538, 30, should be *ac a emditin*; V. 318, 12, 17 (gl. 21) na *dime* nemed De, (gl. 21, nocha *ditnenn* n. D).

Do-erna, II. 248, x, see *ternaim.*

Do-etegar, IV. 188, 8 di neoch *do etegar*, (gl. 15, di neoch a *teagear* daig dib go aith i.e. do neoch dib dochum a minaitcither a tiachtain (!), where the gl. seems to analyse = *aith* + *teagar*, '*it is quickly come.*' O'Dav., p. 78, glosses the word as *tarrathar*, 'they are caught, they *can* be overtaken'; but it is noteworthy that he quotes the word in our

text with an infix, do*da*etagar ; and our gl., 188, 16 explains *etegar* i.e. *inchuitchet*, though also in the same line, *inaitchither* [q.v.], which is tr. 'they are seen' [!] ; it prob. means, 'it is *entered*,' [*ind-aith-teg-*].

Do-faeth, I. 142, 2 cia *do-f.* a tin, 'though she were to fall into the fire,' see *tuitim*.

Do-fair, = *tair* (?), V. 190, x.

Do-feilce, °ge, II. 338, 1 ; II. 360, 17 nach ainim *do-f.* domaine i trebad, tr. 'any animal *which has become useless* for ploughing,' see *teilgim*.

Do-feisid, sat, remained ; I. 250, 18 *do-f.* ben occaib, gl. 252, 10 tarrustar ben oga ; see *desed*.

Do-femid, refuses, declines to (perform) (?) ; V. 16, 12 ma *do-f.* in tres firt.

Do-fet, genly. rendered 'precedes,' takes precedence ; (seemingly with the analysis of *do-et* = *teit*, as in the above examples) ; I. 112, 14 *d.* aurfocra cach n-athg., 15 *tofet* troscud a tobach-saide, gl. 19, is remtechtaigi lium, as also on I. 124, 10, *dof.* a cert certaib, 'her right (the right of maintaining the mad woman) precedes all other rights,' [viz. those of her father or mother, gl. 138, 17] ; IV. 70, 1 cid *d.* a comaices? *d.* rand ime, 'division precedes fence,' with same gl., cf. V. 52, 20 = IV. 372, 8 ; III. 20, 16 *d.* a frithfola cach flaith (?) ; III. 26, 23 gl. *reme-teit*, in note, *tuisigiu* ; III. 408, 12 *d.* lam a laim, tr. 'hand *has in charge* from hand,' no doubt from O'D. Supp. ; IV. 130, 17 id gealla *dofed*, tr. 'they are the pledges which precede' ; 324, 20 *d.* airi n-ardd ; 324, 4 as n-e *do·t·fét*, 'that it is he who precedes him' ; 346, 23.

Do-fichim, I avenge ; take vengeance, (on, '*for*') ; IV. 52, 24 teora gua ata moam *dafich* Dia for cach tuaith, gl. 27, is mesa *indechas*, [30, *dofigland* (!)]. This is evidently the word in O'Dav., p. 92, who quotes a very similar passage but glosses by *fuachtnaiges*, as if the word were *fofich* ; O'Dav. gives the same gl. (viz. *fuachtain*), to *fich*, p. 89, and p. 92, but the one is *dofich*, 'avenges,' and the other *fofich*, 'commits injury.'

Do-foltach, un-qualified, III. 50, 28.

Do-formaig, see *tormaigim*.

Do-forsat, see *torsat*.

Do-foxla, II. 12, 9 ; IV. 330, 4, see *fo-coislim*.

Do-fuc, III. 180, 9 ; I. 38, 27, see *tuc*.

Do-fuide, II. 70, 2, see *faidim*.

[**Dog**, IV. 20, 1 where text and tr. are alike marvellous : i log do airgsen co feis, *conadogh*, co tein co naitreib, tr. 'its price is to be offered with sheds, *cows*, *food*, habitation,' &c. ; this is extracted out of the gl. 22, 31 *conadogh* i.e. intespred ; *co tein* i.e. a hiarbiathad na spreidi sin, tr. '*with cows* i.e. the cattle ; *with food* i.e. the feeding of that cattle.' How can

conadog mean, '*with cows*'! It seems probable that *inte spred* means, '*in it a spark*,' so that *conadog*, is simply *co n-adog*,' 'with [its?] kindling,' and *co tein*, '*with fire*.' That *dog* means 'act of burning, blazing, kindling,' is certain, cf. FM. *ann.* 766, 1572, 1598; see *adog*.

Do-gabaim, I receive; get [*gab* = *cap*-io; *do-gab* = *ac-cip*-io]; in pass., *do-gabar*, 'is got,' 'is found'; not much used. The *fut.* stem is *do-gēb*, cf. I. 98, 1, 3, 6 *dogeba*, 'he *might have* got'; in *pass.*, *do-gabar*, cf. I. 42, 8, 9, 10[2]; 180, 19; and cf. also the variation of *do-gàb*, for the [A] forms, and *fàgb-* (= fò-gb-), for the [Z] forms, at I. 62, 30 and 31; see *fo-gab-*.

Do-gairim, I call; name; summon; [A] *do-gàir-*; [Z] *tò-gairm* (inf.), q.v., IV. 352, 26 is 'gae greine *dogàirter*; III. 78, 22 is iar feaba *dogoathair* ocus *do-gairter*, tr. 'he shall be rejected and named according to his dignity.' This passage occurs in the utterly incongruous notes appended to H. 2, 15 text, which ends at III. 58, 25, the remaining lines being added from the here scrappy H. 3, 17, col. 248. In this latter MS., col. 437, are some more fragments, published in IV. 372, among which is one passage where this text is given, 17, iar febas *do goathar* ocus a *dogarthar*, tr. 'he is rejected or chosen according to his goodness': see follg. word.

Do-gaithim, I deceive; (?) in the form *dogoathar*, if this word is correct, and to be referred to this root. The two instances of its occurrence are given under the preceding word, in both of which it is tr. 'is *rejected*,' plainly because it is inferred to be the opp. of *do-gairther*, 'is called or summoned.' But now we find V. 292, 22 bean *doguidtar* caemda, [where J[1] reads *togoaithur*], tr. 'a woman who *is cheated* of bed-rites'; this indeed is gl., 294, 23, ben is *di-thoghaige* leis caemda, as if from negat. *di* and *thogaide*, [= 'un-chosen']. This ety. seems to be referred to in the two passages, as if the verbal root meant 'to *not-choose*, to reject'; but see below, under the item *dogoaim*, where two instances are quoted.

Do-glenim, to cling to, adhere; be attached; so given at II. 164, 8 ni *doglen* ba do'n iarruid, an [A] form, and wrongly used; [Z] *ni tòiglen* [q.v.]; cf. also IV. 122, 17 co nai-*dglen* a fiacla ni do'n feor; II. 336, 11 noco *deglenand*, gl. on *toglen*, 6, where may be meant only an *ety. gl.*, *deg- lenand*.

Dognìu, I do, make; cause; effect; *absolutely*, effect that anything takes place, act so that, &c., I. 22, 17; 34, 11; but usually with determinative object, in endless variety, e. gr. to create, 22, 15; effect (a change) 32, 28; compose (work, verse, satire, &c.), 2, 22; 34, 19; 58, 18; inflict (harm, wound), 2, 14; 56, 5; commit (sin), 10, 7; 54, 23; perform (rites, penance), 46, 19; 56, z, do (good, with money, &c.), 54, 14; make *x* out of *y*, render (a person unworthy, &c.), 54, 18; 74, 2; 92, 24, 26; 116, 2; 142, 14; 208, 24; 212,

28; make (a tool out of material) 226, 26, (*done as*);—often in *pass.*, forming a periphrasis, e.gr. 'make a fasting,' for 'fast,' 116, 19; 118, x; 176, 8 (coisecrad); 192, 8 (cruthugad).

The distinction between the [A] and [Z] forms, **dognì** and *dèn*, is very well observed, but there is at times a possibility of error in the confusion of the [Z] *dèrna* as *subj. pres.* or as *indic. perf.*; the *perfect* **do-rò-gen-**, has both **dorìgne** and **doròne**; the *fut.* stem **do-gèn-**, in the [Z] forms has the nasal twang with the then vowel, *dingne*. Of the personal endings, few occur save those of the *third* person *sg.* and *pl.*, [but also, cf. I. 252, 14 muna *derna sib* (!)]. It is unnecessary however to give more than a summary of the principal forms, because details will be found in a paper of mine, "On the Subjunctive Mood in Irish," Proc. R.I.A., III. 428, Dec., 1894, containing the complete analysis of the *forms* and exemplification of the *moods* found in volumes I. to IV. of the SM. :—

The two forms [A] and [Z] often occur together, cf. I. 10, 7, 8 o **dorìgne**, acht co n*dèrna*; 54, 14, 15 cia **dognìat**, dia n*dèrna*, (muna *dèna*, z).

Indic. pres. 3 *sg.* [A] **dognì** or **doni**, [and so throughout, with the optional omission of the radical *g*]; [Z] *dèin*; 3 *pl.*, **dognìat**, but *dènait*; *imperf.* 3 *sg.*, **dognìd** (or final *th*), *dènad*; 3 *pl.*, **dognìdis**, *dèntais*; *subj. pres.* 3 *sg.*, **dognè**, *dèna*, *derna*; 3 *pl.*, **dognèt**, *dènat*, *dèrnat*; *imperf.* 3 *sg.*, **dognèth**, [even with final *ch* for *th*], *dèrnad*; 3 *pl.*, **dognètis**, *dèrntais*; *fut.* 3 *sg.*, **dogèna**, *dìgne*; 3 *pl.*, **dogènat**, *dìngnet*; *imperf.* [= *condit.*] 3 *sg.*, **dogènad**, *dìngned*; 3 *pl.*, **dogèntais**, *dìngnetis*, (*en*); *perf.* 3 *sg.*, **dorìgne**, **doròne**, *dèrna*; 3 *pl.*, **dorìgniset**, **dorònsat**, *dèrnsat*, *dèrnatar*; *imper.* 2 *sg.*, *dèna*; 3 *sg.*, *dènad*; 2 *pl.*, *dènaid*; enclitic innovation, *dènann*.

Passive, pres. (*indic.*) **dognìther**, *dèntar*; (*subj.*) **dognèther**, *dèntar*, *derntar*; *imperf.*, **dognìthea**, *dènta*; **dognèthea**, *dèrnta*; *fut.*, **dogèntar**, *dìngentar*; *condit.*, **dogènta**, *dìngenta*; *perf.*, **dorìgned**, **dorònad** (pl. **dorònta**), but *dèrnad*.

Dogo, only III. 154, 4 quoted from 478, 13 in the law maxim, 'cach fiachach *dogo*,' gl. is lais ..... a roga do, 'he has his choice.' The maxim occurs again at V. 390, 10, where the gl., 17, equates *dago* with *rogo do*.

[But it is quite a different word that is edited on II. 316, 8 ma *dogo* a foluid fria des, tr. 'if he *has given* [!] the full amount of goods to the tenant,' where H. 2, 15, p. 50, shows that it was *og*, by its gl. *mad comlan a folaid* i.e. *mad og* = *mad comlan*, cf. O'Dav., p. 109, *ogh* i.e. comlan; "mana bet ogha a fola" i.e. mana béd comlan a fola, where the very words are used; and see the text at I. 116, 14, where in ti loingess *na loige* reir di troscud, is gl. in ti loinges nf, ocus na *comoigend*, showing that the comm. read *nad oige*.]

Dogoaim (?), I choose; only occurring in pres. 3 sg. which is found on V. 390, 10 is feichem *dogoa*; and cf. the text at IV. 372, 15 rannaid ósor ocus *dogoga* sinnsear, tr. 'the junior shares, the senior *is elected*' (!).

Do-gres, for ever, always; I. 36, 11; 48, 7, &c.

Doich, Doig, likely, probable; *doich* II. 60, 14; 374, 16; *doig* II. 58, 7; *doidh* V. 190, 11; V. 334, 6 (*doith*); 460, 31 *doig deimin* (!); *compar.*, *docha* I. 96, 14; III. 40, 28 bes *docho* araile, (gl. 42, 11 bes togaide lais araile); V. 382, y; with *-de*, *dochaite*, III. 110, x, 'the more likely for that.'

Doiche (?), probability (?); V. 460, 19, seemingly gl. by *doig*, 31, x.

Doichte (?), buildings (?); V. 462, 8.

Doigin, pr. name, IV. 18, 17.

Doilgi, difficulty; V. 306, 13 ar *d.* in imsgair.

Doilig, difficult; grievous; I. 6, 24; I. 86, 10 is *d.* do nech, cf. 252, 15, (gl. on *andsa*); V. 220, 15; 242, 2; 312, 7; 392, 16; *compar.*, *doilgi*, III. 504, 7; IV. 56, 19; V. 450, 28; with *-de*, III. 12, 19 is *doilgi-te* a scuchad.

Doim, poor, indigent; (opp. *soim*, V. 266, 18 *doim* in ti gaibes in rath, ocus *soim* in ti o 'ngabur); V. 264, 16 foceird for *doim*; see *domattaid*.

Doim, see *dam*.

Do-immairg, II. 318, 2, see *timairgim*.

Doimne, depth; IV. 112, 3 (of a trench); V. 40, 19 (of a pot); IV. 336, 21 *domna*, 'the *bottom*' (of a fort).

Doinib, see *duine*.

Doinend, bad weather; I. 32, 11 ar *doinind*.

Do-inscanait, IV. 320, 6, see *tinscanaim*.

Doirche, darkness; dark place; II. 128, 16; V. 252, 19, [opp. *soirche*]; V. 452, 17; and cf. the expression, mac *d.*, on 16; II. 272, 13 gl. l. 21, 'without witnesses.'

Do-laiead, see *dílaim*.

Doirtim, I spill (out, =abrogate?); inf. *dortad*; IV. 56, 17 noco tenn-*doirtit as* na cuir, as alternative gl. to (54, 11) ni *tinntat*, where the meaning *turn*, is expressed by *turn upside down, and spill out* (?).

Doirithin, III. 356, 4, read *toirithin*.

Do-isad, I. 244, 19; see *ticim*.

Doit, hand, fist; wrist; IV. 162, 17 lucht na *ceathra* fearand is neasa doib i mun *doid*, as gl. on l. 5, ar *cethar-doit* tire bes d'a nesom; IV. 362, 1, tr. 'fist (or wrist),' the *hand* being mentioned immediately afterwards; V. 354, 5 (*doid*).

Do iupra, II. 212, 20, see *diupraim*.

Do-línaim, I overwhelm, [see *línaim*]; IV. 220, 12 do neoch..... *dolina* tola, (not tr.), 'whom floods overwhelm,' for the gl. 222, 9 gives di neoch *linas imad uisci*; III. 212, 11 acht nib tairrsi *do-linither*.

Do-lomartaṣh, in-exhaustible (wealth); V. 14, 6 for main *dolomartaig* (*rṽ*) in talmun.

Dolongaim, I separate; V. 366, 10 *dolongat* each fine; [A] form *dolòing-*, [Z] *dèilng*, giving rise to the verbal noun *dèilech*, from which we have the common derivative verb *dèiligim*, q.v. If this analysis be correct, it suggests a quite different version of IV. 6, 7, where *do-loingad* is gl. *imfuilgniter* (*im·fo·loing*) or *ineillgiter* [*in deilgiter*(?)]; *i.e.* it is not animals but *men*, that effect the *deilech*, 'severance' (?).

Do-luid, he went; I. 8, 10, &c.; 3 *pl.*, *do-lotar*; I. 70, z; infin., *dul*.

Doma, only found at V. 188, note[3], line 1, in *doma seta*, no in *decraid frecair*, both being given as gl. on the *apthach fine*, 'tribe outcast,' so that *doma* is prob. the gen. of *doim*, 'poor,' q.v.

Doma, poverty; V. 266, 14 cia deach in flaith for *d.* de, 'though the lord go to poverty thereby'; or prps. *domade*, 'dommetu,' see *domattu*.

Domain, (for *doimin*) deep; IV. 126, 19 tar aibind *domain*.

Do-main, **do-muine**, *not-wealth* = debt, loss; inconvenience; [opp. *so-muine*, III. 22, 10; 64, 3]; III. 54, 7 na facba *d.*, tr. 'who does not leave debt (on it),' gl. 56, 18 nar facba di somainius cinad [? di-shomainius], but III. 64, 3 *in domuine* chisa no fiach, tr. '*the debts* of rent or other debts'; III. 22, 11 cach *domaine*, 'every inconvenience,' gl. y, indligthig, '*unlawful* person'; cf. also II. 278, 25 somuine ocus *domaoine*, tr. 'profits and losses,' cf. 406, 21, (gl. *domaine cinad*, 27); 284, 1, where also the same gl. is given, 17 *somuine* i.e. in dibuid; *domuine* i.e. cinuid; II. 360, 17 nach ainim do feilce *domaine* i trebad, where the gl., 21, gives cu ru[b] *dimainech*, (cf. O'Dav., 78 sub voce, quoting our text); V. 520, 8.

Doman, world; I. 2, z; V. 234, 23; 368, 18; gen. *domain*, V. 76, 21; 128, 14; 480, 23.

Domattaid, poverty; [acc.-dat. of *domattu*]; II. 348, 2, 11 a faide fri-a *domataig*, °*taid*; cf. V. 96, 26.

Do-melar, **-meala**, see *toimlim*.

Do-menma, low-spirits, dejection of mind; V. 22, 22 du·m·rad fo *domenmain*, (dat.).

Do·mm·icfa-sa, II. 130, 10, 'he will pay me,' where the *do* seems to serve as a support the pronom. affix, *-m*; it is more likely that it is merely = *ticfa*.

Do-midiur, I measure; not to be confounded with *midiur*, to which it bears the cor-relation shown in their deriv. nouns, '*mid-*': *mèss* = '*domid* : *tòmus*;—only in 3 *sg.*, with varied spelling; I. 28, 6 *do-miter* [= *midter*, immediately after the occurrence of the later derivative form, *ro-thomais* tiget in talman, '*is* measured'; I. 210, 24 is indib *do-miditer* aimsera a ndithmus; II. 232, 21 do-*domidightur*, 'who *measures it*,' (gl. doni in *tomus*, 'he does the measuring'); II. 142, y as a mam mifocul *domiditer* mi-foluidh, tr. 'his bad quality is estimated,' (gl. *meisemnither*), only here it is impossible to explain *as a mam*; the gl. gives *moam*, 'mostly,' &c., but this can scarcely be separated from the passage, II. 320, 2 ecubus

cach ndiumus *do-midider* manu, where the gl. 15, gives d'a *meisiumnaigenn* modugad, tr. 'to whom *he owes* submission'; II. 246, 3 *do-miter* 'is measured,' gl. 20 *toimsigther* and *tomaistear*; IV. 144, 4 is i crich *do-midigear* rosc, 'which the eye measures.'

Domna, see *doimne.*

Domna, see *damna.*

Domnach, Sunday; genly. *dia domnaig*, 'day of Sunday'; *gen., -naig* I. 106, 28 bairgen *d.*; II. 148, 7, 10, 14 dia *d.*, 'day of S.'; V. 258, 15, III. 18, 16 dan *d.* de sechtmaine, tr. 'the Sunday gift every week'; IV. 308, 8; *domnachaib.*

Domnus (?), Lat. dominus (?), V. 230, 9, possibly talking of *Seán* (e. gr.) as *Sean-us dominus*, ironically.

Domruidireir [!], I. 12, 22, possibly to be read, *do·m·ruid* i reir m'eicsi, 'he gave me judgement of law according to my poetic talent,' (*do·m·rat* ?).

Do-muiniur, I think; *depon.*, I. 94, 2 *do-muinitir* bid cin, 'he thinks that there is a debt'; cf. also I. 20, 20 *do-ruirmenaiter* [= *do-ro-ri-menatar*], 'they thought.'

Domunda, earthly; I. 26, 13 tucad grian ocus esca for rith *d.*

Do-n-, see generally under the [Z] form, beginning with *t-*.

Donai, miserable, [opp. *sona*]; I. 40, 12.

Do-n-aithbi, IV. 86, 20 cach derc *do-n-a.*, do úir cach derc ro-*taithmidi* ann, prob. same root as *taithmech* [q.v.], viz. *do-aithboing.*

Do-n-aithim, III. 12, 15, see under *taithmim.*

Donarb, I. 60, 7, where it is apparently tr. as if a verb 'did not *compel*,' [? *erb*-aim], but it can hardly be anything else than *do nar bo*, 'cui non fuit.'

Do-neoch, see under *nech.*

Do-nethad (!), IV. 376, 10, but it is obviously exactly the same as on V. 438, 25, where the text has *ar·a·nithead*, see under *arneat.*

Doní, see *dogní-.*

Donimet, only in following phr., usually tr. 'acc. to the length which he has gone.' It occurs in the text, at II. 140, 17, dlegar doib fiach fo ni *do nimed*, which in the comm. follg. appears under these forms:—140, 20 ata fiach fo ni *agartar* air, 140, y fon *do nimed* air; cf. also 142, 1 fo ni *do nimat* air, 7 *nimeth*; 8 *nimet*; 14 *nimett*, 16, 22; *nimed* 24.

Apparently, therefore, the comm. equates *do nimed* with *agartar*, 'is sued'; but this is no sure guide to the analysis of the word. The use of the phr. is constant, cf. I. 88, 25 fiach *foní don imet*; 94, 18 fiach *fo ni donimet*, y *fon ni do nimet*, 96, 1; 118, 2 *foni do nimet*; cf. also V. 258, z biaid fiach *foni do nimet* for in ti dogne, 310, 12, 25. It cannot be *fogni*, for no *g* ever appears, so that *foni* seems to be correct, [cf. Ml. 35b 16, 18 *foní* fo tabarr], but *do·n·imet* [from *do-em*] is not clearer than would be *do'n imet*, if even *imet* were equated with *aimeid*, cf. IV. 122, 18 a tri *himett.*

Donn, theft, stealing; II. 228, 4 trian a *duinn*, 'third of his theft'; the gloss here gives *three* different explanations of the word *donn*, viz., *flaithemnas*, *gait* and *corm*, all of which O'Dav. religiously gives, p. 75 and p. 77; in latter on this passage *a dond* = *a flaithemnas*, or *a ngait*, as II. 228, 10, 8; the third, 'corm,' *ale*, is not given by O'Dav. on this text, where also it appears only as a happy thought of the commentator; but cf. IV. 304, 7, and see also V. 520, 19, where the comm. has no doubt that it means *chiefship*, and paraphrases accordingly, 'if he has *ceile*-vassals'; III. 240, 22 cip *dond* doberar, 'whatever stolen thing is brought,' (gl. *gat*); IV. 270, 26 *donn follus*, 'open, highway robbery'; IV. 304, 7 trian a *duinn*, &c., do flaith.

Donn, a chief, see *preced.*; V. 440, 21 dithle *duind* (*gen.*).

Donn, brown; II. 146, 12 (of clothes).

Dono, an enclitic particle, of somewhat vague use; also, therefore, however, in truth, &c.; cf. I. 26, 22, 25, 27; 28, 5, &c.; 30, 3; 34, z; 36, 2; 40, 7; 54, x, &c.; *dana* 24, 28, *dano* 22, 11; *dna* 20, 7.

Do·n-uidmenar, IV. 374, 29 see *tuidme.*

Do·n-urteit, II. 212, 21, see *tuarteit.*

Do-raga, fut. stem of the verb of motion, tr. 'will come,' in the opposite direction from *raga*, 'go'; I. 108, 26 o *do-raga* aimser lobtha, 'when the time *shall have come.*'

Do-ra-gaib, **Do-ra-gba**, III. 156, 4; II. 242, 15; see *torgab-*.

Do-raindi, (a valuable) not easily divisible, [opp. *so-raindi* III. 460, 24]; III. 462, 4 in set coitchenn *d.*; this is subsequently defined at 18, as a live chattel, or a thing whose value would be the worse for its division.

Do-rala, see *tarla.*

Do-rat, see *tart.*

Dorcha, obscure, (of word or place); I. 18, 15 ba *d.* in labrad ro-labairset na fileda isin fuigell sin; V. 326, 15 inada *d.*, 'dark places'; 454, 3 aidche *d.*; cf. *doirche.*

Dorchaidetu, darkness; V. 452, z(!).

Dorchetu, darkness; I. 6, 11 tainig *d.* ar in ngrein; V. 472, 19 i *dorchataid.*

Do-renaim, I pay; [the √ *ren* means 'to sell,' but cpd. with *do*, it means 'to pay,' and is almost always gl. by *eirn-*; in the *text* of Vol. I. II. and III. it is of very rare occurrence, viz., I. 40, 17 **direnar**, 112, 17; II. 394, 26 **doranar**; III. 26, 4 **dirithe**; in IV. and V. it is more frequent, but always **di-ren-**, never (do-), the forms in V. being **direnar** and **direnaiter**, each of which is gl. by *eirnither*; in the comm. it is not very common, as *eirn-* is mostly in use];—*ind. pres.* 3 *sg.*, **doren** II. 244, 6; IV. 32, 18; V. 142, 15; 166, y; **diren** IV. 198, 19; 202, 3; [V. 142, 6 *is-it-ren*, *is e doren* (!), *as-id-ren* (!)]; *pl.*, IV. 214, 6 **direnat**; cf also the extraordinary **doranadar**, IV. 150, 10; and the form **dirithe**, III. 26, 4 *d.* each di-a flaith, tr. 'let each one pay'; this is the gl.

given by O'Dav., p. 74, *dirit* (i.e. *ascomrad*) i.e. *ernith*, with a different quotation; [cf. the ptcpial *rithe* to be sold, 'saleable,' or 'sold']; —*pass.*, **direnar** I. 40, 17; 112, 17; IV. 48, 13; 168, 20, 22; 178, 20; 198, y; 200, 2; 212, z; [the forms being confined to this portion of text, p. 168 to p. 214]; V. 380, 14, and often down to p. 410; **direnaiter** III. 478, 21; IV. 220, 6; V. 108, 23; 408, 6; 412, 2; 414, 19; *dorenaiter* III. 414, 27; but also **doranar** IV. 148, 13; II. 394, 27; IV. 50, 24; and *daranar* IV. 44, 11; — cf. also the one instance of its occurrence as *redup. fut. pass.*, IV. 20, 6 **do-rirtar**, tr. '*it is decided*' (!), where the gl. also (24, 8) im *ic* set ris, naturally connects *dorirtar* with the clause preceding.

Do-riacht, I. 20, 29; IV. 252, z, see ro-*siacht*.

Do-ridisi, again; I. 56, y; IV. 218, y; cf. *arís*, II. 98, 10.

Do-r-idnacht, I. 28, 12 (v. tr. !), see *tidnaicim*.

Do-rigne, do-rinde, see *dogníu*.

Do-rime, see *tuirmim*.

Do-rirtar, see *dorenaim*.

Dormaine, concubine of a certain class nowhere exactly defined; cf. also V. 72, 4; II. 24, 1, 10; 400, 15, seqq. where are mentioned six names of women cohabited with:—

1, 2,	*dormaine*, *imrim*,	are not at his command, 15, 16, 17.
3, 4,	*airech*, *carthach*,	are at his command { with payment, 15, 19. without payment, 14, 19.
5,	*indlis*,	held with her own husband's consent, 23, 26.
6,	*fuataig*,	simply abducted, (402, 5).

The first four he might have, with the acknowledgement of his 'first wife' and of his tribe (25); each of these four had a *coibche* (20), and involved her paramour in her liabilities, giving him also a share in her *legacies* (21).

The connexion was naturally enough disapproved by the church; cf. the stanza LL [48 *a* 16] is í [seo] mo chomairle, mairg nech doní *dormaine*.

Dornn, hand, fist; I. 128, z; 164, 12; II. 88, 18 *dorn* 'na brolluch, 'one's hand on his collar,' to arrest, keep, hold of; cf. II. 88, 20 *lam* i n-a brollach; II. 232, 11 cloch-droichit suidighus a *dourn*; V. 64, 21 meni tuga biad i'm *dorn*; I. 134, 4 in milan *duirn*, no, in metair *duirn*, *hand-'measher'*; V. 310, 4 maidm a sceith for a *duirnd*, where the gl. has for a *dornnaib* (310, x); V. 40, 26 da *dorn*, 'two hands'; V. 14, 21 where *dor(n)-nemed* is given as an ety. of *daer-n.*, and explained, doniad nemsenchus o *'ndornaib*; V. 448, 16 *mu-dornnaib*, q.v.

Dornn-cliath, V. 474, 13, gl. 476, 17, apparently of a *battle-hurdle* which is made by the *hand*, donither o'n *durn* in *cath-cliath*, cf. the expressions in CGG. 56, x da comlaid *catha*, da *cleith* ugra, (188, 6).

Dornsann (?), prps. only *dorn*-sin ; IV. 158, 5 muna bed acht don *d.*, (v. tr.).

Dornuinn (?), handwork ; II. 232, 9 mir do *dornuinn*, 'a piece for handwork,' (*dorn-fuinn* ?).

Do-ro-chair, see *torchair*.

Do-rocht, see *toracht*, *roichim*.

Do-ro-gellaim, I buy ; [A] *do-rùaichlim*, [Z] *dèirgl-* ; [O'Dav., p. 74, glosses *derchail* by *ro-dighla* and *ro-deilighi*, (cf. V. 452, 20 below) ; and on p. 112, has *ruaichle* i.e. *cendach*, with the cpd. *do-ruaichli*, with the same gl. as on III. 52, 8, and cf. his gloss on III. 52, 8 ni, *do-ruaicle*, 'a thing which he bought, gl. *deirb-cennaiges* ;] III. 52, z *do-ruaicle*, 54, 11 *do-ruacell* ; V. 232, 7 mad *do-ruaicle* ; I. 12, x *do-ruigled* [nem] di-a hanmain ; V. 452, 20 mac baitside *do-roigle*[*d*] i mbreathaib aicnigh, &c., gl. 454, 11 *do ra ro deiliged* ; [see also *ro-gellam*] ; III. 310, 16 co *ndergeltar* de, 'until he is purchased from him,' (gl. *derb-cennaigter*) ; V. 232, 7 muna ro-*deirgle*.

Do-roillim, I deserve ; incur (debts) II. 46, 22 fiach *doroille*, 'the debt which he *incurs*' ; IV. 196, 1 di neoch *doruillet* a membur, gl. 23 airiltnigid o 'mballaib ; see *tuillim*.

Do-roimle, II. 314, x (cf. V. 22, 19), see *toimlim*.

Do-roirbe, (*do-ro-for-ben-*), he prevented (?) ; II. 62, 10 cach *do-roirbe ar* baethuib, gl. ro-*etirimdibustur* na baith, '*slew* the foolish, [the infants],' but the tr. is probably right, he *prevented*, i.e. cut off the infants from [doing] their work ; cf. O'Dav., p. 112, *rorba** i.e. *toirmeasc*.

Do-roisc, he excelled ; I. 22, 13 *da-roisc*-side do feraib Erenn i ngais ; I. 32, z *doroisce* daine Dubthach ; see *dersc-*.

Do-ron(-ta), see *dogniu*.

Do-rormacht, see *tormaigim*.

Do-rosa, I. 186, 22, see *roichim*.

Do-ro-sat, he created ; I. 22, 21 fer *dorosat* [*sic corrig.*] hec omnia ; cf. *Gram. Celt.*[2], p. 413, 12 *do-fo-r-sat*, *do-r-ó-sat*, SG. 31b 2, 'he built' (the city).

Do-roth, see under *derb-tuit*.

Dorsaire, door-keeper ; III. 418, 26.

Dorsid, porter ; V. 390, 1, (see 22, 6 and note on *ostiarius*,) otha cet-gradaib, i.e. in *d.* no in salm-cetlaid.

Dortad, act of spilling ; IV. 116, 5, of a kind of trespass committed by a hen

Dorthas (?), V. 370, 3.

Do-ruaicle, see *do-ro-gell-*.

Do-ruirmenatar, see *domuiniur*.

Do-ruirmed, see *tuirmim*.

*A curious misconception is found in the subsequent gloss i.e. *doairmescat* i.e *fir eblter* [see *elbim* in this gloss.] iat a fuigheall fechemnais i.e. *ro fitir imdibed* umpa sin fuighall fechemhnais do denam, a text which neither scribe nor editor could possibly translate : *ro fitir* is simply nonsense, as *fitir* is only a blunder for the prep. *itir*, *etir*, i.e. ro-*etirimdibed* umpa-sin, which means, '*obstacles were put in their way*' (to *hinder* them from doing), hence the gl. *toirmeasc*, do-airmesc, 'to hinder.'

Dorus, door; I. 6, 12; *pl.*, *dorais* I. 130, 19.

Dos (!!), II. 124, 5 is denti *dos*, see this gloss., sub *arfedur*, p. 75.

Dos, name of a class of *poet*, see Corm., p. 15, sub *doss*, so-called from his resemblance to a *bush* with *so many* leaves on it; V. 26, 25 *doss* [=dae uais !]; I. 44, z; II. 154, 1; V. 62, 1; 92, 2 (*gen.*, *duis*).

Dos, branch; I. 62, 6 do-em *dos* ditin, [cf. *CGG.*, p. 56, y; 188, 7]; see the quotation of O'Dav., p. 77, sub *dimhe*, *dos ndime* cinta cen diluth; II. 254, 10 a do do borr-lus *dos* a mbes, tr. 'two of green leeks, *with its fruit*,' i.e. prob. *dos* and *mes*, 'branch and fruit,' cf. IV. 382, y is decmaic *mes* do beith ar *dos*, mana fuil fremh [=fochla] aigi, as gl. to a line of some stanza referring to the two orders of poets, the *fochla*-poet, as the *root*, and the *doss*-poet as the *branch*.

Do·s·li, pl. *do·s·liat*, it incurs (a fine of); in the text of Vol. I. thrice, 240, 27; 242, 1, 3; in II., at 78, 19; 194, z; 222, 8; in III., 48, 17; 492, 11 (°*liat*); not in IV.; in V., often, (138, 10 (°*liat*); 166, 2; 340, x; 372, 11 (°*liat*); 382, 3; 396, 12, 22; 398, 11; 400, 2, 15; 404, 20 (°*liat*); 406, 9; 410, 1; 416, 9, &c.; gl. *tuill-* or *airiltnig-*, i.e. 'is entitled to, merits, deserves,' I. 240, x sellach *dosli* lanfiachu 'he *deserves* (=incurs) full-fines'; II. 78, 19 *dosli* fuinniul fiach gaiti, 'flitting incurs the penalty of larceny,' gl. *tuillter*. In the comm. the usage is the same, cf. I. 272, 33 *doslid*, [but 274, 4 only *dosli*,] and cf. V. 136, z, where the same maxim is quoted, cethruime cubus braith, 'participation in crime incurs ¼'; II. 242, y *dosli* cumal do'n flaith, 'a cumal *is due to* the chief'; III. 408, 11 *dosli* dia buna brigthar, '*is due to* his family'(?); IV. 104, 6 na herlimeanna *doslia* dilse, *dosli a dilse*]; IV. 336, 4 *doslii* log a enech, he is entitled to his honour-price.

It is evident that the word was felt as an archaism, but it maintained itself in use pretty late, e. gr. *Hom. Pass*, 8380 *ni thuille* fochraicc, acht *do·s· lí* pein, cf. with *dofairce* pein (8378).

Do-sosat, I. 22, 21, error for *do-ro-sat*, q.v.

Dosraid (?), I. 182, 9.

Do·s·robrar, V. 190, 14, (ro-brathar ?).

Dosruiditur, I. 24, 2, tr. 'which they explained,' (*l*) do-s-ruimdetar, 'which they enumerated' (*l*); or *-sreth* (?).

Dossán, small bush, V. 28, 2.

Do-suide, to it, (him); *do-suidib*, *aὐτοῖς* II. 118, 9; V. 52, 25, *do-suigiu*, *aὐτῷ* V. 340, 19; see under *suide*.

Doth, act of hatching (eggs); III. 380, 8 is e a *d.* is esbadach air; *gen.*, V. 82, 7 cerc gan ro-aini *n*[*d*]*otha*; V. 84, 2, 14 aimser *dotha*.

Dothaid, it hatches (eggs); [cf. *doithid*, 'the bitch litters,' Corm., sub *Mogheime*, 30, 25]; V. 82, 16 cerc, cein *dothas*; x, in tan na *dotha*[*nd*].

Do-tacad, adversity, difficulty; [cf. *taccad*, 'prosperity,' *Hom.-Pass.*]; I. 42, 7.

Dothcedach, poor, [opp. *sothcedach*]; I. 40, 11, see preced.

Do-tlen, V. 466, 6 fer *dotlean* a ceathra a ndiguin a ceile, tr. 'who *drives off* his cattle, &c.'; see under *toethlo*.

Dothluigigter, II. 316, z, see *tothlaigim*.

Do-toegat (?) II. 86, 15 see *tiagaim*.

Do-uocc, V. 210, 17, see *tuccaim*.

Do-urruid, II. 78, 14 inti *do-n-u.* dliged, tr. 'who *urges* the law,' see *tarruid* (?).

Do-urteit, II. 212, 21, see *tuartet*.

Draetli, IV. 326, 12 pet hog (?); this is no doubt taken from O'Dav., p. 77, where we have *dretell* i.e. *peta*; but now cf. LL. [273 β 10], batar maccaimi ocus *dreittil* ocus láith gaile na nGaedel, &c., cf. also *Nenn.*, p. 130, x, dechtain *dretell*, tr. '*powerful* diviner'; therefore no reason for limiting its application to *hogs*!

Draigen, blackthorn; IV. 146, y; *pl.*, *draigne*, I. 128, 8; *gen.*, IV. 70, x in chir *draigin*, 'the blackthorn crest,' 112, 15; V. 472, note, i tenid *draigni*.

Draumce, skim (or sour) milk (?); IV. 302, x *draumce*; 306, 10 *draumcu*.

Drech, face; I. 66, 5 for *tul dreicke* in talman, (LB 129 β 40), given as ety. of *tellraig*. [64, 4] quasi *tullrech* in t.

Drecht, portion; I. 18, 22 (share of justice); *leth-drecht*, 'a half *portion*,' IV. 304, 6 (of a field); I. 18, 20 gebaid cach a *drechta* de; I. 24, z ge redruigset (?) lam do *drechtaib* alanai lan-ugdar; [cf. FM. ann. 897, 1576].

Drecht (?), IV. 336, 21, 22 in phr., in *d.* gialnai, tr. 'the *moat* of servitude'; but this meaning is only obtained by inferences from the follg. lines.

Dreim, act of climbing up, [do *drim* (?) I. 292, z], attacking; hence, precipice; onslaught, assault; II. 182, 9 fo aill no *dreim*, tr. (*no-dreim*), 'he climbed (?) precipices,' III. 500, 24 alla ocus *dreiminda*; II. 182, 16 *dreimennaib* ruip, '*attacks* of beasts'; *infin.* of √ *dreng*, *dring*.

Dreimnigim, (deriv. of *dreimnech*, 'graduated,') I make a graduation, proportion; distribute; II. 320, 11 *dreimnighthir* aithgin a ratha do'n flaith, [as gl. on *dringid*]; IV. 208, 10 *dreimnigter* na laithi do'n lucht, 'are distributed'; IV. 212, 5 fir-*dreimnigter*, (as gl. on *frisdrengar*, 210, 24); IV. 384, 17 *dreimnithar* eneclann doib fo uaisli, 'is graduated.'

Drem, party, member; some; II. 86, 5, 8; III. 252, 5.

Drengaim, I step, advance; in II. 318, z aithgin co ndiabul *dringid*, which is gl. by *dreimnigther*, 320, 11; IV. 104, 9 ria-siu *ro-drengad* taris, 'before they may have leapt over'; IV. 116, 1 in tir, as a *ndreangad*, 'out of which (the bees) come'; IV. 384, 17 *drengait* i n-a cataib.

Dreollan, wren; V. 276, 8 do uidib *dreollain*, 'of wren's eggs.'

Drinn-roisc, choice; I. 72, 5 anmain i n-anmain i.e. anacal [tartar] mo tri *drinnroisc* i.e. *roga*, cf. exactly the same phr. in Fled Bricrend, p. 298, 20 of Windisch's *Ir. Texte*, where also is another quotation of the same phr.

Dris, bramble; I. 128, 8; *drisi* (pl.).

Dris-cona (?), V. 388, 6 apparently 'bramble-dogs,' [or *t*reis-cu ?], [the *drisiuc* = *dris-cu* ?]; said of poets whose satire is very mordant, 16, in ti is *treisi* ar leadarthaigi, ocus is *cu* ar amaindsi, as also given by O'Dav., p. 79, sub *drisiuc*.

Drisiuc, name of a class of poet of a low order, below even the *fochlacan*, (V. 58, 16); I. 46, 1 *drisac*; V. 64, 8 *drisiuc*.

Drisiucan, diminut. of preced., V. 64, 13.

Droch, prefix adjective, in cpds., bad, evil, e. gr.:—

Droch-ailche, vices, V. 456, 13, gl. on *do-ailche*, 4.
Droch-altram, bad fosterage, II. 164, z.
Droch-bescna, evil custom, I. 254, 22; III. 396, 17.
Droch-bethaig, of evil life, V. 80, 7.
Droch-bualad, bad striking, III. 188, z.
Droch-ces, good hive, III. 438, 8, (9 gen.,-*cesach*).
Droch-ciall, ill wit, I. 286, 34, on *dichceall*, 'neglect,' 264, 16.
Droch-chongbail, bad holding (of the iron), III. 190, 6.
Droch-cubus, evil conscience, II. 50, 14, (gl. on *ecuibdi*), tr. 'want of thought,' but it is evidently = *mala fides*, cf. II. 320, 14, gl. on *ecubus*, and II. 342, y *droch cubus* gaiti, tr. 'an unconscientious act of deceit.'
Droch-cuir, 'bad bargain,' I. 206, 27.
Droch-cumachta, incapacity, V. 358, x.
Droch-daine, bad men, III. 24, 8.
Droch-dán, bad art, V. 108, 32, gl. on *fo-dan*, 22.
Droch-flaith, bad landlord, V. 360, 12.
Droch-focal, evil word, I. 148, 6, gl. on *mi-f.*, 'the bad word' said in disparagement.
Droch-folaid, bad quality, III. 60, 18, on *an-f.*, V. 128, 20.
Droch-foltach, *dis*[or un-]qualified, II. 338, 10, gl. on *an-f.*
Droch-fuigell, improper judgement, V. 444, 27, gl. on *an-f.*
Droch-ime, bad fencing (of fields), IV. 156, 12.
Droch-imirt, misuse, I. 240, 15, gl. on *mi-i.*
Droch-inniull, ill-defended place, II. 56, 21, gl. on *mi-fagbail* ?
Droch-leigis, bad curing, incompetent medical advice, III. 320, 22.
Droch-seol, bad arrangement (of mill-stone), III. 282, x.
Droch-suidigiud, bad fixing, III. 188, x.

Drochta, 'tubs' (?), IV. 310, 10; cf. Corm.,[2] p. 14, sub *annach*, gl. *drochta* i.e. olc he i.e. *sein-lestar*, 'old vessel.'

Droichet, bridge; *cloch-d.*, 'stone-bridge'; IV. 220, 10; *gen.*, *droichit* I. 124, 7; II. 232, 11; IV. 210, x; 222, 6; V. 94 16 ar *drochtibh*.

Droma, see *druim*.

Dromlach, tub; V. 94, 9 (*-lacha, pl.*); 104, 5; 392, 12; [cf. LL. 34 *a* 36; 54 *a* 34].

Dron, strong, firm; see V. 102, note.

Dron-coire, sound construction (of a poem); V. 58, z dian(-poem) co *ndron-coiri*.

Dron-durthech, a soundly-built oratory; V. 102, 24 saer *dron-durrtaigi*.

Drong, throng, multitude; *gen.*, V. 184, 23 cuir na *druingi* seo.

Drui, wizard, druid; I. 2, 16 *drui*; III. 28, 14 *drai*; gen., *druad* III. 28, 13, 28;—*pl.*, *druid* V. 90, 20; acc., *druide* I. 20, 21; *draidib* I. 2, 16; 14, 18.

-Druigset (?), I. 24, z, 'they extended (?) stretched out their hand to portions of other authors' works,' ge *redruigset* lam do drechtaib alanai lan-ugdar; prob. only ro-*druidset*, 'they moved.'

Druim, back; II. 246, 5 eipe a *droma* (*gen.*); often in phr., *druim fri lias*, 'cow-shed,' cf. L. 64, y; 92, 11; 104, 21, gl. on *trebaib*; 208, 20; 220, 1, 11, 15; 270, 28; II. 62, 13; 78, 1; V. 464, 19; 478, 10; genly. in connexion with *bac n-achaid*, 'a paddock,' as the two places in which the distress was put or kept.

Druin, wise, clever; V. 102, 26, [gl. by *glic*, *Felire*, Dec. 3].

Druinech, embroideress; V. 312, 16 (°*nach*); 382, 3; *gen.*, °*nige*, V. 312, 3 (°*nide*); 382, 1.

Druinechus, embroidery, (one of the three arts taught to foster-daughters: sewing, cutting, &c.; II. 154, 7 (°*nuchus*); V. 380, 23.

Druis, lechery; unchastity; II. 406, 13; V. 292, 24; *gen.* V. 272, 14 innsaige *druisi*.

Druth, fool, (though not wholly incapable of being useful: *co rath*, not *cen rath*, III. 12, 1; opp. *gaeth*, III. 156, 18); III. 156, 6; V. 142, 4, 18; 436, 2, 4; III. 206, z do'n *druth*; *acc. fem.*, II. 356, 28 donither fri *druith*, but fri *druth*, II. 406, 19; gen., *druith* I. 52, 1 cor *druith*; 124, 9 im gaire *druith*; 156, 31; II. 44, z; nom. pl., *druith*, I. 72, 28; 130, 22; III. 10, 18; see *oinmit*.

Druth, lewd person; buffoon; IV. 354, 4; *pl.*, V. 274, 1 a mbeth *drutha*; III. 24, 5 do *druthaib*.

Du, place; I. 258, 21, gl. *baile*, or *inad*, 272, 13, as in II. 116, 1; in phr., *secib du*, 'in whatever place,' IV. 344, y; in cech *du*, 'everywhere.'

Duae, mound; IV. 144, 15, 16 crich son incoisce *duae*; cf. Cor., p. 29, sub *Mogheime*, Dun *Tre-dui*, 'the triple-*fossed* Dun.'

Duair-tech, word (-house); V. 102, 28, see *duar*.

Dual, fit, proper; V. 360, 10.

Dualig, vice; *pl.*, *do-ailche* V. 456, 4 (gl. *droch-ailchi*, 13); gen. pl., *dualach* V. 22, 10.

Dualgus, right; due; often in phr., *as* [= *ex*] *d.*, in respect of, in right of, by means of; 'in respect of,' I. 146, 7 a *dualcus* fogla '(due) *as* compensation'; I. 80, 33; 244, 22 *as* [*a*] *d.*

fein [=*per se*]; I. 282, 37[2] *a d.* anta, *a d.* apaid; 'in right of,' II. 20, 22; 262, 22; III. 312, 5; V. 16, 21; 'on account of,' IV. 230, 1, 5; 'by means of,' III. 430, 11 nach cuimgenn tiachtain *as*.....*a d.* a nirt fein, V. 206, 24; 332, 11; cf. V. 484, 16; 512, 20.

Duan, poem; V. 212, 17 o thair in *duain* do gabail; 230, 15 im'an *duain.*

Duar, word, (or stanza); V. 102, 29 *duar*, gl. on *duair-tech*, ety. gl. of *durrthaigi*, 24; Cor., p. 16, gives the same, sub *dair-fine*, and O'Dav., p. 72, [where seemingly *duar* is equated with *imat* (!),] quotes, a *duaraib* drecht, i.e. ar imad na *focul.*

Duas, reward (given to a poet); V. 212, 2 *duas* teachta do file, but 18 in *duais*; V. 230, 16 *duas* ocus *frith-duas*; gen., *duaise* I. 58, 17 in file, cunnuid forcruidh *duaisi*; dat.-acc., *duais*, V. 128, 16 i n*duais* filed, cf. V. 264, 13.

Dub, black; I. 26, x, colour of wind; I. 152, z *duba*, of cats; II. 146, 11, of clothes; as crude adj. in cpds., e. gr.:—

Dub-aidchib, in dark nights, II. 2, 2, 7.

Duib-fine, a branch of the 'fine'-divisions of a *tuath*, IV. 282, y; 284, 12; 286, 10, (gl. as the 'fine' *taide*, *the theft* '*fine*,' prob. referring to certain members of the tribe who had been smuggled in surreptitiously.

Duib-lestar, black vessel, (iron pot?), V. 18, 2.

Duba (?), V. 480, 20 is and do·n·icfad na *duba* digeanna (?).

Dubaige, mask; I. 164, 15; 178, 1.

Dubairt, see *ad-ber-.*

Duban, the black (part of the nail); III. 352, 4 o bun na hingne, otha a *d.* suas de.

Dublad, act of doubling; double quantity, e. gr. (of food, rent); technical expression for portion of the 'eric'-fine due to the chief; IV. 226, 14 a *d.* sin, 'twice as much as that'; V. 166, 15 *d.* in bid; 502, 12 a *d.* co los; see *diablad.*

Ducha, due; II. 338, 13 is *ducha* do V. 440, 16 is *duchaid*; see *duthaig.*

Dudchus, III. 36, 13; see *duthchus.*

Duil, book; I. 68, z; cf. I. 44, x *duili sloinnti*, and *duile feda*, and the quotation, O'Dav., p. 73 *duil* i.e. *lebur.*

Duil, that which is due; payment; V. 98, 9 in *duil* cinnteach is coir as gach oigdi, cf. V. 266, 12.

Duil, creature, beast; element; (creation, object of artistic construction); III. 126, 10; IV. 44, 1; V. 514, 30; gen., *dula*, IV. 44, 1 cethramthu dire *dula*; V. 98, 10 dechmad cacha *dula* a duilgine, 'the tenth of every object artistically made is the payment for it,' = I. 132, 18; V. 214, 20; III. 24, 23 dire *dula*, 126, 9; V. 446, 19; 520, 19; pl., *duile*, I. 22, 7; gen., *dul*, I. 26, 6 cruth na *ndul.*

Duilchine, Duilgine, wages, price, reward; pay, due, remuneration; settled at the *tenth* of the value of the manufactured article; I. 132, 18 (152, 6) dechmad cacha dula a *d.* im biud

ocus im linn, tr. 'the tenth part of every article is the price for manufacturing it, together with food and drink'; V. 98, 10; 214, 20; [usually analysed, *duil chinntech*, 'settled payment,' cf. V. 266, 12].

Duilesc, salt leaf; sea-weed, sea-grass; 'dillisk,' as article of food; I. 170, 13 in *d.* fliuch; IV. 308, 13; V. 484, 1.

Duille, leaf; IV. 360, 3 cetheora *duille.*

Duillebur, foliage; IV. 74, 7 linad *d.* in clais, 'foliage fills the trench.'

Duillen, leaflet; small leaf; V. 28, note[1], da *duillind* in cet bliadain ocus a ceathra in tanaisti.

Duin-airecht, a court; II. 306, 2; 'co'n *d.-a.*

Duine, individual; person; homo; mankind; anybody; I. 6, y itir Dia ocus *duine*; 8, z nimtha samlaid *d.*; I. 12, 12; 112, 18; 258, 5; 268, 9; old form of *dat.*, I. 258, 7 *duiniu*, V. 368, 17; pl., *dáine*, I. 60, 7; IV. 230, 21 *daoine*, I. 106, 33; dat. pl., *duinib* (!) I. 268, 2; II. 278, 21.

Duine-bad, man-destruction, plague; I. 50, 10, 28; III. 12, 29, z (°baid); IV. 334, 6 (°*bai*); V. 450, 26.

Duine-caithe, man-trespass, I. 270, x; IV. 138, x; 146, 18; V. 268, 24; 462, 29; 468, 19.

Duine-cin, man-crime, personal c.; II. 118, 17; 120, 19; V. 462, 20.

Duine-taide, man-stealth, = secret murder; I. 56, 11; 146, 9; 176, 26; 188, 13; 248, 32; the 'eric'-fine for murder was *honour-price* and *seven cumals*, III. 98, 14, each of which was doubled in the case of murder with subsequent concealment of the body, 98, 15, hence called *diablad a láin* (*budein o cach duine*); 98, 1 *diablad fiach ferg*, where 'ferg,' 'anger,' is used to express malice 'aforethought,' gl. as murder among neighbours, and with concealment of the body.

Duinn, stealing, see *donn.*

Duir-gres, V. 28, 19, see *do-gres.*

Duir-ime, strong fence; IV. 70, 9; 72, 2 biail fri *d.-i*; 112, 17.

Duirn, see *dorn.*

Duisced, act of inciting; in *gen.*, *duisc*[*th*]*e*, III. 158, 13; 160, 2, &c.; in fer *duisc*[*th*]*i*, (158, 7 f., *bualta*); *duscad* III. 158, y; 160, 5, &c.; V. 142, 23 druth *duisce*, parallel with *druth buailti*, 22.

Duiscim, I excite, stir up, provoke; the Mod. infin. is *dúsgadh*, or *dúsachd*, having a present base with *s* of soft timbre, hence dúisg, for older *díusc* [di-od-√sek].

Dul, act of going; manner, form; I. 250, 15 in *dul* is gnathiu, 252, 3; with direction of meaning determined by prep., *ar*, *co*, *do*, *fo*, *fri*, *i* (*a*), *o* (*ua*), *tar*; *ar*, *dul ar son*, II. 4, 9;—*co*, *dul cuici*, go in unto, V. 514, 8;—*do*, I. 66, 7;—*fo*, I. 68, 18;—*i*, *dul a fiachaib*, get into debt, II. 4, 7; *dul a mbás*, to die, V. 296, 16; *dul a n-espucoidecht*, I. 58, y; *dul a*

reir, I. 6, 19 ; *dul amach*, to go out, IV. 234, y ; *dul* a luigi, tr. 'violating the oath,' I. 172, 20 ;—re, *dul re*, 'go security for,' IV. 34, 22, 26 ;—sech, *dul seccu*, go past them, IV. 176, 22 ;—tar, *dul tar aibind*, IV. 126, 6, to cross a river ; V. 368, 7 dul tar aitire ; 474, 11^2 ; *o*, *dul uad*, 'go away from a person,' IV. 230, 21 ; V. 148, 14.

Dulius (?), to go ; IV. 144, 16 (H. 3, 18 has *dulus*), is i crich..... na idan do *dulius* (!).

Duma, mound ; IV. 142, y (°*mae*).

Dumach, sand-bank, (see Nennius, p. 56, note[m]) ; I. 170, 23 in ni ro-fasas ar ur na *dumaige*.

Dún, fort ; fortified place ; gen., *dúna* V. 302, y ; *dúne* IV. 220, 8 ; *dúini* IV. 154, 21 ; 214, 24 ; *dúine*, I. 154, 31 ; V. 210, 5 ; but *dúin*, I. 122, y ; 214, z ; IV. 214, 4 ; V. 170, 7, 10 ; *dat.*, V. 170, 26, 28 ; 210, 25 breith isin *dun*, I. 130, 29 ; *pl.*, *duine*, V. 168, 9 ; II. 2, 1 (*duinib*).

Dúnad, act of fortifying, closing ; a fort ; the holding of a court ; I. 136, 13 ; III. 240, 22 bla *dunad*, dal ; act of closing (a gap), IV. 154, z ; gen., *dunaid*, I. 124, 9 ; 174, 29 ; I. 216, 4 i n-aith muilind *in dunad* (?), tr. 'in the kiln of a mill *belonging to several*' [!] ; V. 302, y aimser *dunaig*, 'time of holding a court,' cf. 398, 10.

Dúnaim, I shut ; close (a gap), to fence in ; II. 52, 2 ni *ro-dun* in berna ; IV. 156, 15 munu *duna* ; IV. 154, 23 *duntar* cach n-orba ; IV. 156, 11 ma *ro-dunad*.

Dur, hardy, strong ; difficult ; I. 4, 9 Dairi *dur* ;—*superl.*, *duirem* ; V. 3 60, 15 ata *duirem* dib, gl. z, nocho cuimgech iad imscar ;—apparently as crude adj. in *duir-gres*, *-ime*, *-thech*, q.v.

Dursain, see *dirsan*.

Dus, really = *d'fhius*, 'to see if, to learn whether' ; I. 180, 30 fromad uptha, *dus* in bud amainsi, 'testing a charm to see if it has its efficacy' ; 192, 4 *dus* i n-astaibther ; 194, 18 *dus* cia de na da fine bis fo cinaid ; IV. 172, 10.

Dus, dat. of '*dos*,' poet, V. 62, 1.

Dus, I. 286, 30 *ar dus*, *ar dtus*, at first ; see *tús*.

Duscad, see *duisced*.

Duthaig, fit, due ; [II. 338, 13 is *ducha* do, 'it is *due* to him,' *compar.*?] I. 18, 20 in ni bus *d.* doib, 'that which is their due' ; [*Wars GG.*, 100, 13 ; 206, 28] ; IV. 152, 13 in ni is *d* bis orro ;—due, appropriate, hereditary ; in phr., *duthaig na fine*, tr. 'the hereditary land of the tribe' ; II. 330, 18, where *fine duthaig* is given as ety. of *fintiu* 330, 7 ; 338, 13 ; and cf. the tr. given on IV. 38, 18 ; 42, 25 (cf. 284, 8) co noch *d. fine* iat, acht *d. ndáine*, tr. 'they are not a tribe *community*, but a *community* of people' (!), while in the very next page it is given correctly, 'the tribe *property*,' 44, 2, and cf. IV. 286, 12, (where *d.* duine is given as *ety.* of *duufine*) ; see V. 462, 5 ; 514, x.

Duthchus, hereditary right; used as preced.; cf. IV. 286, 13; IV. 172, 17 ata *d.* do'n fine isna beachaib, 'the tribe is entitled to a share in the bees, in right of the land,' given also as gl. on *fintiu*, just as *duthaig*. v. preced.; III. 36, 13 iar *dduthchus*, 'by h. right.'

Duthracair, he willed, intended; I. 244, 8 ni *d.* marbad.

Duthracht, will, intention; good wishes; I. 242, 16 *d.* marbtha, 'the *intention* of killing'; IV. 44, 15 orba dilsigthi d'athair di-a ingin ar *d.*, tr. 'land appropriated by the father for his daughter out of affection'; V. 432, 19 tar *d.*, V. 434, 11.

E (?), III. 90, 5^2, 6, 8, in the ety. gl. on *eitged*, quasi *e* (co n-a) *tacud* [:].

Ea-, for words beginning thus, see under the simple *e-*.

Ebaim, I drink; with unexplained medial *b*; in Bib. we have *iobh-*, Matth. XX. 22; XXVI. 29, but infin. *ibhe*, Lc. XVII. 27; here the root-vowel is *e*, save (apparently) on (I. 2, 19 *ibu*, 'I drink'?); IV. 356, x conid as a bais uile *hebait*, tr. 'out of her hand they all drink'; III. 202, 12 tech i n-*ebaidh* in cuirm, 'he was drinking the ale,' III. 198, 22 tech i n-*ebar* in chuirm, (bibitur); V. 408, 13 ni eistib *eabar* in t-aircitul, quoted by O'Dav., p. 70, sub *cno gnae*.

Ebairt, see *epert*.

Ebe, Eibe, Eipe, act of cutting, (wood, land, &c.); of breaking (law); I. 140, 2 oc *eibi* in feda, (as ety. of *fid-ba* !); I. 236, 6, *fir-epi*; IV. 152, 11 *fír-eibe* in feraind, as ety. of *aurba*; pl., *fir-ebeda*, IV. 154, 14); cf. *bun-ebe*, 'trunk-cutting,' IV. 168, x; II. 246, 5 *eipe* a droma, 'the cut of its back,' gl. 21, fail a *tescthar he*; I. 282, 13 iar n-*eipe* rechta, (260, z), gl., iar n-a *brisi*, iar n-a *turbrod*.

Ebim, eipim, I cut (wood, &c.); cut off, lop away; remove; the stem *eb-* has been constructed out of the √ *ben*, 'to cut,' with prep. *as* = *ex*, [A] *as-bèn-*, [Z] = *è-bn*, *èbe*; II. 332, 24 co fír-*eibeann* a fis umaras [amras ?], as gl. on *fuirb*, 12; IV. 310, 12 fid-chrann *eipit* (!) aicced, '*which cuts* implements'; V. 22, 24 *ebes* cae cu aib, (as ety. on *epscob* !), cf. Cor.,^{2} p. 67 (!); V. 22, 24 iarsani *epiter* com-eniclann do ocus du'n abaid, cf. O'Dav., p. 112, where *rorba* (in *do-rorbenat*) is gl. as *fír ebiter* iatt, 'they are excluded from.'

Eblaim, I bring up (a child); V. 200, 20 ni·sn·*eabla*, 'she does not bring them up,' has not the charge of their nursing, which is incumbent on her paramour; cf. the texts in Ir. Txte, Eg. no·dn·*eblae*, where LU. has no·dn·*ailfea*.

Ebraide, Hebrew; I. 20, 8; V. 4, 25 Ebraib.

Éc, death ; I. 140, 30 iar n-*éc* ; II. 102, 3 *ec* fir muinntire ; V. 448, 29 *ec* opunn ; V. 144, 17 a gaire co *héc* ; 306, 3, 4 ; 368, 4 timna fri *hec* ; *gen.*, *eca*, I. 186, 5 biad *eca* ; often in *pl. dat.*, I. 154, 12 ; V. 216, x iar n-*ecaib*, see 448, 24.

Éc-plaig, death-plague, I. 20, 17.

Ech, horse ; V. 390, 22 ; 404, 26 ; 406, 6 ; 416, 2 (of most value, =18 cows) ; 438, 8 (brethnach) ; gen., *eich*, I. 138, y ; pl. nom., *eich*, V. 250, 5 ; acc., *eochu*, I. 74, 21 ; 138, x ; II. 24, 19 ; 280, 5 ; III. 294, 15, 18 ; V. 348, 15 ; *gen.*, V. 486, 13 a cruib *ech* ; *dat.*, V. 414, 19 *echaib*.

Ech-ailsib, in -a n-*e.*, tr. 'in their *stables*,' IV. 104, x ; cf. V. 136, 25, *echlaisce*, as gl. on 9, ech fri n-inde, and O'Dav., p. 99, *inde* i.e. *eachlaisc* or *bac* ; but *ech-laisc* can hardly be anything else than *horse-whip*, [halter (?)], see below.

Ech-all, tr. 'bridle-horse,' IV. 276, 9 (?).

Ech-cullach, 'whole horse, stallion ; I. 126, 6.

Ech-laisc, 'horse-whip,' I. 74, 1 ; II. 118, z ; V. 472, 2 ; 482, x ; 484, 17 ; cf. CGG., 138, 13, 'horse-rod' ; FM. sub ann, 669 *ech-lascach*.

Ech-mairc, gl. given by O'Dav., p. 82, for *ech-tres*.

Ech-*marta, I. 144, 5 ; III. 558, y, [where *marta* is apparently equated with *meracht*,] meracht a latha ocus *e.-m.* orra, tr. 'the excitement of desire for the horse or the boar.

Ech-srian, 'horse-bridle,' I. 134, 12.

Ech-tres, 'horse-fight,' III. 294, 15, see 558, 18.

Ecail, is e. lais, 'he is afraid' ; V. 378, 23 *eagail*.

Ecat, *do-ecat*, V. 128, 18, gl. *tecait*, q.v.

Ecaraim, I arrange ; I. 152, 24 in tiag cus-a-ni *ecarthar* innti, 'the bag with what is arranged in it,' given as gl. on *ecor-taig*, 150, 9 ; IV. 226, 10 baile a n-*egarthar* a hadarc fuirre, 'where the horn is *fixed* on it, [the spear handle].'

Ecar, eacur, act of arranging, putting ; it is glossed by the corresponding verb ; thus II. 306, 1 nach *ecur n*-inndligtech, gl., in ni *ecairter* chucu cu hindligthech, tr. *putting-in* of stock, 'that which *is returned* (to the tribe)' ; II. 98, 5 *eacur* colla fiach, (gl. 9) *ecur* colla na hathgabala, tr. as if *ecur* were a verb, 'let the original debts *be put against it*,' but it is only the noun, '*a setting* of one over against the other,' [of the *distress* against the *debt*.] Here obviously we have the proper meaning of the word, = an *arrangement*, *setting in order*, [e. gr. a *setting* of a jewel in gold, &c.]

On the other hand *ecar* seems used in a different sense, if the text is correct, IV. 6, 3 fiach *ecair* etechta, tr. 'fine for unlawful *expulsion* [of the horses from the land]' ; as in the tr., '*driving-out*' of the distress in the difficult text of II. 110 seqq.

*The four technical words for the period when female animals are in heat, are named at I. 144, 4, 5, 6, viz. : aimsir *dara*, *echmarta*, *latha*, and *reithe*, for *cows*, *mares*, *sows*, and *ewes*, respectively.

According to the comm., *eacur* meant *a place, a definite spot*, viz : the pltf.'s house, 112, 23, iar n-a breith curuice *in eacu[i]r*, 'after its being brought *up to* the *eacur* i.e. 'up to the pltf.'s house.' But, if so, what can *re n-eacur*, *iar n-eacur* mean? *before-* or *after- eacur* must refer to certain *actions*, for *re* and *iar* can only refer to *time*. Hence the transl. talks of bringing the distress "as far as [the place *where the privilege*] after driving out [*attaches*]," 112, 23, which is clearly a considerable addition to the text. And the confusion is still further heightened by neglecting to keep to the technical phrase *iarneacur* in x, after bringing the distress to the pltf.'s house, the period of protection came for the dfdt. '*for* the period of protection does not save the distress after driving out from forfeiture' (!). Then we have also the confusion that the tr. does not adhere to the technical term *iarneacur*, but takes the simplex, *eacur*, rendered *concurrent driving-out*, and prefixes thereto *iar* with the meaning, '*after* the *concurrent* driving out' (110, 15). We have to keep distinct three things:—1. *reneacur* = *before-ecur*, [whatever *eacur* means]; 2. *eacur*, = [*concurrent ecur*]; 3. *iarneacur*, = *after ecur*. But it is obviously unpermissible to mix them so as to extract, "*after concurrent* driving-out" (!).

In this passage a distinction is made between *eacur*, *re n-eacur*, and *iar n-eacur*, (110, 25): (*a*) *re n-eacur*, when the distress had been taken a little before the (period of) 'protection' [*foesam*] or the 'exemption' [*turbuid*] came; (*b*) *eacur*, when the two things happened at the same time; (*c*) *iar n-eacur*, is glossed, 112, 1, "sooner came the distress even to the plaintiff's house than came the protection"; an adaptation of the plain meaning of the prepp., *re* and *iar*, '*before*' and '*after*,' which can only be made intelligible by giving to the word *ecur*, the pregnant meaning of, 'arriving at the pltf.'s house.' The phr. had evidently taken its place as a familiar adverb, in legal parlance; thus 112, 15, it is spoken of as one word, inaithmiuch in *focail* is *reneacur*, &c., used adverbially to *do athgabail*.

Now, *eacur* alone is considered in the case of *immediate distraint*, whereas all three species are taken into consideration in the *distress with time*, (110, 22). Omitting the *athg. tulla*, there are for the other class of distraints, (the *athg. ar fut*), certain *anta*, 'stays,' during which the chattels remain with the deft. 110, 18 by *saire*, ['privilege,' which must be =*foesam*, 'protection,' by 114, 4, 6], or by *turboid* ('exemption'). The 'sudden distraint,' *athg. tulla*, is to be carried off at once: there is here no *ren-ecur* in respect of time of *anad*, 'stay,' but there is only [and here there is a contradiction, for 110, 20 gives *iarn-ecur*, but 23 *ecur*,] *ecur*, 112, 11.

These terms are now explained :—

1, **ren-ecur,**	when the distraint was taken *just a little before* the *foesam* or *turbaid* came (110, 26), so that the cattle distrained had not yet reached the pltf.'s house ;
2, **ecur,**	when the distraint was taken at the definite place, (i.e. at the dfdt.'s house), just at the time when the *foesam* or the *turbaid* came, 110, x ;
3, **iarn-ecur,**	when the distraint had been seized a little earlier still, so that there had been time to bring the cattle into a definite place, i.e. the pltf.'s house, (112, 18), and so defined, 112, 1, 23.

According to these categorical statements of the comm., it is clear that *iarn-ecur* refers to the *earliest seizure* of the distraint ; so that the words cannot be analysed either as *before the expulsion* and *after the expulsion* or as *prior-expulsion* and *subsequent expulsion*. The word *ecur* has nothing to do with *expulsion* at all ; and if a translation is to be given, it is better to use the word in something like its normal meaning.

In the statements as to the action of the *foesam* and the *turbaid* respectively, in the three cases, there is a contradiction. The former, the *foesam*, takes no effect in *iarn-ecur*, so that all the extra-expenses fall on the deft., 112, 6, i.e. the *foesam* was far too late to be of any service, [the words *ce ro'dechsat* 6, are the equivalent of *ce ro'siacht* of y] ; but on 112, 23 x, the comm. says it *does* save from *feeding* and *tending*, but it does not save from *lobad*-forfeiture. The last clause refers to the *turbaid*-exemption, which operates of itself to stop the extra expenses accumulating against the dfdt. Of course, the *turbaid* might be for a longer or a shorter time, 114, 1, hence the period of the *lobad* will be proportionately delayed, 114, 5 *conid siaui-te*, 'so that the *lobad* was the longer in taking effect.'

The three cases are :—

I. A cow is taken in distraint, *before*-ecur, *re n-ecur*, (112, 16) :—here, neither *feeding* nor *tending* nor *lobad* runs against the distress [i.e., is deducted from the value of the animal if sold to pay the debts ; in other words, these expenses are *added to* the dfdt.'s liabilities] ; *because*, the *foesam* or the *turbuid* occurred *before* the distress had been brought *into* the appointed place, [i.e. to the pltf.'s house] :

II. The cow is taken in distraint *at the time of ecur*, 112, 19 :—here, neither *feeding* nor *tending* nor *lobad* runs against it ; *because*, the *foesam or the turbuid* occurred *just at the time* when the distraint was *taken in* the appointed place, [which in this case must be *the dfdt.'s house*].

III. The cow was taken in distraint *after-ecur*, (112, 22):—here, neither *feeding* nor *tending* runs against it; *because*, the *foesam* occurred *after* the distraint was brought into the appointed place, [the pltf.'s house]; *for*, the *foesam* does not save the distraint from *lobad* in the case of distress *after-ecur*. Cf. with this the paragraph on II. 98, 5, 9:—

The pltf. has seized a distress, and on the intervention of the legal functionaries, is to restore the distress to the dfdt.: he asks: "what are the terms I am to get for this restoration?" The dfdt.'s attorney says, acc. to gl. (98, 9), *ecur* colla na hathgabala a colaib na fiach acurtur and, "an *equation* of the distress-chattel with the debt-amounts claimed." "But," says the pltf. "further expenses have been incurred, viz., the *feeding* and *tending* of the distress, and the *lobad*," l. 13. "Very well," says the dfdt. "these further costs I shall pay also." "Of course you will," says pltf., "for the value of the animal *as I took it*, has been diminished by the expenses I have incurred over it."

Echda, equine, horse[-fight]; III. 294, 16 in tres *e.*, 558, 18.

Ecell, treachery; [? danger, peril]; II. 268, 12 cin *ecell*, to which the gl. (as on II. 272, 16 cen *egill*) appends *ima'n mbrath*, 'as to treachery'; but O'Dav., p. 82, *éccell* i.e. *aicmeil*: "an gach tigradh forrethar airndil, nach suidithi anmann in *eigill*," which he explains, 'no trap is to be set in any place that is *dangerous* to animals.'

Ecen, necessity; violence; used as pred. = 'necessary'; *i n-ecin*, 'in need,' II. 344, 22; often in phr. *ar ecin*, 'of necessity, perforce,' I. 20, z; II. 356, 26; V. 164, 22; 206, 18; and cf. V. 140, 16 = 'in spite of him'; I. 236, 11 is *ecen* anad; I. 82, 16 is *eccen* urfocra cuicthi, 'is necessary,' cf. V. 312, 3; 206, 13 nocha n-*eigin* do; I. 176, 2 *ecen* mire, 'violating a mad woman'; II. 292, 23 ma[d] *egin* foruair gan a denum, 'if it was force that made him not do it'; *gen.*, II. 356, 10, (404, 14) lanamnus *ecne* V. 408, 1; (gl. II. 356, 27 in bean *forcuir*), cf. V. 272, 10 forcuír n-*eicne* forru; III. 114, 19 targud *eicne*, [opp. targud *aisi*]; V. 162, 19 forcomol n-*eicne*, II. 376, 1; cf. also V. 42, 19 agra *egni*, 'suing for damages in a case *of violence*'; *is e taidbeas* [*toibges*] *a seodu eigni* (?), V. 12, 20, 30.

Ecin-smacht, 'force-fine,' V. 222, 5 ety. gl. for *ecmacht*, q.v.

E-cert, injustice; I. 254, 12 cert iar n-*eciurt*.

E-cinntech, in-definite, I. 42, 3; [cf. *cinntech*, which is used in connexion with *cert*, while *ecinntech* is placed into relation with *dliged*, in reference to debts; cf. II. 70, 9; V. 162, 13; 206, 12, &c.; but again, cf. V. 122, x *eiccindti*]. Note the use in I. 64, 19 athgabail *ecinntech* ris a sailter tiachtain re dliged, 'an indefinite seizure to compel the dfdt. to have recourse to a legal decision'; I. 276, 8 smacht-gilli *ecinntech*.

Ecla, fear; V. 256, 24 ar *e.*

Echlach, prob. some kind of concubine, V. 272, 4, 'who prostitutes her body without pay,' 274, 6; IV. 56, x forcraid coibche fri *eachlaid*, 60, 6; IV. 58, 25 da cor focerdaiter fri *hechlacha* (*pl.*), as gl. on 56, x atait da *achlaid cor* la Feine.

Eclaide, fear; II. 320, 30 ar a *eclaide* leis; 322, 20.

Eclais, church; II. 380, 13 *eclas*, 406, 24; V. 430, y *aclais*; 480, 14 *eaclas*; *gen.*, *ecalsa* (III. 14, 14; 30, 2) or *eclaise* (III. 10, 16; 38, 1) [*àglsa*, or *àglse*]; *pl. eclaise*, *ecalsi*; [ety. gl., II. 344, 19 (!)];—I. 16, 16, 18; 208, 3; II. 344 2; 352, 2; 380, 13; 406, 24; III. 10, 16; 14, 12; 18, 18 (&c. to 74, 12); IV. 54, 4, 7, 9; V. 10, 16; 14, 10, &c.

Eclaisdacda, ecclesiastical; II. 352, 16.

Eclann, champion; IV. 336, 10.

Ecma, see *tecmaim*.

Ecmacht, lake; cf. IV. 194, 21; 196, 8; V. 328, 19; 332, 28.

Ecmacht, impossibility; as adj. 'impossible,' [distinguished from the merely *difficult*, V. 222, 7]; I. 72, 7 ni bes *e.* duind, 'a thing which is to us an impossibility,' cf. V. 468, 23; IV. 58, 6 *egm.*, 'want of *legal* power to do a thing'; V. 466, 22 x² *ecmachta* tellaig, ety. gl. *ecin smacht*, 470, 21, 22 is ed is eicin-smacht do cach duine in ni na bi aici; V. 156, 17, gl. 158, 25 cach ni is *ec-comachta* do'n fir; V. 222, 1, 6, where the seven 'impossibilities of stock,' secht n-*ecmachta* ratha, are explained as 'seven objects which it is an impossibility to receive in [as] stock'; cf. V. 404, 17 is di *ecmachtaib* gell; V. 358, 4 is ed nuall n-*ecmacht*, 'proclamation of incapacit*ies*' (?); see *ecsmacht*, also *ecuma*, *ecumung*.

Ecmaing, capacity (?), II. 284, 14 fine og-a mbia *eacmuing* na neche sin, tr. 'a tribesman who *is able to bear* these things'; but see *ecumung*.

Ecmaing, it happens, hits; I. 94, 3 *ecmuing* imorro, ni bi, ['he thinks there is], it happens however that there is not'; I. 178, 9 ar na *e.* a chenn, 'so that his head does not hit it, happen on it'; see *tecmaim*.

Echmairt, act of covering (mares); I. 144, 5 aimser *echmarta*.

Ecmais, in phr. *i n-e.*, 'in the absence of,' outside of, independently of, in default of, away from, in addition to, &c., [often *egm.*]; I. 98, 14; 100, 7; II. 38, 3; 290, 23; III. 126, 14; 212, 7; 230, 19; 278, 14; 484, 25; IV. 140, 19; 148, 4; 290, 12; V. 170, 7; 190, 25; 194, 15; 198, 14; 214, 22; 280, 11; 378, 12; 510, 22.

Ecna, wise man, philosopher; I. 34, 24.

Ecna, wisdom; literary profession; I. 60, 4; IV. 228, 3; 354, 15; 372, 1.

Ecnach, act of satirising; I. 174, 29 *ecnadach* [leg. *ecndach*], gl. 176, 16 athcantain aire, 'the repeating of a satire'; IV. 384, 25 (*eccn.*); *gen. pl.*, V. 228, 26 aer-aicetal *ecnach* n-egnairce.

Ecnaide, wise; *compar.*, II. 278, 23 *ecnuigiu*.

Ecnairc, absence; II. 124, 28 athgabail i n-*e.* nech; 294, 22; 380, 1; *gen.*, V. 328, 24 taiselbad n-*ecnairce*; V. 228, 26 aer-aicetal ecnach n-*egnairce*; 356, y i n-*e.*, 'in his absence,' 482, 2; cf. also V. 510, 5 is a n-*e.* meanman, 'in the absence of full mental powers.'

Ecnairc, requiem; intercessory prayer, [O'Dav., p. 81, i.e. *impidhi*]; III. 38, 23 im gabail n-*ecnairce*; V. 212, 10 ar gabail n-*ecnairce*, 316, 29; 428, 16; 500, 5.

Ecnaithi, tr. 'complained of,' evidently 'satirised,' deriv. of *ecnach*, IV. 384, 25 ainsithar gach n-*ecnaithi*, [cf. *ecnaigthide*, Ml. 2 d 9; 43 b 13], for it is gl., o bias cach 'g-a *ecnach*.

Ecnem (?), II. 176, 20.

E-codnach, (éc-c.) non-sensible; [legal] infant, up to seventeen years of age; II. 188, 3; I. 178, 18; *pl.*, na *hecodnaig*, I. 86, 21.

E-codnaigetu, state of [legal] infancy, nonage; III. 112, 14 a n-*ecodnaigetu*; 402, 26 *eccodnaidetu*.

E-coimded, (°*did*, °*dig*, °*di*), unlikely place; II. 128, 28 na bad [but leg. *no-bad*] *ecomme* araill, 'for anything else *would be* an unlikely place'; III. 320, 19; V. 320, 12, 17, 19; 324, 16, 24; 326, 12, 29, x, y.

E-coir, injustice; as adj., incapable of legal action, e. gr. of making a contract; I 84 28 na *ecoir* nadma, (gl. in ti is ecoir do gabail, &c., 86, 8; I. 254, 13 coir iar n-*ecoir*, 256, 2 iar n-égcóir.

E-coitchenn, not-impartial; biassed; V. 284, 16 fiadnaise *ec.* eisinnruic.

E-comadais, un-fit; II. 50, 25 ni fitir ar ma[d] *ecomadhuis* doit in scor.

E-comlán, im-perfect; II. 50, 17.

E-conn, non-sensible; imbecile; II. 46, x; V. 370, 4; 372, 5; 490, 6 (ailid *econd* a iarfaige); *gen.*, *ecuinn* I. 192, 13; *nom. pl.* I. 242, 12 *eccuind*; *gen. du.*, V. 490, 6 comrac *da eccond*.

Econnus, minority of age, [one of the causes of exemption, "the *necessities*," cf. I. 102, 22 na deithbire so i.e. *anfis*, no *ances*, no *econnus*, no *etged*; and these are plainly referred to, on II. 48, 12, 50, 13, and 52, 1; but in this case *ecunnus* is tr. by '*carelessness*,' from the gl. *ecubus* 50, 20, and *etged* 52, 1 is tr. 'crime.'

Ecor, II. 202, x ni dlig flaith saer-raith...corr *ecor* selba, see under *ecar*.

Ecortaig, contents (of a bag); its proper contents; I. 150, 9 im iadaig co n-a *ecortaig*, tr. 'the wallet with its *contents*, gl. 152, 24 in tiag cus-a-ni *ecarthar innta*, apparently as ety. gl., [quasi *ecor-tiag*]; V. 384, x iadach conae *ecurtuth*, where the gl. analyses *conae ecortuth* as *gan a tochos dligthech*.

Ecosc, form; 'persona'; I. 192, 29 fo *ecusc* athgabala, '*by way of* distress'; III. 136, 1 fer rechta i n-*ecosc* dilsi, (see note); V. 228, 27 *eccosc*-namat, 'form-' mockery, gl. 232, 8 namuit um a *ecosc*; 386, 10 coimedas *e.* 'dala-coin,' gl. on 384, x conai *fethal* 'conn-duala.'

Ecraite, enmity; V. 362, 16 guin *e.*

É-creitem, un-belief; *gen.*, I. 42, 20 cutruma *écreitme.*

É-cruthach, formless; I. 28, 20 asan mais móir n-*ecruthaig.*

Ecsamail, *examail*, [=*éc-cosmail*], un-like, different, various; IV. 354, 15 it *ecsamla* fri x; IV. 384, 8 as a dan becc mor n-*examail*; V. 104, 18 da dan *examla*, 'two different arts'; V. 92, 29 ar nechib *ecsamlaib.*

Ecse, poetry; I. 12, 22 i reir m'*eicsi*; V. 28, 10, in *ecsi* do denum i.e. sruth án na *heicsi.*

Ecsmacht-ces, IV. 358, 1 given as ety. of *eces*, 'poet,' and apparently meaning *an-ces*, 'not difficult,' so that *ecsmacht* is merely used as a negative prefix, *ain-ces*, or *nem-ces.* The speculation is to be found in Cormac, p. 19, *éceas* i.e. ecmacht a ceis; also at IV. 316, 20 itbaill leth o faill n-*ecsmacht*, tr. '*forcible rule.*' but in note '*unlawful* neglect'; see *écmacht.*

Echt, attack (?), daring deed; *gen.*, *echta*, IV. 322, 21 fri denum n-*écht*a, whence its use as *aire echta*, I. 206, 10, q.v.; II. 152, z; III. 82, 6.

Echta (?), in connexion with *cumal* and *set*, as a technical designation of some definite value: viz., V. 386, 28 of two cows, defined as *echta set*; and again, V. 414, 21, of a horse apparently valued at a *cumal echta.*

Echtas, attack; I. 68, 20 ro-ferustair *e.* firda ar in mnái.

Echtaige, aggressor, assailant; robber; I. 160, 2 im *echtadait* (!), but the word is guaranteed by the nearly identical gl. II. 270, 5, where we have *echtaige*, and also in III. 22, 18 *echtaitiu*: it only occurs in this explanation of "the three *fuba*," viz. *pirates*, *robbers*, and *wolves.*

Echtair, in phr. *a n-echtair*, = extra; abroad; outside; II. 170, 8 fri hiarraith *a n-echtair*, 'in addition to the f.-fee'; V. 224, 4 (228, 3, 16) ambui *a n-e.*, 'an exile *abroad*,' 262, 20;—in cpds., e. gr.:—

Echtar-ciniul, 'foreign race,' IV. 334, 8.

Echtar-fine, 'external tribe,' III. 52, 24; V. 128, 17; 242, 5.

Echtar-tuatha, 'strange tribes,' I. 160, 3.

Echtra, adventures; I. 46, 5.

Echtrand, strange, foreign, external; as subst., stranger; I. 8, 20 la hainm n-*e.*; I. 160, 6 fri rind na n-*echtrand*; I. 198, 27; flaith *echtrann*; 198, z, [where *e.* refers to *liachtreoir*, not to *eclaisi*]; III. 232, 19 tarb *e.*, 'a strange bull, one not belonging to the herd'; II. 308, 18 do flaithib *echtrandaib.*

Echtranda, extern; IV. 38, 15 gabul asta *e.*, tr. 'an extern branch stops it.'

É-cubus, bad faith, 'mala fides,' evil design; tr. 'wilful neglect,' II. 2, 5; 'dishonesty,' II. 232, y; II. 320, 1, gl. droch-c.; as on 388, 15, 24; at II. 50, 20, it seems used as if alternative to *econnus* (!), see also *ecuibsi*; II. 342, 6 cach n-*ecobus.*

Ecuibdes, used in opposition to *cuibdes*, *i c.* = 'conjointly,' *i n-e.* = 'severally'; cf. III. 116, 9; V. 122, 24, cf. cuibdius, II 184, 2.

Ecuibdi, II. 50, 14, but the gl. gives *droch-cubus.*

Ecuibsi, II. 54, 5, here again the gl. treats the word much as the preceding, and prps. only gl. for *econnus*, q.v.

Eculsa, see *eclais.*

É-cuma, unable, incompetent; II. 48, z ni fitir ar ma[d] *e.* a fechiumh no ar ma[d] ferr fri araile, cf. II. 50, 12: I. 92, 9 ni-s-gaibet *e. airechta*, 'persons *unqualified* to appear in a court, do not take (distress).'

É-cumung, unable; incompetent; II. 60, 18 *ecumung* inn-so uile, 60, 24 in t-*e.*; 290, 25; 310, 24; but whether the word is correct in all cases may be doubted, e. gr. the text

II. 92, 15 ni *forrachta*	nech i n-*ecumung*,
II. 338, 19 nach *ortha*	nech i n*dicumung*;

where the gl. is practically the same:

92, 16	nocha n-oircter	neach	im-a ní	im-a cumtur	e	a n-ing, &c.
338, y	noco n-oircthi	nech	im-in ní	imm-a cumtar		im ing, &c.

The latter is tr., 'about a thing *which he is not capable of rendering*, in his difficulty; the former is tr., 'respecting a thing which *would throw him into* difficulty.'

The tr. is wholly speculative in both cases, and the text does not decide; *dichumung* is certainly in use, cf. II. 300, 25 *co di-ch.*, where the gl. gives *maine caem* (?), 'unless he *can*'; and at II. 292, 23 we have "acht ma *ecumung*," gl. in inbuid *na caemnugair* a denum, (see II. 312, 2).

Ecurtuth, V. 384, x, see *ecortaig.*

Ed-, see also under words beginning with *et-.*

Ed, it, that; Lat. *id*; I. 8, 2, 3, 4 as-*ed*, &c.

Ed, space of time; length of time, age;—extent of length, or amount; III. 178, 20 *ead* a laime; V. 84, 24 *ed* eniclainni, extent, amount of honour-price; V. 80, 5 gaired a *ead* i.e. a aisi, length of life; V. 312, 18 o'n *ed* bit imalle, 'from the time that they are together'; V. 4, 25 re *head*, 'from of old' (?).

Ed, law; V. 4, 16.

Ed, herd of cattle; IV. 108, 9 (*eth*), 13.

Eda, legal; I. 252, 3 where it is given as ety. of *athgabail* i.e. *gabail aith* no *eadha*, 254, 15; I. 254, 20 it is gabail aith no *egda*, 23 *edda*, 25 *eadgha*, 256, 4 *eghda*; IV. 164, 17 as gl. on the prefix in *aidgenetar* i.e. gu aith no gu *eadha.*

Eda, V. 188, note, see *íd*, 'chain.'

É-daingen, not firm, insecure; II. 2, 19 mad *e.* in dun.

É daingne, insecurity; III. 276, 20 anfis *etaingne*; V. 160, 25 fis *etdaingni.*

Edgi, see *etged.*

Ednged, see *ettenga*.

Ef, name of letter *f*, I. 32, 28.

[Ega (!), III. 40, 2, tr. 'nothing is required from him (the father), if he (the son) *dies*'; three lines below, the exact phrase is given as follows:—

III. 40, 2 nocha nfuil ni uad, *mad ega*
III. 40, 5 nocha nfuil ni uaid, *ina deguid*

The latter is tr., 'there is nothing due from him *afterwards*,' so that in the one case we have *mad ega*, 'if he dies,' and in the other *ina deguid* 'afterwards.' The former is altogether incorrect and impossible, but it is so given in O'Donovan's Tr., Vol. III., p. 1214].

Egept, Egypt; I. 20, 16.

Egeptacda, Egyptian; I. 20, 9 an berla n-*egebtacca*, cf. 20, 10, 16.

Egmuis, see *ecmais*.

Ei-, see in general under words beginning with *e*; **eib-**, see *eb* or *ep*; **eic-**, see *ec*; **eid-**, see *et*.

Eibli, see *at-bel-*.

Eideann, ivy; IV. 148, 2 *eideand*; *gen.*, I. 140, 8 corran buana *eidainn* [eidinn].

Eidithir, IV. 236, 16 man *eidhithar* a cumat fir leighinn, tr. 'unless *he has instructed* him as long as a lecturer,' but as the immediately preceding clause is, *mana biatha*, tr. 'unless *he has fed* him,' *eidithar* prob. refers to *clothing* and not to *instruction* at all; see under *etaigim*.

Eigem, act of shouting; shout; I. 176, 11 fer braith no *eigmei*; III. 242, 15 in t-esbach do cul (ocus do thaib) *eigme*, ocus esbach in t-*eigem* bodein; V. 306, 5 focetal n-*eigme*, gl. 308, 10 do aiccetul in *eigme*.

Eile, I. 26, 29 other, see *aile*.

Eilib, i n-*E.*, in Ely, V. 264, y.

Eiligim, impeach, impugn; accuse; III. 396, 15 mad im lu atreib *eiligther*.

Eiliugud, act of impugning, impeachment; accusation; III. 304, 17, 21, atathar ac in *elugad*; III. 396, 12 mad lan-foirgell ig a *eiliugad*.

Eill, corruption; I. 54, 5 ro gabustair *Eba eill*, as gl. on *uball* (!).

Eillgim, I unite, put in, put together, am joined with (=remain); [It is plain from the analogy of *èilln-im*, as the [Z] form of [A] *as-lèn-im*, that this form *eillg-* may be regarded as the [Z] form of a root beginning with *l-*, and the analogy of *do-bòing*, with its deriv. *tòibg-*, shows that *as-lòing-*, is prob. the [A] form. But there is also a cpd. *in-lòng*, in redup. perf., *in-lòlaig*, which would explain the forms in O'Dav., p. 82, *ellaing* i.e. *ellgit* si estib amach, and its opposite *tellaing* i.e. *teillgi*-si inntib amuigh, with the infin. *èllach* and *tèllach*. The very fact of the existence of *in-longad*, *in-lolaig* in the meaning 'to put *in*,' shows that the prefix was *in-*, but the gl. on *ellaing*, viz., *estib amach*, 'from them outwards,

shows that another form with *as* [=ex] was involved]; II. 30, 15 in feoil *eillgithur* isin coire d'a bruith, 'the flesh which is *put into* the pot to boil'; II. 160, y is carthanach leo na geinelaig *eillgither* uaithib a clann, tr. '*who receive* [!] their children from them'; III. 228, 9 slan do nuidlig in airit *eillgiter* a nus i n-a sinib, 'while her first milk *remains* in her teats'; V. 58, 7 go n-a ceithir-reib ogaib *eilligter* innti.

On IV. 58, 21 the tr. reads, "too great a nuptial present *by* the person of whom it is demanded, as 'a load on a horse,'" imarcraid coibchi *do'n* ti ar a n-eillgit*h*er, amuil *aire for each*, [see *airech*, concubine]; here the last words are an ety. gl. of *ech-lach*, quasi 'horse-load,' where *aire* 'load,' is the equivalent of *-lach*; but *-lach*, seems the infin. of √*long*, involved in the gloss *eillgither*. And the very next gl. (on *atait da achlaid cor*) i.e. ata deidi ar a n-*eillgiter* cor amail *aire for ech*, is further explained as *da cor focerdaiter fri hechlacha*, 'two contracts that are *made with* 'echlach'-persons.' It is clear that the meaning attached by the gl. to the word *eillgither*, is 'it is put, cast upon, laid on.' Now the root *in-lòng* occurs IV. 38, 9, gl. y, *eillgit* a mic ocus a n-ingena for -a *ralsat* curu a maithre, tr. 'their sons and their daughters *claim* the thing which the contracts of their mothers *bind*,' but the phr. *ar a'r laesetar* curu, means 'upon which they *put* contracts,' cf. IV. 22, 34 and 40, 1, so that *maithre* (38, z) is prob. not the O. Ir. *gen. pl.*, but was intended by this gl. to be *nom. pl.*, 'the thing on which their mothers *had put* contracts,' as the gl. says, in ferann ar a'r laesat na mna aili a fír-churu. It seems therefore that our verb '*put*' very nearly corresponds to this stem *eillg-*. The comm. on Sithir, IV. 16, y is evidently mere guessing: she is declared to be the daughter of *Menn* and *Gabhair*, the 'base' daughter of *Menn*, but this seems merely *ety. gl.*, for *menn* means a 'kid,' and *gabar*, a 'goat,' so that it is by no means improbable that what was meant is, that Sithir *put in* (drove in), a yoke of kids or *goats*, [the two sheep (ewes) of 8, 17 da ai, 10, 5 di *cairig*], and that the reference is to this mode of entry by *goats* or *sheep*, [not by *horses*, which would have involved her in *military* obligations].

Eillned, act of corrupting; defilement; IV. 252, 20 nocha tabuir *eillnedh* cinuidh ar nech; III. 96, 7 is gina *eillini* (!) fiachaighthi, [*eillnithi* ?].

Eillnim, I corrupt, defile; [Z] form of [A] *as-lèn-im*; III. 90, 2 *eillnim* given as the Gaelic for Latin *cinno* (!), i.e. *caeno*; III. 54, 5 acht nis *nellne* a baes, tr. 'but that his folly has not been *taxed*' (!); IV. 252, 18 gona, nad *eillnet* coimge laime; *leg.* acht ni·sn·*ellne* a baes, '(even though he be not wise,) provided that his folly do not *altogether corrupt* him'; the gl., 56, 14, ni·s·*airle* ni di-a báis, is tr. 'nothing is *claimed* to be paid for his folly,' which is evidently just

adapted from the previous gl., (56, 13), ' acht nar *eillnither* ni d' ic i n-a bais,' which is also tr. '*is claimed*' (!), [apparently as if connecting it with *eillgither*]; but this is evidently through a misconception of the word ni·s·*airle*, which under the circumstances can hardly be anything but the cpd. [A] *as-rò-len*, [Z] *àrlen*, q.v.

Eim, handle, haft; II. 240, 2 in gl. on *airtem* (q.v.), airdiu-de *ind em*, a eim fair; I. 132, 20 comfat *eim* na scene, 'length of the haft of a knife';—the word is *fem.*, cf. Corm. 30, 13 cnám *na heme*.

-Eim, see *do-emim*.

Eim-, Em-, a prefix of uncertain function at times, tr. 'quickly,' cf. I. 34, 6; IV. 36, 16, &c., but often a merely ety. gl. of verbs compounded with prep. *imm-*, e. gr. :—*em-airgnechus*, III. 266, 18; *eim-airiltnigit*, V. 328, 33; *em-aititiu*, V. 210, 16; *em-arluad*, V. 258, 27; *em-asta*, I. 296, y; *eim-beres*, II. 352, 8; *eim-ceimnigthi*, I. 82, 18; °*niugud*, I. 82, 20, 28 *imceim.*; II. 352, 22; V. 178, 11, 20, 22 (as gl. on *imcim*, 2); *eim-cuimched*, I. 82, 22: *eim-cumduigit*, II. 282, 4; *em-cumgither*, I. 82, 30; V. 252, 16; *eim-cuimges*, IV. 170, 8; *eim-coimsigther*, I. 190, y; V. 464, 4 (392, 4); *eim-coir*, IV. 128, 22; *em-deargas*, V. 358, 21; *eim-deiligustar*, IV. 136, 15; *eim-didn*, II. 48, 14; IV. 202, 9; *eim-ditin*, II. 76, 3; *eim-dithnit*, IV. 94, 2; *eim-faebar*, V. 34, 5 (note); *eim-fegain*, III. 274, 12; *eim-foiche*, II. 280, 17; *eim-fuachnaiged*, I. 154, 4; *em-fuaitred*, III. 34, 10; IV. 34, 31; *eim-roithus*, V. 178, 12; *em-sena* I. 288, 3; *eim-teilges*, II. 312, 9; *eim-toingit*, V. 442, 7; *em-trenuigther*, I. 288, 5; *em-toirisin*, I. 252, 24; *em-uaim*, I. 298, 1. But it is found also as ety. gl. at the end of words also, cf. V. 458, 11 where *brathum* is analysed as *bra'h gua eim* (!).

Eimech, swift; [cf. MR. p. 268; and see FM. 904 co *heimeach*;] II. 346, 3 in the ety. *gl.* given for *athair*, viz. [*ath* + *tair*] *aith* (i.e. *eimech*) a toir, which the text actually gives thus divided, *aithe, imecha toir* (!!).

Eimeide, IV. 120, 18, see *aiméit*.

Eimide, see thou, probably a *deponent* imperative; IV. 32, z *eimide* dono dianad forgealltar, tr. '*thou deservest* whatever is adjudged,' from the gl. 34, 15, *foimdenaig*, no *urfoichli*, tr. is 'thou *meritest* or thou *earnest*' (!); it is obviously Cormac's *emhde* i.e. *finnta* no *dhfecha*; our gl. *foimdenaig* may be compared with the gl. given in Cor.,[2] p. 69, from H. 3, 18 *émde* i.e. *fomnae* no bith do menma. It might seem as if referred to in the gl. of Cormac, p. 33 sub *ollamh* i.e. *emhid*, which is evidently the previous *do-eim*, 'he protects,' [cf. IV. 358, 23]; this is given in the Transl., p. 127, '*he expounds*' (?), and is then *conjoined* with the *relative* form **ernes**; prps. only the [Z] base *èmd-* of the [A] *as-mìd-*.

Eine, gen. of *ian*, q.v.

Einnge, see *endge*.

Eipe, see *ebim*.

Eipiltiu, death; I. 50, 16 baad *eipiltin*, V. 450, y; I. 180, 19 is anfot in *eipiltin*, 'the death is unintentional.'

Eipiltneach, dangerous; in a dying state; III. 218, 17 is amail óin i n-inad *epiltneach*; but exactly the same conjunction of *inad* and this word appears at V. 450, 17, na teora re suthaine *in-ad eipiltnech* a torad, 'the three periods *in which* his fruit is imperilled,' as gl. on tri haimsera *i n-ad apail* a torad, where unfortunately *adapail* only adds to the difficulty. The word is used in an Irish version of a Latin maxim, given on H. 4, 22, p. 75b, quando moribundus sensum emetit, nullo modo aliquid adfirmare potest, in tan dosfic buaidred bais, ni gabtha forgell in epeltnig, 'when the agitation of death comes on him, there is not to be taken the testimony of a *man-in-danger-of-death*.'

Eipled, gl. by 'it broke,' or 'burst asunder,' V. 472, 3 *fo-eibled*, 17 *do-eipled*; it can only be from *at-bel-*, 'to die, perish,' q.v.

Eir, V. 288, 12, (?) seemingly *inad eir*, 'place of *ploughing*,' for *áir*(?).

Eir (?), IV. 30, 4, where the text printed is *iar ngaid eir a cirt*, which is tr. 'after failing *to establish* his claim' [!].

Eire, burden, load; III. 182, 20 *eiri*; V. 106, 20 *eri*, as gl. on *nasc-aire* (!); V. 262, x in t-*eire*, dobeir in ro-fheinne, as gl. on *aire ruanad*; 406, 1 capall cairr ocus *here*; see also the ety. gl. IV. 58, 22, 24 *aire* for *ech* = *ech-lach*.

Eirech, see *errach*.

Eirentach, liable to pay, 'suable'; IV. 242, 11 *e.* cach fine, gl. 21, eirnidh c. f.

Eirge, act of arising, going; II. 310, 26 is coir *eirge* im a denum, 'it is right *to go* to prove it,' gl. on *comerge*, 22; V. 204, y *eirge* co *haith*, no co *hada*, ety. of *aithrige*; 478, 18.

Eirgedtha, III. 28, 2, see *airgim*.

Eirgim, I arise; used even of the 'rising up' of blotches; *go*, with direction determined by prep. follg., to *go into*, or *go out of*; IV. 126, 15 in ti *eirges* as a firt, 'he who *goes out of* his land,' (gl. on *eisert*, 7), 128, 16; IV. 372, 4 *eirgi*[*d*] as in rigi, 'he goes out of [= leaves, has not the right to] the kingdom'; IV. 16, 16 *ro-ergestar* bolga for a gruaidib; II. 410, 19 *eirghedh* cach dibh *i* gnimrad a chele, running parallel with preced. *dul*.

The [A] form *as-règ-*, does not occur; the [Z] form *èirg-*, has taken its place altogether in the *present* stem, but in the *t-pret.*, we have the contrast, V. 304, 19, 21 *atràcht*, and 19 *ni èracht*, [*ni eirecht*, V. 256, 23], and this [Z] form occurs in the cpd., III. 28, 10, is e *ceta-n-eracht* riam i Temair, tr. 'he [Dubthach] was the first who rose up before him [Patrick] at T.', gl. *cet*-duine *ro-eirgestair*, 24, a passage which prob. sheds light on IV. 338, y, is sruithiu espuc, huairi *arnéraig* rig fo bith creitme, where prob. *iar n-* and *eirge* are involved, as if the formula were *iarn-eracht* in contrast with *cetan-eracht*.

Eirgithir, IV. 180, 7, see *airgim*.

Eirim, act of riding, galloping; II. 154, y; III. 258, 15 (4 spelt *aenreim* !), re *e. n-espa*, and *e. torba*; V. 154, 26 'n-a n-*eirim* dethbire torbaig, V. 488, 10; *gen., erma*, III. 152, 4 aimsir *erma*, contrasted with aimsir treobtha, times of *riding* and *ploughing*, respectively; 180, 19 meracht a *herma*; [cf. FM. *ann.* 1600, p. 2206, 13, la luas a n-eachradh ocus a n-*erma*, tr. 'by means of the fleetness and *swiftness* of their horses,' but *erma* does not mean *swiftness*, and is dependent on *luas*]. So prob. I. 134, 9 sechta seotu airech *eraim* n-arg, 'the chief of noble feats-in-riding' (!); often in SnaR. *éraim*, tr. 'a faring.'

Eirin, pullet; III. 380, 5 is comlog in cerc mor ocus in t-*eirin*.

Eirined, IV. 102, 17, see under *asrenaim*.

Eirligther, IV. 104, 24, see under *airligim*.

Eirned, act of paying, infin. of *as-ren-*; III. 26, 3 in diri dliges d'*adbul-eirniud* do; V. 418, 9; solution (of questions); V. 2, 7 son an *eirnida*; cf. the use in O'Dav., p. 83 *ércailed* [q.v.] i.e. *eirne*, and cf. Cor. p. 33, ollamh do eimh i.e. emhid ocus *ernes* na cesta.

Eirr (!), II. 188, 19, mad *eirr* ind aithgin iar tres cinud, where it is tr. 'if he *pay*, &c.' as if *eirrind* from *asrenim*, but the gl. (11) evidently read or understood *air*, 'on him, *due from him*.'

Eirrech (!), seems=*meirdrech*, but prps. it is only the '*airech*'-concubine, q.v.; V. 274, 6 in *e.* aidhes a corp can log.

Eirrech (!), eye-cap (!), for dogs; III. 416, 11 *eirrgi* leathair ar suilib in chon, evidently a form of *arach* (q.v.), pl., *airge*.

Eis-, es-, privative prefix, [=Lat. *ex*]; see under the separate words, e. gr.; **eis**-*indill*, -*indraic*, -*les*, -*lind*, -*tech*; **es**-*cairde*, -*cara*, -*lan*, &c.

Eis, name of letter S; I. 34, 2; 32, 28 (*es*).

Eis, (trace, track), only in use after prepp. *do* and *tar*,='after,' 'on account of, instead of'; (often written *ese*, *eisi*, *esse*, *eisse*);—**di-a eis**, V. 312, 4 cachae *di-a eis*; 318, 18 dia facba duine *di-a eiss*, leaving 'behind him'; **dar eis**, I. 196, 14 dar '*eis*, 'after him'; II. 176, 1 *dar ese* araile; III. 218, 12 dar a *eisse*, 'for him,' 'on his account'; III. 364, 13 *dar a eisi*, given 'in her stead';—*tar eis*, I. 86, 7 *tar a h-eisi*, 'after it' ='afterwards,' cf. II. 34, 11 *tar a eisi*, 54, 8, and V. 196, 18; V. 314, 4 *tar a n-eisi*, 'after them'; II. 304, 7 seoit tar a n-esi, seds *in their place*, 'in lieu of them,' cf. III. 142, 1 da grad *tar eise* in aen graid bes airdiu, (gl. 4, *dar eisi*); 372, 15 *tar 'eisi*, 374, 2 *tar a heisi*, cf. V. 30, 5; 408, 3 (*esse*); *ar* a eisi, 'on his account,' III. 158, 11, should plainly be *tar*.

Eisc, i.q. *uisce*, 'water,' V. 450, 10, cf. Cor., p. 18, sub *escand*, and O'Dav., p. 80, sub *esmong*.

Eisc, see *iasc*.

Eisce, see *esce*.

Eisced, act of granting; permission; IV. 58, 8 in ní, i n-a ruc *esced* iat, no i n-a *ruc* a togait; IV. 34, 23 ro huceisced [leg. (?) ro *tucad eisced*] do dul, 'who was granted permission to go,' [quasi *ro h-uc*(= choice]-*eisced*, as ety. gl. on *aicaidtear*, (2) (!)]; cf. V. 308, 24 na fiacha ar a'r *hugad eisced*, 'for which he was sued.'

Eiscim, I wish; seek a person's consent; am willing, grant, allow; and so, *lend*; II. 116, 14 *eisci*-siu nasca ar in mbidbuid, tr. 'he *seeks* security'; used in an ety. gl., V. 492, 1 na baith, *eisceas* neach leis, as analysis of *iasacht*, 'loan,' 490, 3; IV. 156, 2 ma *ro-escestur* ocus ni comarleicter do, 'if he has asked consent, and it is not granted him'; V. 226, 21 mas e *ro-eisciustar* iat; *pass.*, V. 278, 9 secht n-ona *eiscither*, (as gl. on (1), *oidither*, q.v., V. 370, 1 note[a]); V. 280, 11, 18 in nae *escither* for in muir, in t-arm *eiscither* isin re comruic; III. 202, 18; 208, 23; 296, 13 ro-*heisced* he d' fir bunaid, 'he was granted permission'; III. 458, 15 in ti d' ar *eisced* in lepadh; IV. 34, 23 ro-huc *eisced* do dul, [see *eisced*]; V. 226, 17 ni he *ro·n·escidh* tar a ceand, [nasc (?)]; V. 264, 1 nocha-r *hescid* do he.

Eisert, deserter; IV. 126, 7; 128, 4, 11 *eisert*, 'in a place where there are two solvent landlords and a deserter,' [i.e. (note[2]) a landless man, a fugitive or evader of his duties], what is 'to be done with the deserter'? The gl. analyses as 'in ti *eirges as* a *firt*,' but in Cor., p. 18, *essirt*, it is explained, ni cóir fert lais, 'he is not entitled to a tomb.' From our gl., IV. 128, 16, there are two *esert*, the *esert deirge a methus* and the *esert tascnam methais*; but it is not easy to say what is the precise distinction intended. At I. 128, x is a gl. on the *tuinide raitig* of 122, 15, viz. um in *tenn uide* beiris as in ti dana tech in rot; this is tr. 'for the difficult *journey which removes* the person who has no habitation but the road,' it means however, 'the *bold advance* which the vagrant *makes*': it is the audacious claim of a vagrant that is referred to, as in the tr. on IV. 28, 6. The *raitech*, then, is a 'vagrant.' But now, on IV. 28, 6, he is further defined as *raitech ascnama methais*, tr. 'a raitech-person *suing lost-property*,' which is one of the determinations of the *eisert*, who thereby becomes identified with the *raitech*. On V. 244, 17, 248, 24 this *raitech ascnama methusa* is given as the gl. on the *fer anaithnech*, the *unknown* man, who may be an *exile*, as a mercenary or as a scholar or as one whom foreigners had carried off young, in short a man who has been deprived of the use of his share in the tribe-land. The word *methus* means acc. to O'Dav., p. 106, *crich* no *ferann*, 'border or land,' *crich* no *coiged*, 'district or province,' [but also means *re, aimsir*, i.e. 'time,' p. 107], so that prps. the distinction referred to is, (a) the *deserter* who abandons his province (altogether), and (b) the *absentee* who pays it (occasional) visits.

Eisetar (?), tr. as if from √*ithim*, IV. 310, 10 caire fognuma folestrai.....co na *heisedar*, tr. 'a serving-pot.....and mugs with which *to eat* out of it,' where the difficulty is the construction: 3 *pl. s-aor. subj. depon.* (?).

Eisideic, for *e-side*.

Eisidein, for *e-sodain*.

Eis-indill, in-secure place; I. 244, 17 otha *eis-indell* co *hinill*, cf. I. 178, 6.

Eis-indraic, unworthy; I. 54, 9; II. 332, 11 *esinric*; V. 458, 22 aire, *e.*; V. 5, 18, 5.

Eis-indracus, unworthiness; V. 460, 5; 518, 5, 7.

Eis-les; in-attention, negligence, want of care; II. 234, 1 mana follaigter tre *eisles*, gl. 10, tre fhaill fhrichnamha; II. 268, 12, gl. ety. 24, cin *ailsead lesa* na flatha; II. 272, 16 *eslis*, with same gl.

Eis-lind, in-secure (place), insecurity; I. 242, 8; 244, 25, (opp. *inill*, so that *eislind* = *eis-indill*); III. 58, y conair bud *eislinn*, 'insecure road'; III. 220, 10 a [=ex]*heslind* i n-*inill*.

Eislinniu, IV. 320, 17, would seem to be merely a form of preced., but the passage, imfaebair cach giallnai *eislinniu*, is tr. 'the punishment of every *imperfect* service.'

Eisrechta, toys, *playthings*, (tr. 'pet animals,' IV. 120, 20); I. 156, 29 cin cach *eisrechta*, (gl. na petada, 160, 8); I. 162, 23 foxal do *eisrechta*; I. 124, 13 im *essrechta* maccru, 'the toys of children'?; III. 416, 10 re *heistrechtaib* in tige, tr. '(attacks upon fowl and lambs and) the *pet animals* of the house'; IV. 120, 20 toiscead cach *aesdrecht*, gl. 122, y taisced *cach arechta* [!]; V. 250, 4 *eisrechta* tiscena, tr. 'early playthings,' see the gl., l. 15;—O'Dav., p. 82, gives *esrecht* i.e. in t-oircne (i.e. gairit), no in sporan (i.e. fada), no in mesan, no na rṡa ro-uaisi bit aigi, which the gl. on IV. 122, y will help to elucidate, for the *fem. gen.*, *ro-uaisi*, demands a fem. *na*[=rn̄c] *rechta* [prps. *arachta* = *esrechta*]; still the meaning is left vague, for *oircne* and *mesan* no doubt express 'lap-dog,' 'puppy,' but *sporán* means a 'purse,' unless some hidden distinction lie in *gairit* and *fada*; Cor., p. 34, sub *orc*, gives *estrechta* archena, 'playthings in general.'

Eis-tech, houseless; I. 218, 21; III. 388, 13 biathas *e.* n-atreba.

Eistecht, act of hearing; I. 38, 3; V. 498, 14.

Eite, wing; III. 352, 7 ingu *eit*, (nail of wing=) a wing-nail; IV. 234, 17 fo *eiti*, 'beneath its wing' (!), v. Tr.!

Eithech, falsehood, lie; perjury: I. 56, 3 *ethuch* i coitcenn; III. 396, 10 lan-foirgill co n-*eithech* lui; V. 174, 22 *eithe*[*ch*]; 360, 8.

Eitech, refusal [to entertain a company]; I. 56, 23 *etech* daime, V. 174, 1, 3; V. 172, 16 ni *eitech* do neoch, ma daim techta, cia isto, [this is the law-maxim, wrongly tr. at II. 388, 2, see under *astoing*]; IV. 336, 4 iar n-*etiuch*, 'after being refused.'

Eitigim, I refuse, (with *acc.* of person, and prep. *um* of thing refused); V. 76, 11 nicon *eitig* nach ndaim; V. 238, 20 nacon *eitid* cach reacht; V. 164, 30 in ti *etces* na dama im biad, 172, 25; 242, 20 in fer nach *eitcenn* duine um biad; V. 16, 18 acht na ro-*eitigea*, si non recusaverit; V. 174, 1 ce *ro-eitche*; V. 16, 9 ma *do-eitig* in tres fear; 120, 24 mas e *ro-eitcistar* na dama um biad; 118, 2 (168, 10) ceall o 'n *eitcither* cach richt, 162, 20 (*eitither*), cf. 164, 23.

Eithi, 'pet birds'; I. 190, 17 caillig no *eithi* foglennat cach.

Elach (?), I. 296, 17 munab *e.* ma fonaim a laim cinta, tr. 'unless he is *able* to detain it in the hand of the debtor,' where the tr. seems merely to repeat the preced. in ti *nach cuimgech*; prps. it was *eladnach* [q.v.], for it is noteworthy that we have a similar confusion elsewhere, cf.

II. 398 note[3],	in t-ainmrainne	dligius	ben dl.	do *ealach* in fir
II. 400, 6,	in t-ainmrainne	dliges	ben dl.	do *eladain* in fir.

where the latter is tr. 'the man's *art*,' and the former is tr. 'the man's *cattle*,' as if *ealach* were *eallach*, 'cattle.'

Elada, skill, art; science; (there is a distinction made in V. 98, 11 between *aes dana* and *aes borb eladan*, where *borb eladan* seems to mean '*unskilled* workmen'); often = 'skill,' as distinguished from 'attention,' V. 214, 5; 18, 1; 82, 4, &c.; used for 'skill' in any branch of human activity, and so often tr. 'science'; [gen., *-dan*, II. 288, 28; V. 96, 20; acc.-dat., °*dain*, V. 104, 10; 214, 10; pl., *-dna*].

Eladnach, one possessed of skill; trained artist; then generally, 'competent,' and so even 'appropriate,' of places; hence we have the distinction made at I. 110, 10, 11, where *an-eladnach*, (as formally stated at y,) is described as a *lock*, *gyve* or *chain*, and *eladnach* is defined as *everything besides*, cf. II. 76, 9, 10. The distinction is very often referred to, cf. III. 320, 8 fo aicned *eladnaig* no *aneladnaig*; V. 214, 13 fo aicne *eladna*[*ig*] no *aneladna*[*ig*]; V. 334, 23 fo aicned *eledhnai*[*g*] no *nem-elednai*[*g*]; cf. the same phr. I. 272, 2 fo aigne *elana* no *nem-elana*, which the tr. has quite misunderstood, 'according as it is a place from which it *might escape* or not,' as if from *elodach*! III. 174, 3 gnimrada foile *eladnacha*, tr., 'fine *scientific* work.'

Elaidthe, see *elodach*.

Elaim, I go away, depart; stray; abscond; evade (the performance of a duty), folld. by *im* of the object in respect of which the evasion is made; also followed by *ar*, *as* and *re*;—[a new root-form, the [Z] of *as-la*, see *aslui*; the actual inflexions are affected by their connexion with a deriv. *elodach*, which gives a base *elaig-*, *elaid-*]; I. 116, 22 ni *elaid* [v. tr.!] nachae [?]; I. 118, 6 so-raith nad *elai*, 'a good surety who would not evade'; I. 220, 3 dia n-*eloid* dia fechemain; V. 182, 8 eiric ar nech nad *elai*, (see 19); II. 194, 7 dia n-*el*

impu; II. 98, 20 ce *eloid* cin co *heloid*; V. 358, 15 *elaid* ime; V. 502, 17 ni *elo* o fine; IV. 190, 12 fer o a n-*elat* beich (10 o *at elat*); IV. 174, 27, 29 ar na *ra-elat*, da n-*elat* na beich; I. 50, 15 is e treidi *elas* uadaib; I. 218, 12 *elas* ar a nairi, tr. 'who *absconds* to his shame,' gl. on *aslui*; I. 94, 25 mad in fer acarthar ann *elas*, 'if it is the man who is sued that evades [justice]'; V. 262, 12 *elas re* ndliged a fine, and 14, *elas ar* a flaith *ria* ndliged a flatha, but also 17, *elos* a [i.e. *as*] riagail in lanumnais; IV. 190, 25 (lestra) o n-*elan* siad, 'the hives from which they escape'; V. 502, 9 ni *elann* uime; I. 220, 9 ni *ro-eloidh im* druim fri lias; V. 182, 19 ni *r-elaid* in feichem; I. 20, 24 ro-*eluidsiut*, 'they fled'; I. 74, 27 *ro-elaisit* uaid, 'they (the cows) escaped from him'; I. 66, 2 *ro-elasatar* uaithib, as gl. on *asluiset* 64, 3; *pass.*, II. 196, 16, 17 ni *elaither im* aithgin in bid, 18 laisin ni im-a *elaither*, 'the thing respecting which the evasion is made'; II. 268, 7 ce *no-elaidhtea* imin set turcluide.

Elchaing, spear-rack (?); III. 82, 17 ro-gab in crimall anuas d'a *healchaing*, tr. as above: O'R. has the word = 'a great band or bond,' [= *oll*-chuing], and something of the kind is evidently its meaning, cf. FM. sub ann. 1378, *ealcuing* congbhala an chrábhaidh, 'a *bond* for the preservation of piety.'

Elgnas, intention (of committing a crime); malice; see word follg.; I. 12, 14 ec *elgnas* dearg, tr. 'who inflicts red wounds *intentionally*'; III. 226, 23 bla slisen sairsi, acht ni-b tre *helgnais*, 'provided it be not through malice,' where the gl. is apparently *ety.*, acht narab *sheol gnius* (!); II. 352, 9 cen *eol-gnais* comraiti do denum, gl. on *elguin*, 4; cf. O'Dav., p. 81, *elgnais* i.e. *fogail*: lan imerchiter tir cen elgnais, a quotation that has no gl.

Elguin, same as preced.; I. 282, 17 where it is gl. *ar comraite*, 'of set purpose'; here the fourfold division given is, *elguin** (ar *comraite*), *toiscid* (ar *torba*), *anfis* (ar *anfot*), and *eitge* (ar *easba*), q.v., cf. III. 96, 25; II. 268, 12 cen *elguin* (i.e. im guin, adds gl. 23); II. 352, 9, where it is gl. *eolgnais* comraiti; II. 352, 25, it is gl. saraigthe i fiadnaisi; IV. 102, 5 *alguin*; V. 136, 10 *elcuin*, (see note[2]); 138, 12; 190, 16, (gl. 192, 12); 490, 8; Cormac has the usual ety., p. 18, *elgon* i.e. *eol-guin*, is *eol* do ce *gonta*; and O'Dav., p. 54, sub 'ataella,' explains *fiacha elguin* by fiacha *comhraiti*, in the same way as above, &c.

Ellach, cattle; IV. 352, z; as ety. gl. on *midlach* = *mid-ellach*, 'not possessed of cattle'; a second ety. is given *medon-ellach*[!].

Ellach, act of conjoining; (see under *eillgim* for the root); V. 172, 8 is cuma *ellach* ocus *tellach* doib, quoted by O'Dav., p. 82, where is added the complement of *ellach* i.e. nech innta

* It is with reference to these distinctions that we have the marvellous page in Book of Aicill, III. 96, 23, where *toiscidi* is also equated with *torba*, and *elguin* with *comraiti*; see under *elged*.

no as, 'putting anything into or taking it out of'; gl. by *techtugad*, cf. V. 490, 11, and see 470, 15, where it seems to mean 'taking possession of,' 'appropriation, seizure.' As cpd. prep., II. 398, 17 *a n-ellach* in trin, 'together with the third [part],' certainly not as tr. '*in consideration* of the third,' see the passage under *tallaim*; III. 404, 19 do neoch na tainic *i n-ellach* na daime neich aile, tr. 'in the train of'; V. 342, 23 *i* n-a *n-ellach*.

Elle, V. 80, 1, see *iall*.

Elod, act of escaping, absconding, evading; [*gen.*, I. 88, 6 *eloidthe*; III. 324, y *elaide*; V. 442, 10 *elothe*]; term used to express the neglect of complying with the requisitions of legal custom, a necessity so imperative that the normal unit fine [*five seds*] is imposed for evasion, even though the party sued is absolutely guiltless; cf. I. 114, 24 seqq.: the three cases are distinct enough; the rule states that it is an illegality on the part of a dfdt. to evade in respect of law, i.e. not to accept the summons so as to have the matter decided by law, is indligid do'n bidbaid a *elod*-sum *im* dliged, I. 114, 20. The technical expression for being *guilty of* or *committing* 'evasion,' is *leicim*, 'to allow' [oneself], q.v.; I. 88, 5 da leicther a n-*elod*, 'if their evasion is effected,' 'if they are evaded,' in that case, is fiach *eloidthe* d'ic riu, '*evasion-fine*' is to be paid to them, or eiric *elaide*, III. 324, y. The cpd. term *elod do leicun* is exactly equivalent in use to the simple infin., *elod*, cf. passage quoted above, I. 114, 21, with I. 88, 23, indliged do'n b. *a elud-sun do lécun im* dliged. In certain cases, however, the pltf.'s action was so illegal, that 'evasion' was held to be permissible, cf. I. 86, z, is *slan* a *n-elod do lecud*, cf. I. 90, 4; V. 178, 21, 25, x.

Elodach, fugitive, one who absconds or evades; deserter; I. 50, 6 *ba elodach* a maith as in mbith, tr. 'its goodness would *depart* from the world,' as ety. of *bailedach*, 9, cf. III. 2, 5; I. 114, 17 is *eluthach* na n-uile rechta; III. 60, 1 biathus *elodhuch*, 'who entertains a fugitive'; V. 160, 4 tech i mbiat *elothaig* cana no rechta; 174, 17, do-eim *elodhach* rechta, gl. ditnes *elogchu* na diriataige, 26; V. 260, 18 athg. *eloduig* aslui ar a fine; V. 318, 14 *elodach* fine; *pl.*, V. 318, 12 secht n-*elaidthi*.

Eltas, II. 292, 14, see *toethlaim*.

-Ema (?), V. 138, 3 ma n-*ema* (?).

Emain, twins; I. 146, 14.

Emain, name of a particular metre, or poem; V. 58, 7, 9; 60, 21; 62, 21, 23; 66, 18 (*eamain* imrind a aisde).

-Emclad, I. 262, z, see *claechlaim*.

Emithe (?), V. 370, 19; see *eimide*.

Emnaid (?), IV. 172, 27 *eamnaidh*, is tr. 'it *sues*'; but the word is a gl. on 10, *imana*, q.v.

Emnaim, I double; III. 284, 20 slan do'n ti *eamnas* na go-clis inn-airdi, tr. 'he is exempt who *multiplies* [?] the juggling-tricks up.'

En, often written for *aen*, *aon*, cf. *en-maigin*, I. 164, 23 a *he.-m.* riu, 'from the same place as they are in'; *en-muin*, IV. 286, 6 *fo'n en-muin* (?), tr. 'in the same ratio'; *en-seitche*, I. 56, z espucc *en-s.*, 'bishop of one wife,' cf. I. Tim., 3, 2.

Én, bird; chicken; *pl.*, *eóin*, fowls, hens; III. 380, 2 nomad loighi na circi in gach *en* d'a *henaib*; V. 166, 5 *eoin* aititin, (gl. 'hens or geese'), 'domestic fowl'; V. 472, z, [a cock estimated at *four hens* ?].

Én, water, [see Cor. *en* = water, in *enbret*, *englas*, *enbruithe*, *enbarr*]; I. 140, 16 bis i n-ind in *ena*, *in uisci*.

Endga, see *ennac*.

Éne, I. 166, 22, see *ian*.

Enech, honour. The text of I. 230, 4 refers to *recht*, *enech*, and *ainim*, as three causes of 'immediate distress of three-days,' and specialises *recht* as of the chief, but goes into no detail of the other two; but the comm. adds details, viz. *enech* as of the Feni and File, and *ainim* as of the church; and goes on to assign the latter two, *enech* and *ainim* to 'everybody,' 12 do cach olcena, adding *recht* as the special prerogative of the king, who alone has all three. It then seemingly proceeds to define, or at least to illustrate, the drift of these words, 14 :—

1. is *recht* a timarcain,	*recht* means his *repressive* power;
2. is *enech* do beth sochaide,	*enech* means his having a host [of attendants];
3. [is *ainim*] imcomet anma,	[*ainim*] means the preservation of his life.

The text is not intelligible here, because the gl. was certainly intended to be explanatory of the three terms, but the harmony is not preserved; the tr. is absurd: "this control is his rule, to be with many in his 'enech' [sic], and these are to preserve his life." The meaning is clear: 'everybody' has a claim to *life*, and in proportion to his status, to *enech*, but the 'king' alone has, in addition, the privilege of *recht*. Of course the term *king* here is elastic, and means a *Flaith* or chieftain, I. 230, 16. *Enech* then practically means what is due to each person in consideration of his status, his status-rights; and as this in each case was rigorously defined in technical terms of current value, the cpd. word, a man's *enech-value*, came into constant use, *log-enech*. This *log-enech* was an inherent right, till forfeited by definite acts of illegality; e. gr. the *file*-poets lost their *log-enech* if they gave false judgement, I. 24, 32, &c. Again, a man could be deprived of *one-half* or of *one-third*, or of *two-thirds* of his *log-enech*, &c. There were acc. to the Grith Gablach, seven things by which a man's 'honour,' (*enech*) was forfeited, or as it is expressed in drastic language, IV. 318, 25, by which *cacc* is flung on a man's *enech*. This *foulness*,

had to be washed off, by the *soap* of *confession*, the *water* of payment-of-*damage*, and the *towel* of *penance*, prob. an oriental reminiscence in the mind of the monkish writer.

Two forms of *enech* have crystallised into cpds., viz.: **Enech-gris**, and **Enech-ruice**; cf. II. 204, x, where the *cumal enech-grisi* seems to be defined as the *seventh* of a man's *eneclann*, but II. 256, 12 as the $\frac{1}{21}$ of his *eneclann*. On the other hand, III. 26, 27, the three *erics*—and O'Clery equates *eric* with *eneclann*,—are stated as *eneclann*, *dire* and *aithgin*, which are then equated with *eneclann*, *enech-ruice*, and *enech-gris*; i.e. *enech-ruice* = *dire*, and *enech-gris* = *aithgin*. But of course these terms are not so exactly correspondent, for *dire* and *eneclann* are declared identical, V. 96, 1, 3, but in this passage, 7, we have an interesting division of *eneclann* into *full* and *half*, of *enech-ruice* into *half* and *one-seventh*, of *enech-griss* into *one-third* and one *twenty-first*, so that we might apply this to II. 204, x and 256, 12, as a hint for a rational interpretation; it is at any rate the same as Cormac gives for *enech-ruice*, 19, 8 sechtmad lógi a enig ind, cf. I. 166, 18, but also II. 398, 12.

In the text of I., *enech* only occurs once, I. 230, 4, though it is found also in a line which seems rather to belong to commentary, I. 162, 27 cach *gres*, cach *enech-ruice*, evidently referring to the sub-divisions just mentioned. In II., it occurs ten times, mostly after p. 324, genly. *log-enech* [full, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$], and *enech-ruicce*, 396, x [q.v.], together with the curious fragments, 26, 9 and 204, 22. The word by itself only occurs at 36, z, in an interpolated text, where the comm. identifies it with *log-enech* and *eneclann*. Vol. III. never mentions it, and IV. has it only in the cpd. *log-eneach*, 56, 26. In V. we have characteristic examples of its use in the phr., ri fellus for *einech*, 'a king, &c., who betrays, falls short of his *enech*, his *comairce*-protection,' 168, 11; 172, 17; 174, 15; 368, 8; with the interesting clause, 372, 5, di rig, ar a trumai *enech riog* aidbriugud;—and *log-enech*, 168, 10; 216, 19; 252, 7; 372, 12; 400, 2; 406, 9; [cf. V. 252, 7 ni *fairben log einech*, with II. 388, 1 ni *fuiben enecland*].

The pl. is *enaige*, cf. V. 506, 13 tar *einaige* fear, gl. *einigi* fer 508, 14. The other case of its use is in the *dat. pl.*, *inchaib*, I. 6, z bid olc do t'*inchaib*-siu, 'there will be evil to thy *honours*,' Patrick's 'honour' would be wounded; I. 232, 3 ón i t'*inchuib*, '(the injury done to thy wife or serf), is a blot on thine honour,' for which there is *eneclann* of three days' stay, 234, 24, cf. V. 442, 4. The remaining instance, I. 268, 4, is utterly unintelligible, geall do *incaib* fri nech na daim ceart, gl. 300, 12 in *airenach alus* tar cenn *enaigh in t*-ailges dligthech [!!], see *infra*. In II., it is met with but once, 394, 27 is fer doranar *a hinchaib* na mna, gl. '*eneclann* is paid to the man in respect (?) of the *enech*

of the woman,' 396, 18. In III. and IV. it does not occur; in V. we have it in a passage, 96, 5 'there are three subdivisions *for inchaib* duine, viz., (a) *eneclann*, and (b) *enech-ruice*, and (c) *enech-griss*, where the principle of distinction is apparently the *amount*, viz., (a) in the full and half; (b) in half and seventh; (c) in third and twenty-first. The second instance, 108, 23, assigns *eneclann* to musicians, &c., a *hinchaib in* [*caich*, gl.] ag a mbi siat, gl. x, 'in right of the *honour* of the person who employs them.' Again, 308, 19 fiach gill di *inchaib*, gl. x 'the debt which he promises for the sake of his *honour*,' in fiach gellus tar cenn a *enig*, cf. 388, 3, 11, and see also 490, 7 geall cubais do *inchaib*, gl. 492, 13 in ni geallus o cubus tar cend a *enig* i n-ailges dligthech, which shows light on the text of I. 300, 12, for the unintelligible gl. *in airenach alus* is here *in ni geallus o cubus*, and the text to be explained is *gell* in both cases. Cf. also the use at 516, 2, 5, 7, *a* [=*as*] *inchaib* a flatha, a *inchaib* a mna, gl. *a dualgus enig* na flatha, where also the gl. 516, 18 is identical with that on II. 396, 18; cf. also V. 392, 1, and its gl. 14, geallus *t*inchaib in bo-airech. And this is no doubt the meaning of the phr. on IV. 334, 26, which can hardly mean 'his *front*,' as tr., but 'his honour.'

Eneclann, a technical term generally tr. 'honour-price'; it is analysed by Cormac, p. 19; arinni *clandtar** a n-*inchaib* duine (as if *enech-cland*), the amount being fixed as follows, lan lóg enig caich fo miad, issed adroillither de, where clearly a man's *eneclann* is declared to be "the full price of each man's *enech* according to (his) merit [status]"; this would equate *eneclann* with *lán-logenech*. And indeed the gl. often uses the two as equivalent, cf. V. 518, 7, though in general the two terms are kept carefully apart.

The importance of the custom is plainly recognised by its usage in the great maxim, "ni daim *enecland* anad." This is found formally thrice in the text, I. 120, 19; I. 228, 17; II. 100, 7, 'honour-price does not brook *anad*-delay.' The legal custom was that the distress must be *immediate* in the case of a pltf. seeking the amount of honour-price due to him by the dfdt.; the terms employed are technical: "*eneclann* does not allow *anad*," *anad* used in the general sense of 'delay.' The maxim is evidently taken by the gl. to be the same at I. 236, 12, daig *aenech* na damet anad, gl. daig nocha damann in eneclann anad is sia uirri iná sin, 'because eneclann-honour-price does not brook delay upon itself longer

* It is to be noted that the *c* is not aspirated: the ety. gl. connects it with √*clann* in Cormac, and elsewhere, e. gr. I. 120, 30 im *clannus* i n-*inchaib*, where plainly *enech*+*clann* is intended as the analysis; and even in the alternative gl. 29, viz., *lan*(ad) (imde)*gla enech*, the intention is equally patent, i.e. *enech-gl-lan*, is taken to be the formation. The gl. I. 228, 29 appears to contemplate even another syllable, for the word *oig* (virgin) appears to be regarded as involved in the analysis: iní *clann*tar don *oig* in a h*enech* [=*ó*(ig)-*enech*+*clann*], ar *esceptus* don oig sin sech each duine. This refers to the honour-price to be enforced by immediate distraint in the case of a violated virgin, I. 132, 17 ar esceptus don oigi, i.e. in enecland dligus in oig i n-a sarugad.

than that'; the text therefore must be held to mean, 'on account of involving *enech*, these cases do not brook delay.'

The remaining instances of *eneclann* in the Text, are I. 228, 18; 258, 26; II. 388, 1; III. 536, 1; and several in IV. in the article *Precincts*, which is not Text at all. In I. 228, 18 the maxim has an added clause of explanation, *ni bis dir eneclainde*, 'whatever is due in respect of honour-price.' The next instance, I. 258, 26, is a speculation on tetrads, which even the comm. does not attempt to elucidate; the third, II. 388, 1, states a condition that prevents diminution of honour-price, and the fourth, III. 536, 1, heads a list.

On the other hand we have *log-enech* in the text, only as follows:—

(*a*) I. 92, 4 asrenar *log n-enech* in snaite;
(*b*) I. 124, 2 im *log n-enech* n-oige;
(*c*) II. 226, 13 *log einech* cach ain ised a seota turclaide;

It is here that we have the remarkable comm. which distinguishes the two expressions as to their use.

The statements of the comm. may be thus tabulated:—

	log-enech.	*stock.*	*food.*	*smacht.*	*eneclann.*	
First-giallna,	full	full	full	full	full	full
Second ,,	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Third ,,	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

Here it will be noted that there are *two* gradations in *eneclann*, and that in the subordinate grades referred to, *eneclann* and *log enech* are different. In the case of the tenant failing to furnish the food due to the chief, then both *smacht*-fine and *eneclann* are due; but the amounts in the case of the *third* chiefs are not identical in the matter of full damage done to the tenant. This is of course only in reference to *daer*-stock, as is expressly stated II. 226, z, and III. 334, 18. Substantially the same passage is found on III. 334, 5, where the formal rule here referred to distinctly states that the *seoit turclaide* (the cattle furnished by the chief to a vassal who was going to accept this base-['daer-'] tenure) were the *log enech* of each person. The *base*-tenure vassal received stock from the chief, just as the *free*-tenure vassal did, but on more favourable conditions of *rent*, for it was *base-*, *servile-* tenure. He thus became a *daer-ceile*, because his acceptance of the stock was made on the terms of losing all right to his honour-price if he were damaged in property, life, or limb: his honour-price now

went to his chief, the stock-furnisher. The comm. III. 334, 6 says, 'full (&c.) *log enech* on receipt of the *daer*-stock,' repeated at 8; but at 10, 'full (&c.) *eneclann* to them [the chiefs] on failure of their food-rent,' and at 12, 'full (&c.) *eneclann* to them [the chiefs] in respect of full damage done to them, to the *daer*-tenants.'

The remaining instances in II. are as follows:—

324, 4 i lan *log einach* na flatha (gl., *eneclann* 26);
328, 22 dligid *log n-einech* (gl. *eneclann*, z);
330, 4, (7) leath *log einach* na flatha, (gl. *eneclann* 11);
336, 5 is dilis do'n cele *log n*-einech dib (gl. ene-clann 9);
y is leth *log einech* in cheili (gl. *eneclann* 338, 6);
338, 4 is trian *loige eneach*, (gl. *eneclann* 15);
378, 3 corice *log n-enach*, (gl. log a enech);
384, 2 asren *log n-enech* na cet-muintire, (gl. *eneclann* 6);
404, 18 co lan *log enech*, (gl. *eneclann* 406, 16).

In nearly every one of these cases, the *log n-enech* of the Text is glossed by the *eneclann* of the comm.

In Vol. III. *log enech* never occurs at all; and in Vol. IV. only once:—

56, 26 digaib do *log eneach* eireach no-seagad naidm for neach ro-finntar for urfocra.

Thus we find that so far as the *Text* is concerned, *eneclann* is practically found *only in the maxim*, "ni daim *e.* anad," and is never glossed otherwise than by itself, whereas *log n-enech* is much more common in the Text, being almost invariably gl. by *eneclann*, [which is also used to gl. *eiric*].

Enirte, want of strength; V. 470, 9 apparently gl. of the *church*, which is weak [of body], as compared with the *laity*, who are strong.

Ennac, *innoc*-ent, blameless; worthy; clean, pure; I. 8, 22 forteit a n-*ennacc* [ennce?]; I. 146, 18 na mila *endga*, '*clean* animals'; II. 62, 8 is *eannucc* im na deithbir-si; II. 62, 10 is *ennuc* gach dethbir, tr. 'the necessity was *real*'; V. 126, y crech *annuic*, [opp. anannaic, z].

Ennce, innocence, blamelessness, purity, worth; II. 62, 6 ro-fes *einnge* no *aneinge*; III. 26, 16 dafet airilliud indrucus *endge*, [IV. 344, 14 *endce*, but in V. 96, 1 a. ocus i. ocus *idna*]; IV. 308, 6 dia mbe i n-a *enncai*; 320, z fossair ocus fuirired ocus *enncai* [tr. 'washing'].

Enncus, purity (?); V. 24, 1 iar n-*enngus* ocus oirceand.

Enuda (?), tr., '*enuda*-pledge'; only at III., 60, 20; 62, 5, 16, 20, in some scraps inserted in the MS. after the text on H. 2, 15, p. 66, b ends. The par. given in explanation, III. 62, 5, is a type of the usual ety. gl., *enuda* is *en-shed*, 'one sed,' for *debility*, or *una*-soud, 'return from washing,' &c. A gl. is quoted in notes from H. 3, 18, p. 381, *enotha* i.e. in gell denma aithirge, acht ni taibre anfine, 'the pledge of doing penance, &c.'

Eo, salmon; V. 40, 23.

Eochair, key; V. 196, 17.

Eochair, edge, border; III. 82, z co-r ben a *he.* dar suil C., said of the *spear-point*, cf. IV. 266, 8 *eochraib* aithre aithigi, olc aithle do sochaide; IV. 20, 21 *e.* in feraind, 'the *border* of the land'; and the use on V. 444, 16, 17 *eochra aithe*, 'sharp-pointed *tusks*' of a boar, see under *eochraide.*

Eochraid, collect. pl. of *ech*, 'horses'; IV. 328, 15 col-lín *eochraide*, 'with his full complement of horses.'

Eochraide, V. 442, 23 tore *n-e.*, 'the *sharp-tusked* boar,' acc. to gl. 444, 16 in tore cusna *eochraib aithi*, cusna *fiaclaib bir-aithi* i.e. amail *eochra aithe* a fiacla.

Eochu, V. 470, 19, see *ech.*

Eol, knowledge; I. 288, 25 ma's *eol* do x, II. 18, 12; V. 268, 18 ag imsoi di a *eol*, gl. ág, impos i n-a *eol* conicce in baile as a tiecad hi.

Eola, well-versed; IV. 356, 3.

Eolach, learned; scholar; I. 2, 10; 80, 6 (*eolchaib*), II. 364, 1; III. 210, 25 (*eolach* i ndliged mara ocus uisci); V. 252, x aineolsch i n-agaid *eolaig.*

Eol-gnais, intentional crime; only as gl. on *elguin*, q.v.; O'Dav., p. 81 has *elgnais* i.e. *fogail*; I. 12, 14 ec *elgnas* dearg (?); V. 136, 21 *eol-gnais* comraite d'imirt forru, cf. II. 352, 9 and V. 492, 22.

Eolus, knowledge, (as def. by O'Dav., p. 81, *tuicsi iar foglaim*); I. 18, 17; V. 354, 1 brethem cen fotha n-*eoluis.*

Eolusa, occurs twice in connexion with *losa*, 'herbs'; I. 300, 15 in ní is cain do losaib ocus *co* [?] *eolusaib* do neoch bis a ngalur, cf. V. 260, 13 in ní is cain do losaib ocus d'*eolusaib*; prps. only a cpd. of *-lusa*, 'herbs,' with *eo*, cf. O'Dav., p. 81, *eo*, i.e. *lignum*, tree.

Eorna, barley; II. 150, 3 min *e.*; V. 82, 17 miach *e.*

Epe, act of cutting, see *ebe.*

Epenar (?), (II. 184, 14; 194, 1), error for *eperar.*

Eperar, II. 254, 6, [Z], form *pres. pass.*, from *ad-ber-.*

Epert, act of saying; word; dictum; III. 90, 16, word = 'import'; cf. the phrase, *is cuma* ocus *epert aicde*, said of a person to whom 'his *word* and his deed are alike, one whose word is as good as his deed,' [or 'as his bond,' as we say], I. 118, 22, gl. on na leicfe elod, 'who would not evade law'; I. 118, y, is com-ard ris in gell, ocus in trebaire is cuma *epert* ocus aicdi, where the alternative is presented, of either giving some object in *pledge*, *gell*, or furnishing a *surety*, *trebaire*, 'whose *word is as good as his bond* [*deed*]'; cf. III. 4, 15; 326, 25. This plain and obvious interpretation is obscured by being put from the negative side in the text given in O'Dav., p. 82, where apparently some other passage is referred to, "a man to whom [his word and his deed are] not equal, i.e. to whom his word is not equally great to himself and, [= not satisfactory ?] he would prefer to have a 'surety' for him in the case."

But, in addition to this intelligible use of the word, it seems to occur in a phr. whose explanation is very doubtful, viz. 'urain *ebairt*,' tr. '*overplus*,' II. 374, 24 (III. 8, 26), given in a gl. on *diubairt*, 'fraud':—

, 24	eirnither	aithgin	in cach	n-*urain ebairt ;*
, 25	icair	aithgin	i cach	*diubairt.*

According to this, *urain epert* means the extra amount which has been wrongly obtained by one of the parties in a transaction; thus I. 54, 21, where *file diubartach*, 'exorbitant poet,' is gl. *urain-epertach*, i.e. beires diubairt adb-*eipertech* i.e. cuingis ni, of a poet who demands a fraudulent i.e. an exorbitant reward for his poem; III. 6, 29 uran *epirt*, (gl. on *diupairt*, 25); IV. 58, 1 trian, ro-suidigead a n[d]iubartaib cor, tr. 'one-third of what has been estimated in fraudulent covenants,' gl. 30, a n-*urain eipertaib* na cor, tr., 'in the *scale of estimating* (!) covenants.'

Epertach, I. 54, 21, 22 (*eibertech*), see preced.

Epi, I. 162, 20, see *ebe* (?).

Epscop, Lat. *episcop-us*, bishop; I. 16, 21; 40, 16; 56, z *espucc* (en-*seitche*, q.v.); *escup*, III. 408, 3; *eascob*, V. 22, 2, 23; *espuc*, I. 202, y; V. 458, 21 (*espocc*), 23; *esbog*, V. 234, 21.

Er, I. 288, y, = prep. *ar*, above, in excess of.

Er, used as prefix of intensity, see *er-derg*.

-Eracht, see *eirgim*.

Erad (?), IV. 114, 27; a n-*e*. fris, tr. 'all that *will be told* him'(!!); but it can only mean 'the act of *refusing*,' see under *fo-fichim*.

Eraim, I refuse; III. 408, 11 na *ro-herad* e; II. 262, 14 mani *ro-era* flaith seotu, tr. 'unless the chief *has given* the seds,' but the gl. says, 20, elud elaiter im na setaib, '*evasion has been made* with respect to the seds,' so that the meaning is, 'unless the chief *shall have refused* the seds'; only this *era* may be for *fera* (q.v.); cf. IV. 318, 13 dian·da·*sera* i cumtach, tr. 'if he has *given them away* in a cover,' where the root *fera* seems to have been contemplated.

Eraim, I. 134, 9, see *eirim*.

-Eraisit (?), V. 186, 3, 9, see under *derb-tuit*.

Eraluidim, I assign, ordain, enumerate, specify; only in *pass.*, I. 40, 25 ro-*heraluaided*, gl. on ro-*hairled*, 'law was established,' cf. I. 126, 13, tr. 'were *included* or *mentioned*'; but IV. 34, 25 na-r *eraluaiged*, tr. 'it was not *permitted*' (!), gl. on 3 nad *airligtear*; III. 26, 25 *eraluaidhter*, gl. on *airliter*, 17, tr. 'fines are *ordained*,' but 'are *enumerated*,' III. 536, y; cf. also V. 250, 11, where ni mor *airilliud* [q.v.], is gl. nocha mor in torbu *eraluaidter*.

Erb-tuitelt (?), V. 186, 10, see *derb-tuit*.

Erba, lopping (of trees), see *aurba*, and *orba*; IV. 150, 7, [*as-ro-ben-*, cf. *ebe* from *as-ben-*].

Erbaim, I assign (to, *do*); entrust; enjoin ('on,' *do*); order, follid. by *do* or *fri* (*ri*), of person ordered; II. 28, 14 *ro-aurb* a biad do neoch eile; V. 334, 22 cin co r-*erba*; IV. 230, 10 *ro-aurb* riu x; III. 320, 6 *ro-erbustar* do x; V. 334, 21 *ro-erbustar* do duine x;—I. 14, 2 *ro-herbad* do D. x; II. 182, 20 d'a *ro-herba*[*d*] x; II. 28, 9 na dama, o' *ro-herbad* biad doib; III. 500, 22 d'a *r-erbad* x; V. 194, 20 in chu so *ro-herbad*; 240, 19 cumal, *ro-erba*[*d*] a fuillem mbroga.

Erball, tail; III. 370, 9; 378, 9.

Erca, see *eric*.

Ercailed, definition; III. 94, 14, tr. 'explanation'; but at 19 the items on *incomairc* and *ercailed* have been run together and rendered unintelligible, so that the tr. given of *ercaile* is apparently 'safety' (?). The word is glossed by O'Dav., p. 83, *ércailed* i.e. *eirni*: "ni bi bretham na bi ercailtech, &c., ar as tré erchailedh foillsighter aincesa an betha i.e. ar is treisin n-eirné fursannaighter no faillsighter, &c. The quotation referred to in O'Dav., is glossed on H. 3, 18, p. 310, ni bi *feichem* na bi herrailteach i.e. manab eirneideach. Tuicsin: inann *ercailed* ocus *eirnead*, ocus inann eirnead ocus *fuasluead*, uair is tria ercaillead faillsigtear ancesa i.e. is e in t-eirnead dilis in ni raidter cin urain fair, cin esbaid neich de, cin ro-airde cin ro-isli, co rellad ruidles i.e. a ciall fein do tabairt eistib; in other words 'the thing that is said with neither excess nor defect,' the *exact meaning* of the term, is its *ercailed*.

Erchinniuch, II. 42, 18, see *airchindech*.

Erchuiliud, decree; renunciation; V. 420, 10 bith-*e*., where the gl. explains by *fristongat* di-a pecthaib, 'they renounce their sins'; see *archuillim*.

Ercim, I pay 'eric'-fine; I. 58, 23 ce *ercas*, 27 cu *ru-eirce*; 60, 2 cia *eircit*; IV. 292, 11 o *ercfius*, 17 cia *ercfius*; V. 120 11 co *ro-erce* in t-olc do-ronsat.

Er-derg, very red, red hot; (of an adze), V. 472, 1, the passage quoted by O'Dav., p. 81, *er*, i.e. 'great.'

Erdidbud, see *airdibad*, I. 232, 2.

Erdig, cup, goblet; V. 408, 5 aimind cach *airdige*, with the ety. gl., *air-dige* = *uasal-deocha*, 408, x.

Erennach, Irish; V. 64, x; II. 24, 12 do doer *erinnuch* na n-isul, given as the definition of the *fuidir* [q.v.], 11, and of the *amus urergi*, 23; V. 110, 12 the *daer erennach* is distinguished from the *daer tairis* as having more *frescuisiu imscair*.

Erennat, erenar, see *asrenaim*.

Er-fris-oirgim, I violate (law); III. 408, 7 fear *erfriscirg* rechta rig.

Er-fhuaighim, I sew on; III. 28, 4 *erfuaigthi* cach diriataid dib, 'each law was sewed on' = *was binding*, gl. on *arrachta*, see *airgim*.

Erge, see *eirrech*.

Ergeouin, he recognises; I. 266, 13 ni·s·fuigli nad *e.*, gl. 296, 21 in ti nach *athgeoin* in ar [read *mar*] geabthar in athg.; cf. I. 84, 12 nech nadi·*ergeoin*, gl. 25 in ti nach *aithnenn* amail gebtar in athg.

Ergind (?), V. 80, 20 da cnai *ergind* [see note[b]], tr. '*plucked* fleeces' (?).

Erglas, I. 16, 20 nonbur *do èrglas*, tr. 'nine persons *were appointed*'; [Z] form of *perf. pass.*, [A] *ad-rò-glas*, see *ad-gladur*.

Ergna, learning; IV. 376, 3 a feib ceille ocus *earngna*, &c.

Ergnaid, wise, learned; V. 4, 23 co *hergnaid*, 'properly,' 'according to real learning' (?).

Eric, [gen., *eirce*; pl., *erca*;] a fine or penalty, exacted from an offender, according to the assessment of established custom, or the determination of the brehons; the latter is frequently mentioned in the literature, and was no doubt based upon the former, but the statements in the BL. are too vague to allow of any satisfactory definition of the term by a precise equivalent; it is, therefore, usually tr. 'eric'-fine. In the *Text*, it occurs in the Introductory prose, I. 8, 1 a *eiric* ocus a *indechad*, 'its *eric* and its vengeance,' for the wrong deed, where apparently the exacting of the *eric* was *the vengeance*, for in the opposite alternative (open to Dubthach to say), there is only *nem-eiric*, 'non-eric' mentioned, 6, z. But the word is not used in the Text up to the 'speculative' preface beginning p. 256, cf. 256, 9; 258, 10, 25; 262, 17; save in the two passages, 184, 9 (repeated on 236, 26) im a *eiric* iar fis, and 256, 9 gaibid fer fris-a fuachar *eiraicc*, where the gl. on 184, 9 apparently equates *eric* with *coirp-dire*, 'body-fine,' 188, 15. If the *eric* is not obtained, the offender himself is seized for his offence, says the gl. 256, 15. At 258, 10 there are said to be four things for which distress is taken, viz., *cin*, *gnim*, *ai*, and *eiraic*, the last being gl. 270, 23, as *dire*, i.e. of *aithgin*-restitution; at 258, 25 there are said to be four *erics*, viz., *aithgin*, *dire*, *tairgille*, and *enecland*, [each of which is said to be fourfold, 272, 35 seqq.], but the distinction is not set forth by the gl. 272, 26.

In II. it is found nine times: first in the law-axiom, 14, x dobuing agru *ericc*, 'suing exacts *eric*-fine,' which the gl. apparently understands to mean, '[wrong-]suing involves eric,' but the alternative explanations, 16, 6, show that there was no precise knowledge of the exact drift of the axiom. Nor is anything to be extracted out of 98, 6 berna a *eric*, or its gl.; any more than at 138, 4, or at 242, 15 [with its gl. 24, *im hic* eirce, &c., and the curious tr. '*but he is* to pay eric-fine' (!)]; on 250, 2 *eric*-fine is prohibited to the chief,

(when the malt is not good, 13), and 26; or on 404, 15, 17; at 406, 24, the *eric* is again gl. by *coirp-dire*, 408, 2.

In Vol. III., the first occurrence, 16, 15 athgabail *eirce* bracha, prob. refers to the *malt*-fines above, though the tr. ignores the word *bracha* altogether. But at 26, 17, it teora *eirce* airliter, [cf. 536, 9], we have the distinction, "the three 'eric'-fines, viz., *eneclann*, *dire* and *aithgin*," exactly the same as given on 15 *tre fogail*, apparently equating *fogail* [tr. 'trespass'] with *eric*! Here, too, on 344, y (gl. 346, 1), and 348, 10, (gl. 14), we have the equation of *eric* with *coirp-dire*.

It occurs thrice in IV., 228, 4 and 256, 5, 6, with the regulation ety. gl. *eric* = *fír-ic*, 256, 9 'to pay truly' [!], cf. V. 130, 4; 478, x. But this ety. gl. seems to suggest that the intention was to establish the equilibrium by the payment of the assessment of the offence, regarded as a debt; hence all offences were classified and graded, so that (V. 476, y) "nothing should be without its *eric*." Here too *eric* is gl. *coirp-dire*, 514, 4. Heptad XVII. mentions seven special *erics*, 182, 6, without adding much to our knowledge; 236, 12 *coland eiric* is gl. 17 *dire* i n-a coluinn, which brings us back to *coirp-dire*, as also 274, 4 where *eneclann* is given as the gl. on *fiacha*, 'debts,' and *eric* is gl. *coirp-dire*. The one permanent result is this equation, without any precise statement of the exact meaning of the term; but the *sutra*-utterances of III. 536, 9 show that the triple division of *aithgin*, (*coirp*)-*dire*, and *eneclann*, was well-established in use among the brehons.

Erintiu, tr. 'shaft-stone' (of mill); I. 124, 18, the fifth requisite of a mill, defined as 'the little stone which is on the head of the shaft, on which the shaft turns,' 140, 18.

Eriu [gen., *Erend*; acc.-dat., *Erind*,] Ireland; I. 4, 14; II. 160 4, &c.

Erla, see under *as-ro-la*, I. 188, 5 nir *erla* in a bethaid, where the tr. does not express the text, which must mean, 'he did not *evade* in his lifetime.'

Erlabra, see *urlabra*.

Erlaim, I. 126, z, tr. 'prepared food,' see *urlam*.

Erlaime, preparedness; I. 36, 10 is ainm do'nd *errlaime* asas do'nn iarraid.

Erlam, patron saint; V. 302, 16 in t-*e*.; 172, 7 o'n *e*.; gen., *erlama*; III. 36, 11 *fine erlama* 72, 12, 13 (°*uma*, °*oma*), IV. 372, 20; V. 318, 11; V. 128, x feil in *e*.; 450, 8 cuaird *e*.; 472, 2 comraid *e*.

Erma, see *eirim*.

Ermaidim, I hit upon, attain to; only occurs twice, I. 24, 11 in tan *nod nermaititis* a fir aicnid, tr. 'when they *deviated* from the truth of nature,' where *prps*. the tr. intends *dermaititis* as from *dermad*, 'forgetfulness'; but it prob. should be read *na·d·n·e*., 'they did not *hit upon* it.' The second instance is

on the same page, 33 ni con-*ermaitis* teinm laoda, where of course *dermad* is out of the question; the former instance may be compared with Ml. 2d5 tuisled ho *ermaissiu* firinne, 'failing to hit the truth,' [see Hom.-Pass., p. 24].

Ern-, [Z] form of *as-ren-*, q.v.

Erna (!), V. 138, 3 mada n-*erna*, *ma nderna*.

Erna, iron (vessels), implements, IV. 308, 5 tincur coir itir *erna* ocus *lestrai*; IV. 310, 9 fo-lestrai itir *erna* ocus loiste ocus coidiu; V. 390, 23, *erna* trebtha, y *e.* arathair.

Ernach, (implements) of iron; II. 412, 9 d'feraib ocus d'*ernuch*.

Ernail, class, kind, species, sort; a word of somewhat extensive application in the general sense of *item* and *specification*, which will be best gathered from the variety of renderings:— I. 52, 5 tri *ernaile* icus sin, but here it is impossible to define precisely what either text or comm. means: "there are three which pay them, tithes, firstfruits, and alms": comm., 'these are the three things which pay one thing' (!). Anyhow, *ernaile* is as vague as our word *items*: after an enumeration of classes of offences, I. 56, 4 cach *e.* dib simply means 'every *one* of these'; I. 172, 18 berthar na *hernaili* sin uile, 'all these kind [of fines] are paid,' i.e. all the above *specifications* of fine; I. 212, x cethri *hernaile* beiris in athg. for tullata, 'four technical *conditions* cause the distress to be immediate'; II. 8, 3 'even if these *accidents* occurred to (the animals)'; II. 52, 8 'each of the *kinds* of ignorance'; II. 370, 5 'one-half [of the wool] in all these *stages*,' where '*specification*' would be more precise; II. 390, 4 tre *ernail* dib-sin, '(carried off) in *any* of these ways'; cf. III. 478, 5; IV. 80, 13; 196, 17; 216, 20; V. 8, 22 ('*sources* of law'); V. 102, 17; 130, 9; 234, 11; 308, 11; 452, 5; 454, 19; 482, 15; 498, 19; 500, 7; 512, 18.

Ernaigim, I wait, II. 72, 1 ma *ro-ernuig re* toichiud, 'if he *waited for* seizure,' *ro-eirnigh*, 3; see *urnaide*.

Errach, season of spring; I. 2, 5 a ngeimrid ocus a n-*e.*; III. 394, 4 turbaid *erraig* no fogmair, he pleaded the 'exemption of spring or autumn'; V. 444, 18.

Errach, tr. 'forced relief,' exaction; II. 352, 9, 12 (in t-*e.*), 20, 24 (cach *errach* berar o neoch cen athcomarc), 31 (*errech*); the subject is discussed, III. 486, 8 seqq, with exuberant wealth of definition of every kind save such as would enable us to attain to a clear conception of the precise nature of the *errach* itself: this forced-exaction might be taken *once* every year *in case of necessity*, [which is not defined]; if taken twice, it involved *eneclann*; if taken thrice, it involved *eneclann* and *dire* and *aithgin*. There was a fine for its being taken 'without necessity,' (486, 12, 488, y), which seems to have been identical with that for the *third* exaction. It could be taken from the full number of the *seventeen* men of the tribe, 'fine.' Of course, it was only a definite class of persons that had the *right* to take this *errach* from the

tenant, III. 462, 1, but see V. 482, 1, 2, on these *aurrach*-levies. The Crith Gablach has a clause IV. 336, 12, which is, even for *that* document, noteworthy for its incomprehensibility.

Es, name of letter S, I. 32, 28.

Es-, accented form of the prep. [= Lat. *ex*], written *as* when pretonic; in *verbal* forms the *s* is assimilated to a radical initial *l* or *r*, but in nominal cpds., the *es* is preserved, cf. Lat. *ex-lex*; see also under *eis-*.

Esain, apparently refers to the infliction of some damage done to a person, but of what nature it does not appear; IV. 300, 2; 344, 9, where the note quotes a gl. *innarbad*, 'expulsion, banishment.' The note on the term in *Mann.-Cust.*, III. 473, note 485, equates it with the term *essoign* of the Norman laws, and defines it accordingly, as 'the hindrance offered to a suitor by which he was prevented from appearing at court, &c.' But, significantly enough, the word does not appear in the BL. at all, save in the 'Crith Gablach.'

Esair, litter (of straw, &c.); II. 234, 7 aige do-tuit do'n *easair* itir da tech; IV. 314, 3, 7 *noes* [or *áin*] nua di-a *essair*, (used as *inf.*), see inf. *esrad*.

Esba, (*espa*), uselessness; idleness; folly; mere wantonness; I. 180, 7 ar daigin *esba*, '(done) out of pure wantonness,' [but 178, 4 tre *esbaid*]; III. 96, 13 in torba no in t-*esba*; III. 112, 4, 5 in gat tre *espa*, used of 'mental imbecility'; III. 204, 21, x, y, 206, 8, 12, tr. 'thoughtlessness,' but there there is also a distinction made between 'thoughtlessness in general, and 'thoughtlessness' in the case of an object that demanded special care, the failure in which involved the full-fine of 'foul-play,' cf. III. 250, y; V. 208, 3 (*espu*). It is contrasted with *comraiti*, III. 158, 2 ('folly'), cf. also 258, 10 ('for *amusement*'); 356, 13 ('play'); cf. also V. 150, 26 co mbet a n-*esbo* a leth-*easpo* a n-athar.

Esbach, idler, mere looker-on, idle spectator, constantly opp. to *torbach*, 'one who had business and therefore had a right to be on the spot'; III. 166, z (*oi*) *espaig* ocus *etarbaig*, 224, 10; 190, 23 with a nice distinction between *esbaig* and *torbaig*, see note[2]; 242, 16; 480, 18; 524, 24; V. 150, 16, 19; 488, 11.

Esbadach, deficient, wanting; I. 126, 28 mad *e.* ni do fleid; I. 136, 23 bud *esbudach* do'n smacht, '*deducted* from the fine'; II. 62, 14 is *esbaduch* di aithgin in blechta; III. 160, 18 bus *e.* uad-som, tr. 'what is *subtracted* from him'; III. 362, 13 cen cumad *e.* acht $\frac{1}{21}$ dib; III. 380, 8 ma's e a doth is *e.* air, (if it is hatching) 'that is *wanting to her*, that she fails in'; 460, 27; 510, 19 is *esbudach* uathu, 'is wanting to them, they do not get'; cf. V. 34, z; 50, x; 70, 11; 164, 3 (aire); 474, 25 (*sp*).

Esbaid, deficiency; III. 362, y go fuil *e.* laidh ocus lachta; I. 122, 11 *esbuid* fledi; 174, x im *esbuid*, (gl. 176, 18 i mballaib,

seemingly distinguished from *ainbed*, gl., fo etach, tr. 'for mutilating' (?); *gen. sg.*, IV. 144, 7 bla *easbaide*; V. 90, 27 brethem *esbuda*, (cf. b. *turbada*), where perhaps *esba* and *torba* are meant (?), but cf. I. 262, 21 da n-apad docuisin do cach athg. cen *turbad* ocus gen *espud*; V. 252, 8 cuinge[d] *esbuide*, gl. 21 *esbuid* becca bide for feichemnuib; V. 324, 11 co mbeth se ar *esbaid*, 'it is a'missing';—*gen. pl.*, I. 38, 19 fuilled a n-*esbadh* ocus a n-anforluime d'ullmugud, 'to prepare a supplement to their *deficiencies* and imperfections'; II. 62, 12 taisiuc cu n-*easbuduib* a torbai.

Esbaim, I am deficient in, want, lose; [folld. by *ar* or *o*]; II. 154, 8 da n-*easbut* aire na gnima-so. The *s* seems preserved through the analogy of other forms of the verb *to be*, *ès-ta*, (testa), and so *ès-ba*, for cf. *as-bèir*, but *è-per*]; I. 54, 14 a leth-eneclann *esbus uada*, *o*'n filid; I. 60, 14 fo met *esbus* uaithib; II. 244, 21 ni do'n fosair *esbus*.

Es-brath, tr. a king's 'betrayal of his nobles,' [the *es-* being taken as = *uas-*]; IV. 50, 25, gl. cen *brath* na n-*uasal*, but adding, 'it is not more lawful for him to betray his *plebeians*.'

Esc, pot, vessel; V. 40, 17, *easc*; but cf. the entry under *escand*, Cor., p. 18, where *esc* is gl. = water, and *cann*, as a 'water-*can*,' in fact a *water-pot* '*for distributing water*,' see *escra*.

Esca, moon; I. 22, 16 (*escca*).

Escail, act of granting permission, [(late modern) inf. of *eiscim*]; III. 254, 13 where *uriasacht* is explained, a *escail* do dul.

Escaine, satire, cursing; V. 12, y renda *escaine*, 'points of satire'; II. 40, 14 um *escuine* (?), where the tr. has 'respecting the *incapable person*' (!).

Es-cairde, hostility; 'non-*cairde*,' q.v.; I. 172, 25 fer *escairdi*, a man 'of hostility,' i.e. 'a person from a territory with which there was no interterritorial law or regulation.'

Escaire, giving notice, proclaiming; III. 132, 14 dechmad re *he.* in cairde, ocus mi re *imgleod*, where the two terms *e.* and *imgleod* are contrasted as '*proclamation*' and '*ratification*' respectively, 18; III. 272, 7, 8, &c., of the giving due 'notice' of the setting of a pitful, or of a mad-dog, or of a bitch in heat, or the finding of a waif, &c. At III. 410, 25 seqq., we have, on the details of '*time*' and '*notice*' in respect of dogs, a long discussion enlivened by the wonderful tr., 'the dog that follows on the red track of a stark naked man in the wood' (!!); IV. 202, 10, y, 'notice' given of a man's having discovered a 'find' of bees; V. 154, 11, 'notice' of a cow's being mad; V. 330, 23, 25, 'notice' of the sea-waif.

Escairim, I give the due notice, proclaim; III. 132, 7 is rig *escaires* cain ocus cairde, ocus tuath *uachtnaighus*, cf. V. 12, z; IV. 202, y da n-*esgaired* iad, do-biad cuidig frithi do, 'if he had given due notice of finding (the bees), he would have had a finder's share'; V. 336, 9 ma *ro-escair* fiad daine, [of sea-waifs]; cf. *as-con-gair*.

Escar, act of leaping or falling (?); V. 152, 5 fuil each oc *eascar*, gl. 154, 25, of the notice given respecting the *shying* or starting of horses.

Es-cara, foe; V. 338, 23 coimdi carut, is e eccoimdi *escarut* (gen.), where apparently the 'foe' is simply the *an-fine*, 'person *not* of the same tribe.'

Esce, cutting, wounding; '*deliberate* malice' (?); I. 56, 14 guin tre *escce*, tr. 'wounding with a *weapon*,' cf. II. 34, 3 guin chuirp tre *e.*; IV. 232, 14 fo aicne[d] *robaig* no *eisce*, tr. '*thrust* or *cut*'; ibid., 18 urgabail tria *eisce*, 21 beo-guin tria *eisce*, [*as-gen-* (*-guin*)?]. But in all the above there is no proof that it may not be simply the word *eisce*, = *comraiti* = *elguin*, '*deliberate malice*'; cf. V. 136, 26, gl. *cin elcuin*, 192, 12; and cf. III. 138, 1, 7, 11, 17.

Esceptus, the Latin word, often used *ar e.* = 'as an exception'; I. 120, x; 132, 16; 190, 34; 200, 22; 228, 29; 238, 4; 240, 10; II. 20, z; 22, 16; 66, 8 (is ed fodera in t-*e.*); pluralised into *esceptaide*, V. 224, 9; 258, 21; III. 356, 5, 9, 15 *escebtaide* uithir, 'exceptions from sick-maintenance,' V. 312, 10.

Escoman, impure; I. 24, 32 ba *escomun* a cerd, tr. 'he was deprived of his profession,' as if = 'excommunicated,' but the word is gl. by O'Dav. as *impure*, p. 66, sub *coman*, and the sentence prob. means, 'his art became impure,' (by his passing a false judgment).

Escomna, impurity; V. 456, y, with gl. quoted by O'Dav., p. 83.

Escomrad (?), V. 372, 3 nad *e.*, tr. 'that he would not repay it'; see follg.:—

Escomrair, he paid; V. 182, 7 cidhbe *as·do·comra*, 'whoever pays them,' [where J^2 has *iscomrad*]; V. 348, 5 ciado-*èscomrair*, and 6, is ed slan *ascòmrair*, and 8, *ascomrenur*, words that are gl. by com-*eirnestar*, (18, y and 350, 3); the root is evidently √*ren*, *as-ren*, *as-com-ren*, the particular form as-com-*rair* can be nothing but a *redup. pft.*, [cf. *lil* from *lenim*]; see O'Dav., p. 82, where is given the quotation from V. 348, 5, but under the form *ès-comrad*, glossed 'payment of debts'; cf. also the gloss in O'Dav., p. 81, *escomraiter*, 'let it be paid,' possibly redup. fut., 'it shall be paid,' (*rirtar*); see under *as-còm-ren-*.

Escra, vessel; cup, goblet, pot; I. 134, 11, (one of the chief's seven valuables, cf. V. 238, 18 *e.* tige airech, and see IV. 322, 2); 202, 20 *e.* fiona; II. 176, 17 a bleogan a n-*escrad* da orlach dec, ('milk vessel of one-foot diameter'); II. 368, 29 *e.* rois, 'a vessel of flax-seed,' 374, 4; the size of the drinking-vessels is given, on IV. 166, 3 seqq., whimsically enough; IV. 344, 4, where some *flaithem* is characterised as *oen-escra*, 'of one vessel,' subsequently (350, 14) defined in terms that do not notice *escra*; V. 410, 1, 4, 6. The word is gl. by O'Clery in practically the words quoted on *esc*, 'a cauldron which is *for distributing water*.'

Escuine, II. 40, 14 tr. 'the incapable person,' see next item, but prps. it is only *escaine*, q.v.

Escunid (?), I. 242, 12, eccuind ocus *e.* tr. 'incapables,' (gl. 244, 30 na *senoraig* no *bailidaig*, 'old men and madmen').

Escup, (no doubt = epscop, 'bishop,' as) the name for a large vessel of wine; III. 426, 25; O'Dav., p. 82, has the ety. gl., *aes* a *ghob*, cf. the item at V. 22, 23 in *cop uas*, and H, note[2], &c.).

Escupoidecht, bishopric; I. 58, y *espucoidecht.*

Eselbaige, tr. 'fierceness' (?), III. 508, 23.

Es-ingbaid, see *as-in-gab.*

Eslan, exempt; I. 228, 23 uair no-t *eslan*, tr. 'because *thou art not* exempt' (?); II. 342, 6 unsafe (?).

Esléir, wholly (?), I. 170, 25 do buain *essleir.*

Eslinn, see *eis-lind.*

Esorcain, act of injuring; I. 234, 24 is on a t'inchaib *e.* do mna ocus do moga, 'the *injury* done to thy wife or thy slave is a blot on thy honour'; [cf. also V. 440, 22 ni techta on na *hasairg* (q.v.), 'a blemish which does *not injure*, (?)].

Esrad, littering; II. 364, 19; 366, 22 *e.* na muc; 372, 4; *gen.*, II. 416, 25 cuitig *easartha.*

Essul, exile (?); [O'Dav., p. 82, *eisiul* i.e. deoraidh]; II. 122, 14 dobeir *e.* co toid co gell. The word evidently refers to the same order of ideas as those involved in *seal*, *iseul*, *deissil* of preced. lines, but the precise meaning is unknown.

Estethar, V. 520, 3 *do-e.* meth cacha fuidre for cuic setaib, where the gl. *tarraister*, 12, corresponds with O'Dav.'s gl. on *doeisighther*, p. 78, referring to this passage, [*do-eisither*], i.e. *tairisi*, &c., see under *aridsisit.*

Esti-, estib, prep. pron., from it (them, &c.), from *as*, in accented form *es-*, with atonic suffixes pronominal.

Ét, treasure; III. 90, 11 *ét* i.e. *etail*, 'profit'; V. 244, y, as gl. on *sét* = *so* + *et*, 'good treasure.'

Ét, flock; III. 90, 9, where *ét* seems gl. *ailbín.*

Ét, jealousy; zeal; III. 292, 1 bla aindir *et*, i.e. *et dligtech*, or *ét* firi; cf. V. 144, 5; V. 128, 8 *et* um an eclais, 'zeal for the church.'

Ét, = foichid, a *blow*, III. 90, 10 (?).

Etha, gen. of *ith.*

Etha, he went; I. 64, 4, (gl. 66, 6 *luid* co h*aith*, but also = *do-etad* !); prps. involving a √*eth-*, *ethaim*, I go, I. 250, 20, cf. *at-ethad*, q.v., but see also *etaim.*

Etach, jealousy; V. 142, 6 oc *etach* techta, gl. 144, 5 *et* dligtech; V. 118, x *etgo*, see *étugud.*

Etach, clothing, garment; clothes; II. 148, 3, 7, 8 *etuch* (dual); I. 136, 19; V. 398, 1 *e.* fognama; 398, 7 *e.* lith-laithe; 432, 14 *e.* reilge, (burial clothes); *gen.*, II. 146, 14 (*eduigh*); III. 286, 12 i richt a n-airm ocus a n-*etaig*; pl., *étaige* II. 146, 15; *éduighe*, 148, 8.

Etach (?), wings; IV. 118, z imdibe a n-*edaig*, 'clipping of their wings.'

Etaigim, I clothe; IV. 236, 16 mana biatha[r ?], no man *eidhithar* (?).

Etail, profit, gain, property; II. 348, 26 a *e.* dana uile, 'all the *gain* of his art,' V. 96, 28; II. 410, 9 ma ta *e.* aici, 'if she has *property*'; III. 50, 3 mad *e.* brethemnasa no filidechta no nach dana olcena; V. 244, y *e.* maith in ardrig; V. 312, y ni fo'n *e.* ro-cindset; gen., *etala* I. 162, 13.

Etaim, I find; get; receive; l. 120, 28 cini *eta* saidbre, 'unless he gets money'; IV. 302, 8 mana *eta* a frepad, 'if he does not *receive* his cure'; V. 292, x bean nad *eta* a toiscid, gl. 296, 8 na faghuibh a toisc;—(?) *pass.*, *do-etad*, 'was got, found,' I. 65, 6 *do-etad uaithib*, tr. 'was sent'; V. 184, note[1], nocha n-*etaither* a selb do breith uada.

Etaim, decision, determination; fixed, lawful; I. 104, y ni gaibther a n-*aetaim*, (?) 'in a decision'; I. 162, 11 in *smacht etaim* sloiga (?), as name of a particular smacht-fine; I. 270, 8 ni tét *etuim* [i.e. smacht] tar cuic bú; II. 130, 12 cach *e.*, tr. 'every *determination*'; II. 320, 4 cenmotha *smacht etaim* meth n-aigillne, tr. 'except the *fixed* 'smacht'-fine for failure of aigillne-tenancy.' The word is gl. by O'Dav., p. 81 '*etaim* i.e. *cinne*: e. dligid i.e. an cinne ata do reir dligid; it seems given as part of an ety. gl. on the word *breithemain*, *brethem etma-aei*, V. 90, 26.

Etairce, I. 202, 6, see *taircim*.

Ethait, see *ithim*.

Etal, pure (person), III. 36, 2; see *etla*.

Etallas, defect; III. 166, 20 6 na bia fis forcraidh, no aicbeile, no *etallais*, 'no knowledge of excess or danger or defect' in the building; cf. 186, 11; 208, 21; 222, 4; 266, 1; spelt *etfollais* 174, 14, and *ettollais*, V. 15, 8, 20.

Etham, rich, deep, arable land; cf. *ain-ethaim*, O'Dav., p. 53, sub *an-domuin*; [apparently *gen. ethaman*; *acc.- dat.* **main*; in the *dat. pl.* seemingly ethammaib, IV. 278, 2 (see 276, 6)]; IV. 78, 6 treidib miach miter [i ?] cach n-*ethemain*, tr. 'three sacks are estimated (in damage committed by trespass) in corn land,' gl. 80, 3 i n-airlim diguin feoir *ethamuin* [ethaman ?] tsamrata, and cf. ibid. 7, 21, 24, 27, &c.; we have *fér etham*, 'rich grass,' IV. 94, 23, 22 f. *ethaim*, and *dat.*, do feor *an-ethaim*; IV. 212, y mad *eatam*, (opp. to *ainmin*, 'rough, unprofitable land,' = *ain-ethamh* 214, 20, just as *min-tire* II. 12, y is gl. tir *ethim*; cf. V. 470, 4, 6). At IV. 276, 4 are specified three kinds of *etham*, 1, arable land, cleaned and in good condition, and not needing manure, 2, hilly arable, *e. tulcach*, and 3, labour-requiring arable, *e. frichnama*. To this *etham* are opposed the three kinds of '*weak*' lands, *antrenni*, viz. *antrenn*, *ainmin*, and *andomuin*,

These six kinds of land, *sé fodla tire*, are estimated on the following basis :—

24 : 10 : 16 milch cows	for good land ;
12 : 10 : 8 dry cows	for poor land ;

IV. 278, 1, seqq., the above being the normal unit of price for each *tir-cumaile* of land.

Etan (?), II. 128, 11 cuid *e.*, tr. 'the *prescribed* share' (?) ; prob. *etaim*, q.v.

Ethar, boat, ship, ferry-boat ; I. 142, 7 ; III. 208, 6 ; 318, 7 ; 532, 14 ; IV. 6, x [?] ; 378, 7 is a lochtaib coirib inlongathar *eathar* ; V. 108, 28 ; 298, 24 ; 484, 3 ; 490, 11 ; cf. FM. 751 ; 806 ; 1251.

Etar, see *fetaim*.

Etar, prep., 'inter,' between.

Etar-aisneis, [inter-mention], interpolation ; V. 20, 19 *e.-a.* do-rala ar menmain in ugdair ann-seo.

Etarba, non-profit ; I. 254, 10 torbae iar n-*étorbu* ; IV. 130, 15 dilsi cach leth-*eatarba* fri hime, tr. 'the right of every half *separation* (!) respecting a fence.' The word occurs on V. 482, z, and 484, z, gl. 484, 22, adaig *eadarba* i.e. in *adaig* bis *etarru*, but [?].

Étarbach, useless ; unprofitable (worker) ; III. 166, z slainte espaig ocus *etarbaig*, see note, 224, 10 ; IV. 36, 17 is *e.* grech na cno faisi cen torad aici is amlaid is *e.* na neiche sin do denam.

Étarbaige, uselessness, unprofitableness ; I. 34, 18 ar a n-*e.*, said of the unprofitableness of every other Senchus in comparison with the SM. ; V. 250, 15.

Etarbuas, aloft in air ; III. 188, 15 comesargain do dib ordaib *e.*, 'the colliding of two sledge-hammers *while being wielded.*'

Etar-cian, far distant ; I. 282, 43 beth a crich *edur-cen*, 'to be in a *distant* territory' ; IV. 278, x tir bis *itercein*, 'land that is *far away.*'

Etar-cianad, remoteness ; I. 262, 14 *etir-cianud* crich, gl. on preced.

Etar-deiliugud, act of distinguishing ; V. 42, 1 ga *itir-del.* do nach du gradaib Feini do beith in feoil, acht do na gradaib flatha.

Etar-dethbiriugud, act of making a distinction ; V. 42, 1 *itir-dethbireagad*, as preced.

Etar-flaith, intermediate chieftain (?) ; II. 134, 24 ni beir *etur-f.* ni, uair na timuirg a tuath ; III. 494, 15 a trian do na flathaib ocus do na *etarflathaib* uilet etarru ar medon, 496, 2.

Etar-gaire, interference, interposition ; III. 238, 2 fri fer n-*e.*, said of the person who *interferes* in a brawl ; cf. 286, 10 bla *e.* im guin, said of the impartial person *who interposes* to stop fight.

Etar-gairech, said of a just king who impartially *intervenes* in the quarrels of the weak and strong among his subjects; IV. 334, 12 rop slan *etarggairech* firion itir lobru ocus triunu, tr. 'perfectly *recognisant*' (!).

Etargna, the intellect; cognition; I. 36, 11 facaib a fuillecht isin *etergna*; *gen.*, 36, 11 is dogres marus dliged an *etargnaithe*, ocus ni dogres marus dliged in *cuinchi*.

Etargnugud, act of interpreting; V. 98, 12 bes cuimgeach *etargnud* na breithi; cf. *etarcnaigedar* Ml. 18c12; °*cnaigestar* 32b5.

Etar-guide, intercession; III. 96, 19 congabar *etarguidi* ocus gne ocus cenal doib, tr. '*difference* [!] and species and genus': the word does not mean 'difference,' but 'intercession,' which of course has no place here; V. 364, 18, where also it is prob. wrong, for it is a gl. *e. uais*, on *ar-gais*, '[learning] high-wisdom,' as if it were connected with the stem *gaeth* 'wise.'

Etar-imdibe, act of cutting-off; III. 346, 3, 6, 13; 350, 3 *etir-imdibe* baill.

Etar-imdibim, I cut off, *deprive* a person (of *limbs*, of *honour*, &c.); with *imm*, of the person deprived; V. 252, 14 nocha n-*eitirimdibenn* loigechta einech uime; II. 322, 14, *aitirimdibit* a droch-folaid imin flaith, 'his bad qualifications deprive the chief of the right to &c.,' as gl. on *arfenat*, q.v., cf. 320, y where the word is wrongly split up into two words '*etir, imdibaid*'; but also cf. the impossible text and tr. on II. 62, 22, [as gl. on *do-roirbe*, q.v.], (*leg.*) ro-*etirimdibustar* na baith tr. 'those who *went out* (?) and prevented the infants'; cf. also V. 518, 6, 11 *etirimdibend*, as gl. on *fairben*, 516, y.

Etar-scarad, act of separating; II. 194, 21 tecmuisin in *etur-scartha*, (of tenant separating from chieftain); V. 118, 7 *etarscara*[*d*] fri cach claen; V. 120, 27 tochus *eturscartha*, 'property of separation,' 'separable pr.', cf. I. 62, 31, (see *-scarthach*); V. 292, 12 in tan adbeir *etarscaru*[*d*] doib.

Etar-scaraim, I separate, (*act.* and *ntr.*); II. 196, x biadh na bliadna i n-*eturscarait*; III. 106, 22 ge *etarscaraid* in coibdelach ris; V. 290, 24 ní conaraig Dia nad *etarscaru* duine, gl. 292, 15 na *heturscaruid* na daine; V. 234, y fear fris-a'r *hetarscarad* a chiall.

Etar-scarain, act of separating (his goods *from*, *fri*, *re*); *gen.*, III. 154, 22 bidbanas *etarscarthana* a sét re nech.

Etar-scarthach, separable (property); III. 108, 2 tochus *e.*, V. 16, 19, 26; 108, 17; 164, 8, 15, &c.

Etar-slainte (!), III. 34, 14, error for *nert-slainte* (q.v.), cf. III. 42, 30.

Etar-taraider, tr. 'it is discovered' (?); V. 2, 4 cid ni i n-*edar-t.* in breth; for this word, and prob. in the follg., cf. Cormac's *taurthait*, ['a random shot' ?], pp. 43 and 44, where it is gl. by *tairecht*, to be compared with *tarachtain* on V. 86, 12; see under *tarraid*].

Etar-theat (?), V. 86, 12 ni n-*e*; see preced.

E-techta, unlawful; I. 90, x; II. 84, 10 gabail *e.*; as *sbst.*, V. 186, 3; I. 124, 12 cach tair *etechtu*; IV. 32, 3; teora aimsera inseagair *éidechta*, 'three occasions on which *illegalities* are prosecuted,' viz. *athg. eidechta*, &c.; V. 146, 22 in midach .., 210, 4 airim *e.*; 224, 6 indru[d] *e.*; 254, 10 focra n-*e.*; 476, 22 gabail *ed.*

E-techtain, illegal possession (?), cf. V. 408, 16; 412, 8.

Etherda ethereal; I. 28, 10 nem n-*e.*, tr. 'the *nether*-heaven.'

Etfollais, see *étallas.*

Etged, criminality caused by sheer wantonness, with no excuse of ignorance, but not premeditated; I. 102, 22 given as one of the four grounds for exemption, viz., *anfis, ances, econnus* and *etged*, (where it is tr. 'injury through *inadvertence*'); the gl. I. 282, 18 gives *eitge* i.e. ar *easba*, 'through idleness,' opp. to *toiscid* i.e. ar *torba*, and assigns as fines:—

1	*elguin*,	premeditated crime,	full fine;	
2	*anfis*,	ignorance,	half fine;	cf. II. 52, 6;
3	*eitged*,	wantonness,	restitution (aithgin),	cf. II. 54, 13;
4	*toisced*,	justifiable (damage),	full exemption.	

This is the penalty prescribed at II. 54, 15, where instances of the offences are given, such as causing cattle to stray in consequence of [idly] neglecting to close the gates of the cattle-green, &c. But there is a distinction made on I. 262, 2, (282, 19), where the *eitge* of '*aithgin*' is regarded as a *fo-fodail*, sub-division' [in which there is *less* fine] compared with that of the *full*-eitge; the next sentence appears to mean, 'if it were '*toisced*,' then there is *no* fine, but if '*elguin*,' there is *full* fine.' In any case the tr. of 262, 3, 'that which is intention [*toiscid*] is cognizance' [elguin], can have no meaning, seeing that the gl. specifically marks them respectively with '*no* fine' and '*full* fine.'

But now to judge from the prominence given to the word in the beginning of the Book of Aicill, it was intended to prefix an elaborate introduction to this work, in which the varying measures of criminality involved in the term, should be defined and exemplified, an attempt which has resulted in the idle verbiage of pp. 90 to 96. Out of this dismal swamp of words, very little is to be extracted towards the elucidation of the term: there are twelve divisions (cf. III. 356, 15; V. 312, 10) of this *etged*, 90, 19; 94, 10; 96, 15, y, but there is no clue as to what these were imagined to be. As the Book of Aicill treats largely of '*exemptions*,' there cannot be much doubt that the discussions on *etged* referred to the determination of cases of *unpremeditated* damage, whether an individual case of the kind was to be treated

as *criminal* or *exempt*, 90, 18, whether the *etged* was to be referred to '*slaintige*,' 88, y, or to '*cintaige*,' 90, 1.

[The ety. of the word can hardly be anything else than infin. of *etgim*, a deriv. of *èttech*, 'refusal (to perform duty),' the verbal of *as-toing*; see *eitech*, *eitigim*].

-Etig, hateful; V. 114, 3 *a eidid* lasin ugdar, cf. 92, 29 *ad-eitig*.

Etir (?), I. 80, 27.

Etir, 'at all,' see *itir*.

Etire, see *aitire*.

Etla, purity; III. 34, 1 iar n-*etla* uird, gl. 16 *etole*; III. 36, 4 co n-*etla*, gl. 18 *a toil De* (!).

Etlaigim (?), I steal; V. 450, 18 *adbul-etlaidenn* uad, which is plainly an analytic ety. gl. of *di-thle*, 13, exactly as on 440, 26, 'if aught is stolen from the noble,' dia n-*adbul-etlaiter*, where *adbul=di*, as often; see under *toethlo*.

Etlo[d], act of evading [stealing ?]; II. 360, 18 ni coir *etla* cumtusa, gl. 25, *etlod* in neich tinecairthir, tr. 'to *make away unlawfully* with the thing which is provided.' The word is also used as a gl. on *sleith*, (q.v.), V. 274, 4, of cohabitation had by stealth with a woman without her knowledge, cf. II. 356, 25 lanamnus *tothla* (q.v.) i.e. donither i *toetlod* risin mnai *sleithe*, II. 402, 20.

Ethma, V. 90, 26 brethem *eathma* aei; see under *etaim*.

Etmanugud (?), act of deciding (about debts, &c.); I. 106, 12 nocha gabur a n-*e*. neich eile fris, as gl. on *etaim*, q.v.; prob. therefore *etaim* had a deriv. *etamnach*, whence *etamnugud*.

E-tochaide, (the more) unlikely; III. 112, 1, (*sec. compar.*).

E-toil (?), un-will, *i n-e.*, 'against the will of'; IV. 242, 15 na roich i n-etoil fir flatha, tr. 'who has not gone away *in violation of* his oath to a chief'(?); the gl. 244, 10 is unintelligible, mad *toil naime* do'n toil slabhra na flatha, tr. 'who had not consented to bonds' (?).

E-tracht, want of strength, weakness; III. 180, 14, of a horse driven dar tracht co fis a *etrachta* (182, 15), 'beyond its strength, with knowledge of its weakness,' see *tracht*.

Etráin, intervention; *gen.*, III. 192, 13 in fer *etrana*, of a man who interferes to separate dogs fighting; 15 in fer *leth-etrana*, who was acting on behalf of one of the dogs' owners, (v. note); cf. III. 236, 24; 238, 15, 22, &c., where the *fer leth-e.* is tr. as a 'man prejudiced in favour of one of the combatants,' and various regulations are laid down governing particular cases.

E-trebaire, in-security; I. 254, 5, 17 the state of a pltf. who had not yet taken the initial steps to *athgabail*, by which he attains *trebaire*. At I. 276, 17 the reading is evidently wrong, not *munab etrebuire*, tr., 'unless he be without security,' but *muna be trebaire*, 'if there *be* not security,' after which follows *dia mbe*, 'if there be,' &c.

E-trebar, person not possessing valid security, not capable of being a 'sponsor'; tr. 'not fulfilling his duty,' on IV. 130, 12 in tan biad da treabar im *edtreabar*.

É-tressa, less powerful; IV. 330, 18 fortét cech cenn bes *tressai* (q.v.) in ní bes *étressa*.

É-trócair, merciless.

É-trócaire, mercilessness; severity (of the law); a decision leading to the maximum of punishment; e.gr. the fine of *one* cow from *every one* of the tenants is the severe fine, but a fixed number of *seven* cows from *all* taken together, is the lenient fine in the case of neglect, I. 186, 2; at II. 64, y, double restitution is enforced as the severity, in the case of the kinsman-surety as compared with the case of the debtor himself, on the score of the relative guiltlessness of the former, 66, 13; cf. V. 182, 16.

É-trom, lightness, leniency (of punishment); II. 62, 19 a trom, (opp.) a *etrom*.

Etrud, tr. 'milking-time' (?), in IV. 164, 8 co *e*. The word *etsruth* is gl. *eter-sod* i.e. sodhu medonach in laei, 'mid-day *meal*.' See the lines quoted in word follg.

Etrud (?), lust, [O'C., *Lect.*, p. 581, it is tr. 'amorousness']; V. 404, 3 *etrud* dara, which seems to refer to the *violence* of the bulling; cf. *etrad*, 'fornication,' &c., LB. 47 β 17; 67 a 40; 198 a 3; 37 β z; 64 β 51. Now in Colman's poem in the Colloquy the *mid-day* hour of prayer is specially directed against this vice, *SGad.* 160, 4,

medón lái suairc soillside
uainn re *hétradh* ngnáth.

Et-tenga, ('tongue-less'=) not skilled in legal phrase and procedure [cf. the epithet, I. 84, 10, *sui-thengthad*]; I. 80, 28 ma *et-t.* in fer tuc an athg., cf. IV. 302, 10 cid tre *ednged*.

Étugud, act of clothing, dressing; II. 146, 8 *eduyha* (?), prps. only for *etaige*, (pl. of *etach*); so 10 *eitid*, [*clothes*, or '*he* clothes,' or '*clothing* (?)]; *ediudh* 10, 12² *eited* III. 390, 4; *eitiud* 388, 22; *eted* V. 96, 24.

Étugud, act of being jealous; jealousy; zeal; V. 118, 11 ar *etgo* i n-eclais De, (gl. 128, 8 *ét* um an eclais).

Etur, see *fetar*.

Exarcistid, exorcist; V. 22, 2, 10.

Fa.....**fa**....., whether.....or..... ; IV. 338, x, &c.; **imba**.....**fa**, II. 192, 12; V. 312, 9.

Fa, for *fo*, *prep.* under.

Fa, for *ba*, was.

Faball, carriage, act of conveying; III. 430, 2 *faball* in tarotha; 430, 4 uair foxlait *srotha* ocus ní foxlait *fabaill*, where the point seems to be that *sruth* denotes the *violent rush* of the stream, but *faball* only the *gentle flow* of a current.

Faca, see *ad-chi-*.

Facbail, the act of leaving, &c., with all the meanings of follg. verb, of which it is the infin.; here too it is not always possible to say whether it is not *fagbail*, 'to get'; cf. I. 98, 13; 104, 26; 204, 13, 14; 280, 18; II. 28, 2; 166, 12; III. 130, 20; V. 268, 21; 312, 15.

Facbaim, I leave; relinquish, give up; the coincidence of some of the forms of this verb (=*fo* + *ad* + √*gab*) 'leave,' with some of those of the verb *fogabaim*, 'get,' in the [Z] series, viz., *fagb-aim*, *faghbaim*, [cf. *facaib*, 'he left,' but *fagaib*, 'he gets,'] has produced a considerable amount of confusion; not wholly avoidable, because the MSS. do not as a rule mark the aspiration, (fagaibh *or* faghaibh); it is thus often the *sense* alone that can determine the reading, and the *sense* is very often far from being obvious. The tense *even* is not always certain, cf. co *facaib* I. 36, 10; ni *faccaib* III. 50, 25;—3 *sg.*, **facbaid** I. 72, 15; 218, 16 muna *f.* (!); II. 178, 1; III. 72, 8 cia **fagbuid**, cin co fagba; V. 292, 9 gu **facbaid** (!) lan in imscair; but cf. 318, 25, 26, y; 3 *pl.*, **facbait**, II. 26, 20, 22; 36, 15 (*gb*);—*relat.*, **facbus**, II. 26, 16 (*gb*), 28, y; 266, 2 gl. 330, 17; III. 48, 25 (*fhacbas*); 130, 5; V. 176, 16 (*gb*);—*enclitic*, *ro·s·fagunn* (!), II. 20, 16;—*subj. pres.* 3 *sg.*, **facba**, III. 44, 25 acht co *f.*, 48, 22; 72, 8 cin co **fagba**; V. 318, 18 dia *facba*, gl. *fagbu* 320, 4, *if he leave*, [or *if he find* !]; but more often **ro** accompanies the verb in this mood, '*si reliquerit*,' either *after* or [at a later stage] *before* the verb, hence **fo·r·àcba**, III. 44, 16; 52, 9, (rarely thus written), and **fo·r·fàcba**, III. 48, 16, which also is found (in the comm.) at II. 316, 16 cach ni **forfacba** in flaith; but **ro·facba**, III. 52, 14; 3 *pl.*, V. 520, 8 acht ne *fargbat* domuine na cinta foraib, 'provided *they* (!) *leave*, &c.';—*imperf.* 3 *sg.*, III. 76, 8 no co **fagbad** (!); 3 *pl.* (!), II. 26, 11 *do-faguibtis* (!); *perf.* 3 *sg.*, **[facaib**, (even *fo·n·aguib*, III. 62, 17, 24); apparently *present* tense, but *not enclitic*, cf. 64, z, 128, 2; cf. II. 206, 7; 316, 1, 5, 8; III. 8, 5, 9, 11, 12; 128, 2; IV. 304, 15;] with **ro**, **fo·r·acaib**, I. 44, 16; II. 50, 26; more commonly **ro·facaib**, I. 44, 17; 46, 17; 204, 11; 216, 8, &c.; **fo·r·faguib**, IV. 132, 23; and even II. 272, z **fargaib** (!) [*not enclitic*, for the preced. *ni* is not the negative]; [III. 86, 13 **do·facatar**, tr. 'they *left* the land,' but it was only '*they saw*' it]; *s-pret.* 3 *pl.*, **facubsat** I. 64, 3.

Passive pres., **facbaither**, II. 252, 17 (*gb*); *facbuithur*, II. 2, 23; 28, 8; but also **facabur**, II. 28, 22, 24, 27 (*fagabur*); 164, 21, x; 166, 17; 182, 1; 366, 11 [*not*-enclitic];—*pret.*, **fo·r·àcbad**, I. 8, 19 (°*bu*), II. 132, 8 (°*budh*); but **ro·fàcbad** V. 192, 23; **ro·fagad** II. 24, 7; III. 278, 3 ac a'r facbad. There is one example of the interesting *pres.-perf.* 3 *pl.*, III. 284, 11 masa i n-a ndenta[ib] indligthecha **ro·facbait**

iat; with one example of the *pass. ptcf. necess.* in *-thi*, III. 50, y nocon **facbaithi** do neoch, as gl. on *ni faccaib nech.*

Fad, length; (*fot*, I. 26, 23; V. 314, 11); II. 114, 1 a *fad* no a *gaired*, (of period of exemption); I. 198, 21 in *fat* sin, 'during that time'; *cia fad*, 'how long,' I. 252, 19.

Fada, long, (of time or space); I. 48, 17 co *fota*, 'for a long time'; cid *fada* bes fair, IV. 132, 7, whatever length of time; V. 248, 35 cid *fada* cid gairit, (of time), V. 296, 28 *fatta*; IV. 94, 23 a taeb *f.*, (of long grass), cf. V. 468, 20 (*fata*); I. 274, 27 in *f.*, 'in length,' 'lengthwise.'

Fadeisin, ipse, see *fein.*

Faeat, 'they sleep,' see *fo-aim.*

Faeb, V. 482, 17, in ety. gl. *di-aebad* = duba, or *di-faeb* = *faib*-datha; see *feb.*

Faebar, edge (of weapon, &c.); I. 152, 17 in garman cen *buiur* i.e. cen *f.*, tr. 'the spool-stick without a *point*'; III. 236, 23 bla *faebur* comling; V. 222, 25, of a two-*edged* sword, dosmuiles in cloidim ar a mbitt in *da faebur*; this 'double edge,' means the twofold reference, an edge for the *chief*, (of whom stock is asked), and an edge for the *tenant*, (who has to give double in resigning the stock), see IV. 46, 25, and cf. the word *imfaebar.*

Faebrach, edged, sharp; III. 238, 1 iarann *f.*, 'the sharp iron 'edge of weapon']; IV. 46, 26 *foebrach* leisi, practically rendered, 'it is *obligatory* on her to,' &c.

Faelais, I. 264, 9, see under *fo-long-*, *fo-loing-.*

Faemaim, I accept, consent; allow; IV. 106, 23 nach *faema*-som, tr. 'they do not comply'; III. 76, 9 ar *fáemus* x^{a}, tr. 'for he *consents* to,' &c., but here the structure with *relat. form* is incorrect, and prob. leg. *arfaemus*; V. 274, 19 ben *fir-faemus*, 'who openly acknowledges'; IV. 114, 1 co na *fir-faemann* se dul isin talmain, gl. on *urfaema*, q.v.; V. 164, 26 ni *foemond* in dam-sin co a tech, 'does not *admit* them'; I. 6, 17 *ro-*[*f*]*aemustair* sin, 'he consented to that'; II. 304, 14 cin co *foemthur* uada iat; IV. 176, 18 is *foemhta* du gach richt duine, 'it is *ceded* to each,' as gl. on *foma*, see O'Dav., p. 92, where also our gl. is given, is *faomtha*, &c.

Faen, muddy (?); I. 72, 30 folcad *f.*, tr., '*muddy* bath,' as appears demanded by the sense, viz. 'that he might not see his shadow in the water.'

Faenan, in the phr. *faenan cuma*,='in the same way'; I. 126, 25; 128, 4; II. 160, 8, where the gl. equates *foenan* = *inann*, [cf. O'Dav., p. 55, where *aen* is equated with *inann*,] which is also used as the gl. on the *fonae* (!) of IV. 290, 15, referring to the word given as *fonenmuin*, 286, 6, but it is quite clear that this text, *fonenmain* moigethar, is the same as, IV. 20, 5, *in aenan* main moaigthear, and here the gl. is 24, 6 ni *hinand*, and 7, noco n-*oen inand* lim; cf. also V. 42, 6 and 52, 26; in all these cases it is obviously used as adverbial predicate, (*fo en* ?), but its exact analysis is doubtful.

Faendel, straying; absconding; runaway; III. 412, 24 in cu *faeindil*, 'the dog of-straying'; V. 318, 14 taid cu *faendil*, 'stray-dog thief'; I. 212, 12 cin *foindell*, 'without straying'; II. 24, 10 mac *faonlad* (?); II. 78, 9, 19, y *foenel foruis* do denum, cf. 78, 19 dosli *fuinniul foruis* fiach gaiti, rucustar ar *foeniul*, 22; the term is defined 78, y is *fuinneal forais*, the taking of the distress to a wrong forus-*pound*; V. 384, x feidm *foirne fainnel*.

Faendledach, straying; straggler, absconder, wanderer; I. 88, 27 in *f.*, &c. (he cannot prosecute a suit, unless he brings a native with him); 90, 9 tiachtain fo coraib in *faendlegaig*; 214, 11[2], (two sorts,) absconders from *tribe* or *territory*, (*fine* or *tuath*); 218, 22 *foenlegach*, as gl. on the houseless person, who evades fosterage; 284, 32, no notice (*urfogra*) is served on a *faonligach*; III. 410, 19 the *faonlegach* and the *urfograch*, are defined, [see I. 88, 27; 90, 9]; the former does not conform to the law of the *corus*-fine, the latter is a person whom his nearest kinsman *inbleogain* has 'proclaimed'; V. 260, 17 athg. *foenledaig* fo·n·indli tuatha, gl. 262, 10 is for *elo*; the *infin.*, *fannelo* (II. 24, 5 in mac bis ar *fannelo* o'n athair,) is prps. the result of a contamination of *faindell* and the verbal *elod*, q.v.

Faer, tr. 'exertion' (?), gl. *work*; II. 100, 18 (gl. 102, 4 *lubra*); see next word.

Faer, tr. 'exemption' (?); I. 200, 7 *faer* áir, *faer* buana, 'exemption of ploughing or of reaping'; cf. O'Dav., p. 91, gl. 'the name of food that is given to a lord in the autumn,' or 'an autumn wether after cutting,' so again, *ibid.*, *faor* i.e. *fuiririud* (q.v.) i.e. *biad*, cf. V. 440, 23, 25, and the note on p. 442. It seems not impossible therefore that the gl. at I. 200, 13 [but cf. 16 cia *ro-beth*] nocha *biad* turbaid do, had reference to this interpretation of *faer* = *biad*, for there is nothing to show that it ever means 'exemption.'

Faesam, [apparently *fo-shessam*, cf. *foessam* IV. 284, 16], 'protection' applied, (a) to all the objects over which a man's 'protection' was flung, and (b) to the privileges to which his right of 'protection' entitled him: (a) I. 101, 25 nocha bi acra athg. do'n ti bis ar *faesam* neich, or as at 26, 'the man who is 'on protection' can neither sue nor be sued': such a person was apparently called *faesam*, [? *ar faesam*, cf. the text, I. 84, 29, gl. in such a manner as to defy speculation, for the words *mintire*, &c., see II. 12, 24 ?], cf. I. 198, 26;—(b) I. 98, 25 ma ro-urfaem apad i *faesam*, 'during a period-of-exemption' i.e. acc. to the note[1], a certain period of exemption accorded to everybody on certain special occasions, (the death of a king, &c.,) and the length of which was the time that each chief had the privilege of bestowing on individuals during his life-time. Whether this *faesam* was the same as the *turbaid* q.v., becomes doubtful, cf. I. 198, 9, 15, 17, 19, 22, 27, &c. (*turbaid*) with 26, z *faesam*; but *faesam* is certainly equated with *turtugad*, V. 258, 19, where *tar*

turtugad is gl., dar *faesam* cach duine is cuimgech *faesam* do gabail [uirre ?]. Cf. also the connexion with *saire*, e. gr. II. 20, 13 fir *foesuma* fosernuigtur saire, II. 34, x *leath-suire* fri *lan-foesum*, cf. 36, y (!). The notes on this very difficult 'passus,' define *saire* as 'free quarters,' including eating, drinking, lodging, *protection*, &c. (p. 23, note[4]). The last item was two-fold: *comairce* while in the house, *foesam* after leaving the house; v. *snadud*, and see note on *comairce*.

This *faesam* often occurs, followed by *i n-ecmais*, which in all probability is merely the gloss, e.gr., II. 38, 3 in inbaid is dar an fis *faosma* i n-ecmais ro-gabad an athg., tr. 'when it was, notwithstanding the knowledge of the protection, in his absence the distress was taken'; that is not the point, which is that the distress was taken *in spite of the knowledge that the person was under protection*. Again, *saire* is evidently referred to in the verb *saerthar iat*, III. 112, 13, where the *nobles* are declared to be *exempt* from (1) giving compulsory hospitality, and also (2) from the duty of paying for the crimes of their kinsman; 1, *saer* ar cinaid a mbid, and 2, *saer* ar cinaid inbleogan; and this, 'whether they *take upon them faesam* or not,' cia gabait cin co gabait *faesam* orro, which is explained in the note (p. 113) to mean, "some act by which their status was lowered ....., the phrase may perhaps mean ['they have taken protection upon them'] that such persons have obtained protection from, or exemption from the burdens incident to their rank." But the phr. as used on page follg., 'the brewy-farmers *if* they undertake to exercise hospitality, *unless they have* taken *faesam* protection upon them, are freed from the two burdens just quoted (*food* and *kinsman-crime*); but *if they have* taken *faesam* on them, they are liable to both.'

Thus we have in the *theoretic* speculation of III. 112, 114, four categories mentioned, the *septenary* grades, the *chieftain*, the *Feine-grades*, and the *brewy-farmers*, whose liabilities in respect of [a], food-liability, and [b], kinsman-liability, on the alternative of *faesam* or non-*faesam*, are thus stated :—

	Food-liability.	*Kinsman-liability.*	*Faesam.*	*Faesam.*
I. *Graid Sechta*	free	free	with	without
II. *Graid Flatha*	free	free		without
" "	liable	free	with	
III. *Graid Feine*	free	liable		without
" "	liable	liable	with	
IV. *Brewy-Farmer*	free	free		without
" "	liable	liable	with	

But in the expression used at V. 258, 19, dar *faesam* cach duine is cuimgech *faesam* do gabail uirre—whatever be the explanation of *uirre* 'on it,' [on the athg., or an error for *air*, 'on him,']—it should seem that when the writer talks of a distraint being illegal because it was taken in spite of the *faesam* of a person who is able to take *faesam* on [him ?], (i.e. as continued, in spite of the protection of the *noble* over his *tribe-members*,)—what he means is, the protection *given* to dependants, and not the protection *taken* from superiors.

Another phr. occurs at III. 392, 4, where a man *ro-facaib a faesam for duine*, 'left his *faesam* on a person,' cf. *fagbuid* faesam air budein, II. 30, x; here the parties opposed are, 1, *the distraining pltf.*, fer na hathgabala, and 2, the *protector*, fer in faesma: two-thirds go to the latter, and one-third goes to the former, of the normal fine of *five seds*. The note[2] is remarkable; it states that Dr. O'Donovan suggested the substitution of *aithgin* for *athgabail*! This is astonishing, because the normal fine for illegal distraint was *five seds* and *athchur*, cf. V. 258, 18. The subsequent clause complicates matters: in the case of distraint, even though there is no offer made of submitting to law, yet the pltf.'s knowledge of the *faesam* takes effect; whereas, in the case of *cattle-lifting* or of *wounds*, knowledge of *faesam* has no effect, *if* there is no offer to submit to law. Here one does not see what the effect of the *faesam* is. For, in the first place, 'distraint' is the only process by which fines can be exacted at all; but, apart from that, what is to happen, if there *was* an offer to submit to law, in the case of 'wounding'? The inference must be that knowledge of *faesam does* take effect; but if so, then there was no distraint; and in that case, to whom are the *five seds due*, and by whom are they *paid*? The *five seds* is the normal fine for *illegal distraining*.

IV. 206, 11 has *amal bes foessma*, tr. 'like the custom of *foessam*,' gl. 208, 21 amail bes in mic *foesma*, tr. 'like the custom of the *adopted son*.' Here the term is contracted into a singularly limited point of view: the *protection* accorded is that of the *adoption of a son*; and this is dwelt on, even in the beginning, IV. 60, 13, where *cor faesma* is tr. 'a contract of *adoption*,' (in cor curtar risin *mac faesma* du fine, 62, 3). At any rate the phrase *sons of adoption* is used to gl. *fine tacuir*, V. 318, 7 in fine *tochuirid* cuca i.e. *meic faosma*, cf. V. 510, x; cf. also *seotu faosma*, 'seds of protection' (?), V. 276, 25; 452, 24; log *faesma*, V. 456, 23. A *protection* to which a man had no claim was called *faosam bréige, comairce bréige*, V. 310, z.

Fag, land; IV. 126, 7 tairrsce tar *fag* n-eisearta, tr. 'a breach over the *land* of a deserter,' gl. tar *ferann*, 15 as given by O'Dav., p. 91, who quotes this passage, with same gl., tar *fich*, no tar *tir* inti eirges as a firt.

Fagbail, (*fagail, fadbail*), act of getting, procuring, finding; infin. of *fogabaim*, q.v.; I. 42, 4; 214, 3; II. 20, 21; 22, 2 (?); 164, 15, 23 (?); 280, 15; IV. 36, 8, 11; V. 222, 8; 304, y; 408, 14.

Fagus, see under *focus*.

Faib-datha, see under *feb*.

Faice, see under *adchi-*.

Faicsi, see under *focus*.

Faicsin, act of seeing; V. 156, z; 330, 11; oblique case of *aicsiu*, infin. of *ad-chi-*; see *aicsen* (?).

Fáid, seer, prophet; I. 16, 3.

Faide, hem, thread (?); IV. 384, 29 ni lenad faidlenna *faide*, tr. 'a *hem* does not follow mantles'; see O'R. *fath-fhaim*, 'hem of a garment,' see *fath-fhuaim*, Exod., XXVIII., 33; XXXIX., 26.

Faide, distance; III. 272, 11 teora *faidi* forairi, tr. 'thrice the distance of watching'; see *fad*.

Faidim, I send; V. 278, 6 ni *faid* nech na seotu so, [*sends* them = lends them]; I. 20, 6 *ro-fuidi* a da deiscipul LXX.; II. 26, 16 neach eile, *fuidius* uad; 70, 11 codnuch, *fuidius* in t-ecodnach, (17, *ro-fuidustur*); IV. 336, 3 ni *ro-fúit*[*er*] oilec [evil men (?)] di-a guin.

Faidis, V. 306, 11, see *faitigim*.

Faid-lenn, mantles, (thread-cloaks?); IV. 384, 29 ni lenad *faidlenna* faide.

Faigde, patience; [cf. LL. 46 β 39, 'begging'; Wb. 31 b 12]; II. 30, 10 in *foigde*;—support; cf. phr., *faigde fri domattaig*, 'support against poverty'; II. 348, 2, 11 (*faide*); V. 96, 26 (*faighdi*).

Faigde (?), IV. 344, 5 *fas faigde*, tr. 'a man who has lost his *patrimony*' (!); but cf. IV. 352, 11, 14 is *fas* dono, cia *foige*, mana gata, tr. 'his *meals* even are empty unless he steals'; *foige* is found in the literature with the meaning of *pittance* to 'beggars,' and *fas f.* may have meant a state of 'utter indigence.'

Faigin, [Lat. *vagina*] scabbard; II. 146, 16 airget ar a *faignib*, 17 faignigib.

Fáil, ring; V. 394, 26; 438, 8; *gen.*, II. 414, 22 aili dec na *falach* oir, d'argut ar a denum.

Fail, Ireland; I. 32, 30.

Fail, place, *I fail*, 'where,' V. 12, 21.

Failche, blotches (?); I. 24, 23 teora [*f*]*ailche* astuda. This is the *emendation* of the text, instead of *ailche* astuda, which may be held to mean, without 'anchors of standing-fast,' i.e. something to *steady* him in giving every judgment, [viz., the penalty attached in case of wrong-judgment]; but this seems merely a reminiscence, a mixture of *bolga* and *falguide*, IV. 16, 11, 14, for the special word for 'blotch' is *ferb*, IV. 16, 2.

Faill, neglect. I. 192. 16 *faill* og. 'pure neglect,' as ety. of *fallach*, 12. cf. V. 444. 1: I. 256, 20, where it comes in the series: 1. being begotten, 2. being born, 3. committing crime, 4. *neglect*, 5. 'and-notice, 6. evasion of law, and 7, waiting before witnesses, which seven things are given as the *four* things that let to make distraint *four*-fold: the subseq. passage gives an explanation, *four* belonging to the deft., 1, 3, 4, and 6, and three to the pros., 2, 5, and 7;—II. 4, y *faill* coimeda. of neglectful guarding of cattle: III. 184, 13, 14 co *faill* cen *f.*: 264, 12 *f.* frichnama; 500, 21 *faill*..... cen imcomet. cf. V. 162, 8; 282, 17; IV. 316, 20 itbaill leth (see 126, 22) o *faill* n-ecsmacht, tr. 'forcible rule,' in note, 'unlawful neglect'; V. 160, 9;—pl., *falla* II. 272, 3 a [illegible] =as *fallaib* flatha: IV. 126, 22 is leth do *fallaib*, leth na *faille*: see *fallach*.

Failligim, I neglect: II. 30, 2 mad *ro-failligked* ar in dam (?), where prps. a *deponent* is intended by the tr., 'the party themselves had neglected it' [*-igedar* !], whereas the text indicates that the neglect had been exhibited *towards* the party; but there is nothing in the logic of the clause to show which is correct.

Faillsigim, I show, explain, make manifest; I. 42, x d'a *faillsigend* imad a so-fesa; V. 310, 8 *foillsidit*, gl. on *foromat*, 1 = *foirglit*, 7; I. 102, 12 i mBrethaib N. *foillsigther* ani sin; 2, 16 *ro-faillsigid* do P. eisidhi.

Faillsiugud, act of showing, declaring, making manifest; V. 76, 16 ar *foillsiugud* cach cethra; 310, 17 do *faillsiugad* a indligid.

Failte, welcome; V. 360, 2 ar *f.* ris.

-Faim, V. 452, 17, see *ar-faemaim*.

Fainne, weakness; III. 270, 2.

Fairbenim, I destroy; depreciate, lessen; V. 252, 7 na *fairben* log enech, gl. by *eitirimdibenn*, 14, cf. V. 516, y, with same gl. 518, 11; see under *do-oirbe* and *ar-fen-*.

-Fairce, *faircenn*, V. 400, 31, *do-f.* III. 46, 4, see *taircim*.

Fairge, sea; V. 320, 9 waif of *sea*, 322, 5; V. 204, 8 tar glas na *fairgi*.

Fairge, IV. 138, 15, see *forrach*.

Fairgim, I bind, agree on; [possibly only *airgim*, I bind, with prothetic *f*; but see *foryid*, &c.:] I. 252, 4 fo'n fath in comruig ro-figi, no *ro-fairgi* no ro-fuachtnaid idir in ndis, as gl. on fobith na *roe fechtae*, 250, 16, tr. 'fought or *agreed upon* or threatened.'

Fairgide, tr. '(cattle that are) gorers,' IV. 102, 6 *f.* no guinide, see *foryid*.

Faisi, see *fás*.

Faisitiu, confession, acknowledgment; protection (?); cf. the text at II. 216, 19 *fuisitiu* cach rath iar fis, gl. is *fo* [=is maith] faisitnigther, 'it is well *protected*' (?), where prps. the reference to *astaither*, at 23, shows the analysis *fo* + *astai*; IV. 318, z *fóisitiu* in mí-dénmai fia dóinib; *gen.* V., 290, 19 snadu *faisiten*, gl. faisitniugad do no filedaib d'a nditin ar a comairce, x, see words follg.

Faisitnigim, I acknowledge; protect (?); II. 174, 1 *ro-foisitnigestur* (v. tr. !); II. 216, 20 *faisitnigther* cach rath iar n-a fis; IV. 288, 15, 16 in-ní *faeisidnigter* e, (q.v.); see *fuisedar* under *fo-sissiur*.

Faisitniugud, act of acknowledging; protection (?); V. 290, x (as gl. on *snadu faisiten*, 19), but this is evidently connected with *foesam*, for *snadud* is gl. *foesam*, just as at V. 458, 4.

Faithche, green field; (village-)green, I. 96, 10 *faithchi* uasalneimid, 92, 1; 216, 15 (a fence between) na gurta arba ocus na *faithchi* feoir;—II. 10, 16 secht *f.* frisin athg., 20 fer na *f.*, 'the owner of the green': everybody could turn his own green into a distraint-pound, V. 266, 24, and each chieftain had a green in which there were three *forus*-pounds for lodging distrained cattle, II. 10, 22; 108, 18, see these *faiche* under the word *may* (muige), green, tr. 'feeding place for *bees*,' &c.; V. 302, x, z² dun rig co n-a *faiche*, *faiche briugad* and *f. filed*; 320, 8 frithe *faiche*, gl. the four fields nearest to the *baile*, 322, 9; 390, 21 gell *f.*; 476, 22.

Faitchius, cognizance; IV. 44, 21 fine maithri beth a *f.* ris, 'to be cognizant of it.'

Faite, elopements, I. 46, 4, for *aiteda*, see *aithed*.

Faitech, skilled, cognizant; II. 88, 13 munub *faitiuch* cach aesa [*so-fhisa*].

Faitechus, vigilance; V. 508, 22 *f.* ceille, 'the complete exercise of reason.'

Fáithi (?), apparently from *fáth*; I. 224, 24 f'a *fáithi* fadesin, tr. 'on its own account.'

Faitigim, I extend, lengthen the period during which a thing may or must be done; often of lengthening the legal *stay* of procedure, *anad*; II. 18, 23 *fothaid* [=*faitigid*] a hana[d]; 1, 80, 18, 19 amail *fataigit*, is amlaid *faitigit anad* na *fir*, cf.; II. 92, 19 *fatuigit* maige ocus cricha na set, ocus na fira, and cf. I. 216, 21 is aire nach *faitigend* anad forra, II. 104, x *faitiged* gach mag dīb; II. 20, 9 is anad *fotaigis*; V. 308, 11 *faitiges* ní do neoch, cf. 306, 11 *faidis* re in comraig; I. 80, 20 co na *faitegdais* muige anad, &c.

Faitiugad, act of lengthening (a period of time); I. 82, y im *f.* a toicheda.

Fál, bar, barrier, [pl., *fala*, V. 500, 9]; fence, IV. 72, 10; 150, 11; I. 236, 7 ro-millestar in *fal*, the fence injured the cattle; IV. 376, 16 *f.* dochraite, tr. 'barrier of oppression.'

It is also in constant use as a technical term, 'a legal barrier'; see the discussion at V. 500, 9 seqq., where examples are given showing the action of this *bar* in annulling the validity of contracts; as the text says: V. 500, 15, 'a barrier in respect of the man outside, in respect of taking (things) from him'; cf. 18 *fal* fine, gl. as, 'the barrier which a tribesman makes, who pays his liabilities'; cf. these instance of the phr., '*is fál*'; V. 428, 25; 504, 5, 8, 13, 23, y; 506, 10, 11, 17, y; 508, 9, 15 (*masc.*), 18, 19. The first *fal* mentioned on V. 500, 10 is quoted on IV. 256, x; and the next mentioned V. 502, 22, is referred to at IV. 60, 7.

Falach, (*falaib*), pig-stye, *gen.* of *foil*, q.v.

Fálach, ring, see *fáil*.

Falguide, concealed; IV. 16, 2 comdar fearba *falguide*, gl. *folgithi*, from *folach*, 'hidden.'

Fallach, guilty of neglect, see *follugad*; I. 192, 10 *f.* cach rudrad, tr. 'every prescription is a neglect,' gl. tr. "it is perfect neglect for a man to have his 'seds' away from him during the period of prescription," see under *rudrad*; cf. V. 442, 19 and the gl. 444, 1.

Fallaib, see *faill*.

Fallnastar, see *follnaim*.

Fallsgad, trespass of some kind; illegality (?); with this spelling in a quotation at IV. 376, 14 forga gach fine a fosguiche a *fallsgad*, gl. 'amount of illegality,' or 'barrier of oppression,' where the gl. seems to indicate *fal* + (sgath ?) as the analysis; but cf. the word on IV. 146, 17 *follscuth*, in an enumeration of 'man-trespasses,' tr. 'burning' (*fo-loscad* ?).

Fán, slope declivity; IV. 144, 6 one of the *bla easbaide*, 'district defined by want of land,' such as *slope* of hill, sedgy place, stony vale, &c.

Fanamat, act of mocking, (folld. by *fo*); V. 294, 16 cu mbid cach ag *f.* fuithe.

Fannaidit, see *fonnaigim*.

Fannelo, II. 24, 5, see *faendelach*.

Faol, 'it supports,' IV. 384, x ni *faol*, see under *fo-longaim*.

Faoth, (?) IV. 228, 13 egmacht, ainfis, ainfaitces, ni forbrad dire tar *faoth forais*, tr. 'do not increase the *dire*-fine beyond *faoth forais*' (?).

Far, [bhar], your; I. 22, 23.

Fargaib, (II. 272, z), **Fargbat** (V. 520, 8), see *facbaim*.

Fargaid, see *tarcaim*.

Farrad, presence, neighbourhood; only in cpd. prep. *i farrad*, 'near,' *apud*; along with, besides; I. 2, 14 *i f.* N.; I. 282, 20 a *farra* in lan is mo, '*besides* the largest full fine'; III. 460, 7 na fuil d'a daim *i n-a f.*; IV. 86, 5 *a f.* in guirt, '*near* the field'; IV. 180, 1 an fear ag a rabadar beich *i n-a arrud*, 'who had bees *in his possession*'; V. 192, 10 *a farra* a indile, keeping *near* cattle; cf. also the use in V. 274, 21 beth *i-t farrad*-sa, '*being with* thee,' i.e. 'being thy wife.'

Fas loin, II. 232, 10, tr. 'the rump steak.'

Fás, growth, V. 448, z, see *ás*.

Fás, empty, void (of people, of wealth, of matter, of justice, &c.); I. 166, 6 of *uninhabited* house; IV. 36, 17 grech na cno *faisi*, of the *blind* nut; IV. 344, 5 *fas* faigde, tr. 'who has lost his patrimony,' of which a long definition is given, 352, 10, as a man utterly bankrupt, whose *meals* even [*foige*] are empty, or whose green (*faithche*) is empty; IV. 366, 18 comdire do na athlaechuib *fas n*-oige, [prps. *fás n-oige* is abstract for concrete, 'emptiness of virginity,' as an epithet of the *athlaecha*, tr. 'lay-recluses']; V. 120, 3 mat *fas*, 'if they (the churches) be empty,' 4 *cathracha* (!) fais, 'of a vacant chair' (?), = cella, cill-church; at 124, 24 it is def. 'empty, without *land*, and not empty, without *people*,' 118, 9; V. 168, 15 tar set dire cach *fais*, gl. 170, 22, ini is dir in fosolocad in *tige fais*, 'the fine for opening the empty house.'

Fasach, commentary: a determination, judgment recorded, *precedent* to guide a person; I. 18, 9 breithemnus a roscadaib ocus *fasaigib*, V. 6, 12; 12, 2; V. 2, 10; 352, 4; 450, 2; 480, 21; cf. O'Dav., p. 87, *fás* i.e. *cinne*, where the example quoted is: is enfasach la fene, no doubt is *sen-fasach*, 'it is an *old maxim*.'

Fásaim, I grow; often ntr., of a thing that happened, arose; I. 36, 5 bunad as a *nfhasa* gach fis; I. 170, x cach eneclann *fasas* a fuiririu aithgina, tr. 'which *accrues*'; I. 170, 23 *rasas*, which grows, gl. *ro-fasas*; I. 304, 8 ma *ro-fas fogail* do'n athg., tr. 'if injury *happens* to the distress,' cf. IV. 8, 11 co *ra-fasa fogail*, and V. 206, 22 eric na *foglu ro-fas*, &c.

Fasc, notice, [gen. *faisc* II. 72, 16]; used generally, to give notice of an act, V. 274, 15; but most frequently used in a very technical sense, denoting the legal notice to be given to a dfdt. on whom a distraint has been levied. This technical phr. *fasc na hathgabala do breith* is variously rendered on the same page; I. 104, 4 to *receive the notice** of the distress, "of a man who being asleep did not receive it, or, after receiving it, did not go to release the distress," and yet on p. 10, it is tr. 'to *send* the notice, (!)' and this tr. of *sending* or *giving* I. 270, 29 notice is continued, l. 11, 12; but l. 18 to *bring* (288, 9); [*breith* does not mean to *give*, but to *take*]. To this legal notice reference is made on I. 226, 1, where three fasc-notices are mentioned, viz., *f. frithslicht*, *f. in tres breithir*, and *f. cin anad iter*; now at I. 264, z, the terms *tain*, *fasc*, *forus*, evidently denote the principal features in the distraining; cf. the questions I. 266, 1, how is the distraint *carried off*? how is it *kept*? how is it *noticed*? These are again referred

* It is most unfortunate that in the tr. the same word 'notice' is also employed to represent totally different words, *urfocra*, and *apad*, the former being sometimes rendered 'warning' when it occurs in the vicinity of *apad*; on I. 265, the word *notice* is used for all three, from the text of 3, 14 and z; and further, in Vol. III. 'notice' is used for *escaire*.

to on 266, 11, *fuadach, comde, forus, fasc.* The gl. 288, 9 up to 298, 5 discusses the *táin*, the 'driving away,' and then 298, 6 the *fasc*-notice. This *notice* is given to the *inbleogan*-kinsman, 266, 18 *fasc* indruic inableoguin gen anad itir acht anta deithbire; in the case of immediate distraint, (*athg. tulla,*) the notice of the distraint is to be brought without any delay to the *inbleogan*, cf. 298, 10 which adds the stereotyped formula, *acht fasc do'n tres breithir*; cf. I. 302, 22 seqq., a passage of which the text unfortunately is not quite perfect. This much, however, seems clear, that the *word* 'athgabail' had to be pronounced as the *third word* in the formula by which the announcement was made; *ro-gabuis* [*gabas*?] *t' athgabail*, tr. "I have taken thy distraint," and the normal fine for illegal action, viz., *five seds*, was imposed, if the formula was not rigidly observed, i.e. "unless it be in the third word," 302, 27, 'if thou knowest acc. to true knowledge how to take a distraint, be it thus thou shalt say in the third word in order of enunciation.' [What *uasal* 302, 23 may mean, it is impossible to guess, see also 28 (!)]. With respect to the *f. frithslicht*, it is defined as 'the bringing of the notice to the *inbleogan* (kinsman-surety), back along the same path on which the distraint had been taken,' evidently with the intention of enabling the *inbleogan* to redeem the distraint by immediate pursuit. As a further condition to aid him in his earnest endeavours to redeem the distraint, it was prescribed that the road along which the distrained cattle were carried off should be also provided with good arable land, furnishing grass for the animals, (see I. 226, 2 = II. 14, 7), and neglect in any of the conditions involved the distraining pltf. in the normal *smacht*-fine of five seds, [to the *inbleogan* (II. 14, 10), for the dfdt. is not here considered]. This is a prescription of *Urradus*-land, I. 226, 1.

It seems therefore clear that the threefold division of *fasc* involved 1, the *immediate* despatch of the notice, 2, along by the track of the distraint, 3, which notice was framed in a definite formula of three words, containing the word itself '*distraint*' of necessity in the *third* place.

Faslaigim, I enjoin ('on,' ar); II. 222, y nochan *fasluigiunn* dligid ar duine x^{n}.

Fastad, act of confirming, confirmation; V. 132, 21; 258, 6; 426, title, cf. gl. 428, 10; see *astaim*.

Fastaigim, I bind, hold fast, confirm; restrain, arrest; V. 6, 14, 17 *fastaigther*; I. 212, 5 nochan *fastaigther* a fonaidm, 'are not detained.'

Fastaigthe, 'to be held fast,' 'binding,' [opp. *taithmigthe*], of contracts; I. 52, 18 sochur....., is *fastaigthe*, cf. V. 188, 7 *ᶜaithe*; 214, 24, is *f.* a sochur, is *taithmigthe* a dochur; V. 8, 19 is *fasdaidi* (in breth); 354, z; 506, z.

Fastugud, act of binding, stopping, arresting; *gen.*, I. 234, 8 ma tuarustal *fastaid* fiach; I. 164, 12 dorn i n-a brollach ar daigin a *fastaithe*; III. 136, y cen caemachtain *fastuda*, 218 5 *fastaigthi*.

Fastur, II. 48, 4, see *arfastur*.

Fáth, cause, ground, occasion; I. 10, 9 is e in *f.* fodera, (76, 1; III. 364, 1; V. 12, 11); I. 26, 9, 16 *f.* airic; III. 150, 8 ca *f.*, 'what is the reason'; III. 184, 3 is fiach fo aicned a *fátha*, 'acc. to the nature of the case (occasion)'; cf. 208, 20; 228, 18; V. 330, 9, &c.);—often after prepp., I. 174, 25 ar *f.* loitiche ind feoir, 'for the purpose of'; V. 300, 13 *ar f.* dichelta, [id., or 'by means of' (?)]; I. 178, 3 *fo* f. marbtha, 'for the purpose of'; I. 130, 27 gabar *iar* f. a trian do liag, 'the physician gets a third *on that ground*, ['for his skill'].

Fea-, for words beginning thus see *fe-*.

Feb, distinction, excellence; (also of property=) possession of wealth and suitable qualifications for the maintenance of *dignity*; [gen., *febe* V. 78, 23; acc.-dat., *feib* I. 4, 11; pl., *feba*]; I. 156, x i tuillem do *febe*, tr. 'for the fee of thine *art*' (!), see gl. 162, 12, and cf. V. 438, 22; V. 438, 25 aranithead *feib* ocus bescna. Practically the word is used in the general meaning of '*property qualification*'; I. 58, 5 (the lay-grades attain to the higher grades) dia tormuidset *feb* [=feib], 'if they have increased their *feb* (to the requisite amount)'; IV. 316, 8 in tan diablas *feib* mbo-airech, [*in* ?]; I. 4, 11 Fergus co *feib*, (as epithet. ornans, 'the *dignified* F.'; V. 286, 3, 4, 7 mac (ingen) in *airech feibi*; 412, 25, gl. as denoting all the *chieftain* classes; V. 78, 23 fodla *febe*; y, doberait *feb* [feib] tochusa do, (cf. I. 162, 12; V. 290, 15; 440, 2); V. 358, 2 riarus *feibe*, gl. 13, na *feibe* riara (?);—*pl.*, III. 20, 20 fosernatar *feba*; III. 78, 21 iar *feaba*, [should be prob. *febas*, as IV. 372, 16]. The acc.-dat. case *feib* is used as a conjunction, 'just as'; I. 286, 2 *feib* doronta, '*like as* they were made'; II. 204, 6 is aithgin *feib* ro-ratha; II. 308, 20 *feib* ro-nerthar, 310, 15; V. 228, x *feib* aigthe, gl. 232, 12 *fo feabus* na haigthe; but see also the use at V. 516, x, z.

Febas, excellence; dignity; good condition; IV. 326, x uaire as n-uaiss a *febus* indata (?) a celi; V. 476, 9 ar *febus* a grema; often in this phr., II. 388, 27 cach n-aithgin d'ic *fo'n febus* ro-caithed hi, 'in as good a condition'; II. 310, 4 is aithgin athtairgither *fo'n febus* ro-heirned hi; 314, y is a aisiuc *fo'n feabus* tucad e isin rath. The term *bo-aire febsa* is no doubt the *aire feibe*, cf. IV. 298, 18; 308, 16 (def.).

Febtana (?), I. 36, 26 deiriud *febtana*, [end of *febtain* ?] tr. 'the philosophic knowledge,' an airy expression for words that convey no definite meaning.

Febtu, dignity, qualification (of birth and property); IV. 372, 1 sinnsear la fine, *feabta* la flaith, ecna la heclais; V. 78, y fo *febtaiġ*; III. 20, 25 srathnugad do *foebtaig*, i.e. fo uaisletaid; gen., *febtad*; acc.-dat., *febtaid*.

Fechad, IV. 114, 27, see *fo-fichim*.

-Fechad (?), for convenience sake, a passage is here referred to in which this form is prob. an error; III. 6, 31 dind *rofechad* briathar do-rigned for na rathaib, tr. 'the *estimation* in words made upon the sureties' (!). From the def. article the word *ro-fechad* seems to be treated as a *subst.*; but in preced. line, we have it as a verb, ar scath enig na trebaire *ra-rofechad* ann, tr. 'for the honour of the surety *which was estimated* in it' (!). It was evidently an ety. gl. on the word *roachaib*, 25. O'Dav., p. 110, has quite a different ety., viz. *roach* i.e. *ro-seacha* fiadain, or *ro-seacha* briathar; quoting, ut est, for *mac* ocus *raith* ocus *roach*. It is tolerably certain that this *sechad* is the correct, or at least the traditional explanation; cf. not only the comm. on III. 6, z, *ro-soich* a diupairt, but also the follg. gl. in H. 3, 18 p. 441, referring to this term, ni ro-*seachaid* fiachaib fair, where the word *roach* is defined as a person who, cia no-ingellad ni a *briathraib*, ni bi cor a n-ecmais a athar, 'though he should pledge a thing by words, (cannot make a valid) contract in the absence of his father.' And this explains O'Dav., *seach* i.e. *esb*, for he evidently means to say that the *words* of such a witness or surety [*roach*] are *espach*, *futile*. Hence of course in our text, III. 6, 25, such a bad contract was annulled; of the costs, one-half was forfeited, and one-half paid by the *roach*-sureties; so the gl., reading *ro-sechad* 31, means 'from the *utter-futility of words*, (the pledges of the *roach*).'

Fechaim, I examine; I. 62, 7 *fecthur* a cana, tr. 'let their laws be examined'; but the tr. conveys no meaning, as it is simply a law-maxim incidentally quoted, and *cana* is quite undetermined; possibly it refers to something like our phr., *overhauling* their *privileges*.

Fecaim, I look; II. 50, y *ro-fec*, where the negat. is muna *faca*, z; II. 186, 11 ni *fecur* dethbir itir, &c., 'no difference is observed between their assault and their larceny till they are twelve years old'; cf. *fegaim*, *ath-fegaim*.

Fechain (?), III. 242, 2 ar na *ro-fechain* do reir dligid nama. It is not tr.; the inf. *fechain* is common enough, but hardly suits here, ar n-a *ro-fechain*, 'after *comparing* it' (?). In any case it seems an ety. gl. on *rathugad*, 242, 1, from a form *rathach*, which seems analysed into *ro-fech-*, see under *fechad*, and *roach*.

Fechem, [gen., *-eman*, acc. -dat., *-emain*], a derivative from *fiach*, *féich-*, 'one concerned with debts,' but this in use has three directions of meaning; the *plaintiff*,[1] the *defendant*,[2] and the *law-agent*[3]; and it is at times hard to tell to which of the three reference is made, so that there is often added

a determinative word, to denote the claimant in the case, e.gr., *f. toicheda*, or *f. tobaig*, the pltf. As every offence involved a claim for payment of some kind, the relations of the two parties became practically those of *debtor* and *creditor*. If the pltf. was himself skilled in the technicalities of law-procedure, he acted directly as *fechem*, but if not, the proceedings were directed by a *fechem*[3]. The *debtor*, commonly distinguished as the *cintach*, offender, or *bidbaid*, [*bibdid*, 'obnoxii'], was also similarly directed.

[In the Text of Voll. I.–III., it occurs as follows:—I. 194, 21 athg. fir tairirid cen airis *fecheman toich*, gl. 196, 13, 'a distress that is taken from the man who goes on a journey, without having true knowledge *of the plaintiffs'* [*gen. pl.*] coming after him [to his house]'; whether the *toich* (q.v.) of text is gl. by the *taidecht* or the *tige*, (the '*coming*' or the '*house*,') it is impossible to say, but it is probably only the word *toicheda* spoken of above; nor can anything be said in support of the gen. *pl.*, *na fechemain* of the gl., 14; but the subsequent gl. evidently regards *toich* as beginning the next paragraph, for it explains it as *toich* = 'soon.' The word *fecheman* is no doubt *gen. sing.*, and means here 'a plaintiff, a creditor.' The next case is I. 214, 22 athg. *feicheman* aslui dligid, tr. 'distress from a *suitor* who evades the law.' Here the gl. does not know whether *fechem*[2] or *fechem*[3] is referred to, 216, 22, 'a hostage whom he seizes after the evasion of the *fechem*,' obviously the *dfdt.*), adding, '*or*, an advocate who refuses to plead after having received his fee'(!); 22 aigni feimden a aignesa; I. 258, 21 corai *fechemoin* fri athcomarc, &c., gl., 272, 13 'the place where *the parties to the suit* are,' here the words, *na fethemain* um in caingen, are obviously *fechem*[1] and *fechem*[2]; I. 262, 22 apad cuicthe do *fechemuin*, gl. 284, 14, plainly in *cintach*, 'the debtor'; I. 266, 8[2] *fechem* fo mia[d] *feicheman* fris-i-aici agrud, where the two words evidently refer to the *law-agent* of each of the two parties; the text is by no means clear, but it seems to prescribe an equation of rank or dignity of some kind in the two law-agents, or as the gl. puts it, 296, 8, 'if he has honour-price.' The clauses 294, 11 seqq., go into considerable details respecting the law-agent; the pltf.'s counsel is called *fethem bis ag agra* 294, 11, the dfdt.'s is called *f. bidbuid* (the pltf. himself being distinguished 16, as *f. toicheda*); the two were to be of the same rank, to avoid the necessity of paying the excess-amount in the difference of their honour-price, in case either should be found guilty of illegality in their pleading, 294, y. The last par. is very obscure, and the text *f. toicheda* 30, has to be tr. by the word *pleader*, to make any sort of sense.

In the last reference in I. 268, 15, 16, the words are rendered, 'the residence of the *dfdt.*, and the *law-agent* by whom the distraint was taken.' Unfortunately the text here is inscrutable, *fechem ar da labráthar*, gl. 302, 31, is e

fethem bias *a dal a brathar* a cenn noime, tr. 'the law-agent by whom it was taken at the end of the stay'(!!).

In Vol. II. 84, 19 cis lir *uais athgabail* do *fecheamnuib*? tr. 'how many are the *difficult* distresses to the *law-agents*'?

The gl. says that parties may plead their own cause, if they cannot afford to pay for a *fechem*; also (apparently) that if the pltf. cannot get one without some fee being paid, it is the dfdt. that pays this fee. The last clause of the gl. 24, says that "it is prohibited to the lower classes to plead against the upper classes in any case," [lit. the text says, '*the high is forbidden to the low about a law-case*'], "as long as the high gets anybody who is equal [in honour price?] to the low, without fee, to plead his cause, this is the person whom he [the high] employs"; in other words: the noble has to give no fee, but has as his law-agent a person of like rank with his humble opponent, but the suitor of low rank cannot himself enter into direct legal relation with the noble, but must get a law-agent of the same rank as his noble opponent.

These two regulations are plain enough, and correspond: *equality is established by means of the law-agent, who must be of the same rank as the opponent, but no fee must be paid.*

In Vol. III. it only occurs once in the Text, 512, 1.

In the comm. under the text, III. 512, 3 to 518, 19, a good example is found of the analysis of cases, as elaborated by the Brehons. The general proposition relates to the incidents of a *premature suit*, 1, of pltf. against debtor, and 2, against surety, but 3, of surety against debtor; with a threefold possibility, according as the suitor (a) was *certain* that his suit was *not* lawful, (b) as he *fancied*, or (c) *felt sure* that it was *lawful*. In (a), the mulcts were the full penalty of five-'*seds*,' *eneclann* (honour-price), and *forfeiture* [of the claims]; in (c), the knowledge that it was a lawful claim he was making freed the suitor from other penalties, save the normal five 'seds' for the premature action, but a bare belief (b) that he was acting lawfully made him liable to the forfeiture of the debt as well as the five seds. Examining the three cases it will be seen that in 1 and 3, the mulcts are stated accurately; but in 2 (where the action was brought against the surety before the debtor had absconded), the text is wrong, and the translation spoilt. The tr. of 512, 20 is given thus, "*or, according to others*, if, &c.," which is a thoughtless interpolation, put in to save a bad text, for *cinnti* of 19, is a mistake: in fact it was condition (b) and condition (c) respectively; the former (b) that he [merely] *believed* that he was legally in the right, the latter (c) that he was *certain* that all was right. The words *ma rubu cindti leis* of 19 are wrong, as will be obvious on inspection of the passage and the parallelism.

The next is the case in which the dfdt. absconds from a suit brought at the proper time. The three cases are the same as before 1, 2, and 3, and the conditions correspond *mutatis mutandis*, i.e. (a) the debtor was *certain*, (b) he had an *idea* that the debt was *due*, or (c) he *knew* that it was *not* due. Here the mulcts also correspond, viz., (a), five seds, honour-price, and double debt; (b) five seds and double debt; (c) only the five seds. Now, in case 1, the matter is stated correctly (514, 4); but in case 2, where the *surety*, on being rightly sued, absconds instead of submitting to law (514, 20), the matter is flung into confusion by the omission of the clause containing condition (b), as will be seen thus:—

(a) he was *certain* [the debt was due; (515, 26, of tr.)
(b) he *fancied*] the debt was due;
(c) he *knew* the debt was *not* due (515, 30).

In case 3, (where the debtor absconds from the righful suit of the *surety*), the conditions (a), (b) and (c), i.e. of *certainty*, *belief*, and *knowledge*, respectively, are suitably prescribed for in harmony with the general principle.

The brehon lawyer next proceeds with three cases of full *eric*-fine:—

[A] to the *pltf.* (516, 8), when both *dfdt.* and *surety* abscond;
[B] to the *dfdt.* (516, 15), when both *pltf.* and *surety* are premature;
[C] to the *surety* (516, 19), when the *pltf.* is premature and *debtor* absconds.

And now the brehon takes up his triple division of *cases* and *conditions* again, in the matter of a 'suit of violence' 516, 24 (*acra borblachais*), where the 'violence' lies not in the *prematureness* of the suit, but in its being made *at all*; under the three conditions (a) of *knowing* that nothing was due, (b) merely *believing*, and (c) feeling *certain*, that it was due. Here the mulcts are as usual: his mere *belief* (b) frees him from the loss of his *honour-price* though he is fined, but (c) only involves him in the normal penalty of five 'seds' for the illegal preliminary *fasting* against the dfdt. 516, y.

These are given correctly, but in case 2, the translation has made the text unintelligible by its interpolations. According to the text, 516, z, the 'suit of violence' was brought against the surety, under the threefold condition, (a) of the pltf.'s *knowledge* that the person sued had *not* gone security for the debtor, (b) his belief, and (c) his certainty, that he *had* gone security.

The mulcts are as usual: (b) clears him at all events from loss of honour-price, and (c) only involves him in the normal five 'seds.'

But the Tr. reads thus:—"if it was an unjust suit the plaintiff brought against the surety in the case, and unjust suit in the case means to sue him as having gone security when he (*the defendant*) is certain that he did not go security *for him*, five 'seds' are due from him and honour-price, and fine according to the length he has proceeded."

How in the name of justice could the *creditor* be involved in the heavy penalties of (a), merely by the circumstance of the *defendant's* being certain that he had not gone security? The creditor is mulcted in the maximum fines, because *he himself, the creditor*, knew very well that the person he sued had *not* gone security!

And finally, the lawyer refers to the 'suit of violence' brought by the *surety* against the *defendant*, under the threefold condition; but the tr. of 518, 16, runs thus: "if he was certain that he (*the defendant*) was his security, the fine is five 'seds,' &c." Here the words in italics, '*the defendant*' are determined by 12 to mean the '*debtor*'; but how could the *debtor* be *his own security*? Here we must either alter *defendant* to *plaintiff*, or else interpret the words '*his security*' as equivalent in meaning to 'the person *for* whom he went security.'

In Vol. IV. it only occurs twice, in a 'triad,' which has nothing to do with the Tract under which it appears, 'On taking Lawful Possession'; 60, 10, 15, where the note[2] (p. 61) says that the term (*feicheam*) here seems to mean "the persons whose authority was necessary to render these contracts binding" (!). Who *these* persons were it might be difficult to say, but the comm. on this Text evidently understood the term simply as the *debtors* for whom the sureties went security, 60, 17 co na cenglat na trebuiri na feicheamna dar a tecait cend, repeated on 62, 7.

In Vol. V. it is also very rare; (352, 4); 390, 10 is *feichem dogoa*, gl. rogo ind *fhechemun*, ind [fh]ir di-a ndleagar, 'the man *to* whom something is due'; 408, 2 set *adgo fechem*.

Fechemnas, advocacy, pleading; I. 80, 17, tr. 'legal assistance'; I. 296, 19 cuimgech fuigill *fethemnuis*, tr. 'able to give an opinion as to its lawfulness' (?); II. 84, 20 aurgaurt *fechiumnuis*, 'prohibition from acting as law-agent,'; V. 100, 26, 28, x ic *feichemnus* im a caingin, 'employed in *advocacy* about their case'; 212, 20 log a *feichemnusa*, 'price of his *pleading*'; 340, 17 raith *fechemnes*, where gl. gives 342, 5 gaibes *fechemnus ocus rathaiges* uirre.

Fecht, time, occasion; in phr., *f. and*, 'once on a time'; I. 56, 5 in tres *f.*; 74, 23 *f. n*-aill; II. 64, z in cetna *f.*; III. 282, 24 cach *f.*; V. 332, 13 in *f.* aile;—often used in the phr. *fecht feile*, '*one turn* of hospitality,' = 'one night's lodging'; I. 126 23 biad *fechta* feile na rig; II. 26, 13, 17, &c., see *feil*.

[**Fechtaine** or **fecht fine**, in O'Dav., p. 89 in a Heptad not occurring here, gl. as *gnimrad* or *tir dibadh*, and apparently equated with *forrusc*, q.v.].

Fecht, attack; I. 68, 21 *f.* ferda.

Fechtae, I. 250, 16, see *fichim*.

Fechtus, turn, time; I. 224, 21 fri *f.* fadesin, 'in his own turn'; II. 266, z; i tri *fechtusaib*, 'at three different times'; I. 98, 23 atharrach *fechtusa* eile, 'the repetition of another turn,' = 'once more,' cf. V. 124, 16 aitherrach *fechtus* aile arís.

Feda, see *fid.*

Fedaim, I can; V. 508, 18[2] ni *fedim*; oir na *fedann*, III. 4, 23, *feduigh* a athcor, 'it *may* be returned'; 4, x nochan *fedunn*; IV. 264, 5 acht go *fedaid* an fine x[a]; II. 56, 5 *fedait*, &c., q.v.

Fedain, [gen., *fedna*; pl., *-na*, cf. FM., p. 1716, 36, 58, 62; 2050, 82]; carriage, wain; the labour of oxen in drawing a wain; I. 132, 1 i n-aimsir *fedna* isin fogmar; IV. 352, 21 daim cáin cin *fhedain*, tr. 'gentle oxen without *labour*,' so O'Dav., p. 90, *fedain* i.e. *feidm*, or *obuir*: *ain daim fri f. techta*, evidently from V. 136, 6, gl. 14, imain na ndam dochom a *fedma* dligthig i.e. a n-*oibre*, 'the driving of oxen to their proper work.' Again, V. 32, 6 arathar co n-a *f.* techta, 'a plough with its proper *appurtenances*,' 44, 15; 90, 12; and V. 250, 5 daim na daimet firu ná *fedna* foraib, [where the gl. should be, *imfedain* (q.v.) *ar* na damaib, 'loading them upon the oxen,' exactly as in FM. sub ann. 1600, (p. 2214), imfhedhain for eachaibh]; V. 482, 27[2] arad cacha *fedna*; crand *fedna* collna, gl. cuing ocus cechta, and adbar in araid, i.e. fuaith (q.v.).

Fedait (?), un-tr. as a technical term of unknown meaning, II. 56, 5 is as gabur sin, *fedait* co ndiablud fri taisiuc techta; but it can only mean 'they are able.'

Fedán, flute:—

Fedánach, flute-player; V. 108, 25 *fedanaig*, gl. on *oirfidid.*

Fedb, widow; V. 448, 1, see gl. 4.

Fedm, work; use; efficacy, office, function; gen., *fedma*; dat., *fedmuim*; I. 288, 30 *fedm* cose; III. 266, 19 *feidm* nach *arathar*; 266, 23, 17 fo *fedmum*, while the oxen were 'engaged *at work*,' cf. V. 136, 15; 488, 35; but IV. 62, 4 ni ar *feidm* gaire, tr. 'not for the *use* of maintenance'; IV. 384, x *feidm* foirne, gl. (it cannot support) 'the *weight* of its colony,' *nert* a foirne; V. 74, 12 a *fedm*, 'their office or function.'

Fedmi, IV. 288, 24, see *for-femdim.*

Fegad, act of seeing; consideration, regard, calculation, superintendence, &c.; I. 192, 24 cen *f.* muigi, 'without paying regard to the place'; V. 94, 2 a fetamlacus do *f.* 'to *take into account* his superintendence' 324, 21 is *f.* co tabar na cota frithe, 'it is to *be seen* that there be given, &c.,' cf. 338, 21 is *f.* cota frithe.

Fegaim, I see, consider; examine, test; [O'Dav., p. 84 *feg* i.e. *tuir*]; I. 32, 30 *fegsat* filid ..... fenchas; [II. 10, 24, 26 *feaguir*[!] foruis, gl. *ath-tairgithur*, q.v., cf. also III. 22, 12 *fegar* asrenar, (24, 1 *indsaigthir orro*, 'is sought for them,' for the gl. *-saig* evidently contemplates the root *seg-*), but see O'Dav., p. 84 *fedhair* i.e. *dorenar*]; II. 194, 11 ni *fegtur* fris, 'is not considered in reference to him'; V. 168, 5 dia *fegthar* airigthi cacha bracha; 340, 2 nocha *fedhar* coimdi na eccoimdi ar in farrce.

Feich, sinew, V. 486, 11, see *feith*.

Feich, a calm, see *feth*.

Feid, in the expression *airmitiu feid*, 'respect,' see Zeuss², p. 918, 15. It only occurs once, III. 28, 9, is e Dubthach ceta-tarat airmitan feid do Patraic, [evidently a standing formula, cf. Wb. 11c dobeir airmitin feith do'n fiur], gl. 22 tucastair airmitean *n-anoraig*, and 23 = uaisliataid do briathraib.

It is not improbable that this word *fiad*, (gen. *feide*, dat. *féid*), is also to be found in II. 348, 16 athair na *feide* = na *helathan*, as ety. on *fithithir*, which turns up again at IV. 236, 17, athair in *feig aith*, na *ae* na alaidan, in the commentatorial matter which is printed as *text*, the *Precincts* article, p. 226, seqq.

Feig, sharp, I. 32, 31 co *feig*.

Feil, festival; feast, hospitality; V. 128, x *feil* in erluma; I. 30, 23 *feili* naem, 'festivals of saints'; in phr. *fecht feile*, 'one turn of hospitality,' a night's hospitality, I. 126, 23; III. 18, y; V. 30, x; 172, x.

Feimed, see *femdim*.

Feimin, feminine (gender), V. 4, 1, 3.

Feimmor, help (?), V. 442, 18, where see notes 1 and 2, from O'Dav., p. 91; [*favour?*].

Feine, the 'Feine'-grades, commonly tr. 'the inferior grades'; the word usually stands in opp. to the *flaith*, or chieftain-grades, but it is impossible to determine from the BL. what its *exact* meaning is. That it was not intended originally to express any depreciative judgment, is evident, alike from its prob. ety., as also from clear statements; e.gr. V. 14, 10, 'these are the *saer-nemed* persons: churches, chieftains, *file*-poets and *Feine*,' where the last word has an ety., 15, feine = *fo* + *nai*, [*fo* = good, and *nai* = person], *feine* being taken to mean, the '*good man*,' the *brewy-farmer*, &c. If this gl. in the 'Small Primer' be accepted, the *feine* was simply the more or less well-to-do farmer, the 'yeoman,' a man who farmed his own land, but was not advanced to the legal rank of 'gentleman.' But the word has not always precisely the same connotation: the 'Laws' include many deposits from different epochs, and contain commentaries of different periods and from different quarters, so that the determination of the meaning of a technical word throughout these fragments is often far from satisfactory.

The beginning of the variation of meaning is expressed in the comm., I. 42, 25, *might* and *right* [*nert* and *cert*] were at an equality with the people of the world; this is the first stage, where *might* 'constituted' *right*, i.e. (—here begins a distinction) the *might* of the champions, and the *right* of the kings and the poets and the brewy-farmers, i.e. equal honour-price to them till (—here begins another distinction), in the Senchus honour-price came to be given to each in propor-

tion to his *tochas*, his 'property.' First, the mere brute-*might*, next the *cert*-right of kings, poets, and farmers, who attained equality of honour-price, and lastly, the graduation of honour-price according to property-qualifications.

But how vague opinion had come to be, we see even from the comm., I. 42, 2, where the term *saor*, 'free,' is gl. by 'the chieftain grades,' and the term *daor*, 'unfree, dependent,' is gl. by the *feine*-grades. But the Feine, the 'brewy,' was a *saor*-nemed according to the Small Primer. Clearly, the class of 'yeomen' had split up into sections graded acc. to their wealth, and some of them were subordinated to the wealthier proprietors, so that gradually many of the Feine had been reduced to the *daor*-condition, for the 'brewy' who has honour-price, can only be the brewy who has the ever-full cauldron, who has a hundred beds, two hundred head of cattle, and two hundred labouring men in his service, I. 46, 21.

The chief use of the word in the Text of Vol. I. is in the expression, *la Feine*, 'apud Fenios,' cf. I. 50, y; 84, 11; 90, 30; 112, 14; (116, 15; 144, 21; 208, 2; 240, 24); 262, 18; 264, 3; this gives special significance to the theory that the customs that had the force of law, had been formulated among the Feine, and were set forth in the language of that tribe, community, or race, the language known as the *berla Feine*. Thus Cormac, p. 32, speaks of three sages, of *poetry*, of *letter*, and of *berla F.*: the poetry can only refer to historic incident set forth in verse in the native speech; 'letter,' probably refers to Latin-reading, in Civil and Canon Law; but the language of the Feine, seems to denote another speech and customs derived from another source. It is given simply as *sui Berla* in I. 16, 23, but on the same page the word occurs in the expression *berla ban bias*, 16, 4, which, in the only other case of its occurrence in Vols. I. to IV., viz., III. 30, 19 is given thus, *b. b. biaid*, the law of the letter, gl. as referring to the Gospel, "the prophets prophesied of the *True-Berla* that will be, viz., the *Leigend*." But another variation appears in V. 92, 17, where we have the judgment

of the *Feine*,	who is skilled in	*Fenechus*;
of the *poet*,	who	,,	poetry;
of the *berla b.b.*,	who	,,	reading [legind].

Leaving this last *berla b. b.*, as referring to the Latin of the Gospels, we have the Gaelic of the poets who told of deeds in native verse, understood by the people, and the *Feine*-customs that constituted the *Feinechus*, the knowledge of which was confined to a limited body, and needed special interpretation. At V. 100, 16, is a reference to the 'brehon of three languages,' breitheam *tri mberla*, gl. as *Fenechus*, *poetry*, and *reading*, carrying out the same distinction.

It is noteworthy that in the formation of the Senchus, especial reference is made to the 'truth of the Feine,' (*atbath*) *fir Fene*, I. 150, 17, and 250, y, which [would have] *perished*, had there not been granted the *three* days and *five* days 'stay,' respectively, the gl., 156, 3, being do-eipled a *firinne* o na Feinib, which is practically the same as at 252, 33 [no-eipli]. Again, on 182, 4 the five days' stay is referred to as being 'according to the arrangements (regulations) of the Feine,' or of the *Fenechas*, gl. 21; just as at 118, 5 the *fuigell* Fene, 'the decision of the Feine,' is gl. at 11, 'according to the decision of the *Fenechas*.' And the sources of this common law in use *among the Feine*, are stated at 208, 3, viz. *counsels* given by the Church, *customs* of the tribes [tuath], true rights (?) given by poets, consensus of opinion of the chieftains, and counsels of the brehons. It is clear from this that *Feine* must be a term applicable to the whole people among whom these customs were in vogue. Thus it seems difficult to avoid the inference that it means *the conquering race*, among whom analogous customs were in vogue, and whose language was different from that of the native poets and historians. In that case we are shut up to the conclusion that is was a Teutonic invasion, for the regulations in force have strong resemblances to the *Lex Salica* and other codes of Germanic origin.

In Vol. II., it occurs 10, 17; 12, 25; 344, 1; 356, 6, with nothing to show that the *Feine* were not the whole of the '*populus*' in Ireland. So in Vol. III., 20, 22; 46, 18; 58, 6; but on 16, 8 a distinction is made. How many '*corus*'-regulations are there in a *tuath*? Three, viz. *corus*-(law) of Chieftain, *corus* of *fine* [tribe, sept], corus of *Fene*. But this does not indicate any ethnic distinction, for the subsequent discussion shows that the *Corus fine* simply referred to the regulations as to the disposal of land, and as to the condition of adopted sons or 'outlanders' within the *sept*, or *clann* [fine], as distinct from the general regulations as to tillage, marriage, deposit, lending, and borrowing, sales and contracts, pledges and sick-maintenance, which were of universal application among the whole *Feine*, 16, 13.

In Vol. III., it does not occur in the Text; but the comm., on 30, 13, gives 'the *Feini* grades,' as equivalent 'to *plebeian* tribes,' *daer-cenel*, (as opp. to *saer-cenel*, 'the *chieftain* grades').

In Vol. IV. the references are much more numerous: *la Feine*, 6, 6; 20, 4; 32, 3; 34, 3; 48, 15; 54, 7, 12, 13; 56, 25, x; 58, 2, 3; 60, 9; 62, 16; 154, 21 (sean-fasach); 164, 13; 168, 1^2, 21; 176, 3, 19; 178, 17; 184, 13; 194, 2, x; 198, 20, y; 200, 2; 202, 5; 206, 2, 9, 12, 15, z; 210, 24; 214, 3, 5; 220, 6, 16; 236, 7; (*grada*) *grades* of Feine 18, y, [cf. V. 400, 4]; 236, 7; *arrangements* of Feine

(*comslechtaib* F.), 62, 13; (*dligid*), *law* of the F., 96, 22. The insistent mention of the word in this connexion, *apud F.*, seems strongly *assertive*: it declares that these are the formulated usages of a privileged class, the *Feine*, at all events a *populus*, not a *plebs*. The reference on 236, 6, with its contrast between the *Chieftain*-grades, and *Feine*-grades, does not involve a *plebs*. The embodied customs are termed, as usual, *Feinechas*, 8, 19; 18, 21, &c., 230, 19; 240, 11.

In Vol. V., besides the instances referred to, 2, 1; 14, 11; 92, 16; 100, 1; its only other use is in the phr. *la F.* (upwards of a hundred times), 118, 1; 136, 5; 138, 10, &c.

Feinechas, the customs and regulations of the *Feine*, referred to apparently as a whole, I. 186, 14 i fut *fenechais*, tr. 'throughout the Fenchus it is not enjoined.' Again, I. 182, 21, where the words '*comslechta* of the *Feine*,' are expounded as being those of the *Fenechus*; so also, I. 50, y, the five contracts which are dissolved by the Feine, gl. 52, 24, 'which are dissolved acc. to the *Fenechus*. That this was a *privilege* conferred is evident from IV. 18, 21 seqq.; see under *Feine*.

Feinnid, champion; I. 70, 11 ba *feindid* side, *fennid* V. 418, 13; *feindid*, 20; *enid*, 22; *gen.*, I. 64, 16 Asal mac *Cuind feinneda*; I. 202, 3 im cert cach *fenneda*; but IV. 338, 15 a fochlu *fénnid*, where it cannot be a *genitive*, but is prps. only in apposition, and to be continued by the next clause; see O'Dav., p. 84, who glosses the word *fochlu* by *feinnidh*.

Feirtse, see *fertas*.

Feis, see *fes*.

Feiser, see *fetar*.

Feisid, cf. IV. 64, x do-*feisidar*; the word is plainly the same as *deissid*, gl. *tarrustar*, V. 356, 21, cf. O'Dav., p. 90, *feis*, i.e. *tarrthus*, 'trian do'n iarraid issed *feisi* leis,' a quotation that apparently belongs to the section on Fosterage, of which we have only the notes at II. 180, seqq.

Feit, meal, repast; V. 260, 3 bo blegar fri *fit*, 10 gl. fri *feit*; prps. only Cormac's *pit* i.e. *proind*; but he also gives *fit* = Lat. *vita* (!).

Feit, pipe, tube; I. 144, 3 im in *feit* trein tres-a seiter teni, 'the strong pipe, through which the fire is blown,' (i.e. the bellows).

Feith, sinew; (*gen.*, *feithe*, V. 488, 5); I. 152, 13 dobeir *feith gér* ar in fige, tr. 'which brings a sharp sinew on the weaving,' as gl. on *feithgeir*, 150, 6, tr. 'weaver's reed'; III. 320, 21 (has cut) *alt* no *feich*, (V. 486, 11), 'joint or sinew,' V. 142, 8; 146, 18, 20, (146, 13 *feth*); III. 354, 17 na hairne toile, ocus in toil *feith*, 'the glands of desire and the *sinew* of desire,' referring to the testicles and penis, respectively; III. 360, 22 in bán-béim facaib *feith* fo saeth, 'the bloodless blow that leaves a sinew in pain.'

Feith, a calm, calm weather, (opp. *an-futh*, 7); III. 212, 6 for *feth*; V. 190, 25 for *feich*, 280, 11 for *feith*.

Féith, quagmire, slough; II. 60, 5, badud d' *feithib* no i n-uiscib, 'drowned in *sloughs* or in waters,' (7 'quagmires').

Feith-geir, tr. 'weaver's reed'; I. 150, 6, see gl. under *feith*.

Fel, poetic word for the vulgar *seis*, 'knowledge,' or 'instruction'; IV. 358, 4 ani is *feal* laisin filed, is *seis* no *foircetal* isin ngnath-bérla; from this word are supposed to come the follg., *felmac*, *felsub* and *file* itself.

Fell, treachery; I. 56, 11 *fell* ocus fingal, &c.; cf. V. 368, 8 *feall* ar a einech.

Fellaim, I betray, act treacherously (towards, *for*); V. 168, 11 dún fir *feallus* for einech, 172, 17; 174, 15; V. 442, 20 mada *feallastar* saer fairgse, where the gl. brings in the notion of *faill*, 'neglect,' 444, 3.

Felma, fence, the fourth in the four kinds of fences, IV. 72, 5; IV. 70, 9 fidba fri *felma*, 72, 3 *felmad*; 130, 21 *felmag*; IV. 158, 2 di-a ndluthad fri *felmad*, 'to keep the cattle close to the fence'; ety. gl. in *fal maith*, 'the *good* fence,' 72, 10; so O'Dav., p. 91, who infers thence *má* = *maith*; the alternative explanation of IV. 72, 10, *frisin nocht-aile*, ('for the naked fence in the half-cleared plain,' isin leth-machaire, IV. 72, 18), is also given in O'Dav. The four fences were the *clais* and the *cora* in the bare plain, and the *duir-ime* and *felma* in the *half* (bare)-plain; but O'Dav. evidently contemplated the *felma* and the *duirime* of our passage as not differing, for he gives as ety. of *felma*: *eó-lom*, which can hardly be anything else than *bare peg* i.e. in *slat*, the *mere naked sharp-stake* set upright in the grounds; prob. also this is the word in O'Dav., p. 94, *felmad* i.e. *sleyh*, 'lance.'

Felmac, pupil, correl. to *fithidir*, 'tutor'; [cf. FM. ann. 1565, 'literary men']; II. 128, 8; 288, 6; 344, 4; IV. 236, 15; 356, 23, defd. as 'a boy after reading his psalms'; V. 96, 12, gl. 17, where the ety. gll. of II. 348, 16 are repeated, cf. V. 364, 17; O'Dav., p. 86, explains *feal* i.e. *ai* and *seis*, whence the word means *mac seasa*, 'son of knowledge,' [with an alternative *uadh*, as in Cormac, p. 20, (*suad* ?)].

Felmas, charm, enchantment; I. 180, 31 fromad *felmais*, equated with f. na *pisoc*, and f. *uptha*, 30: apparently the giving of some charm to a dog to see whether the charm was really effective or not; possibly *fealbhas* of O'R., gl. *droch-fhios*, 'ill-knowledge.'

Felsub, (Lat. *philosoph*-us) philosopher; I. 26, 11 do rer na *fellsam*.

Femaim, I strip bare; IV. 94, 16, in a gl. on *lom-data*, 8, but the text here given is utterly unintelligible. In testing the grain, (oats and barley), regard was paid to the *hardness* and *bareness*, *cruas* and *lomdata* of the grain; the latter is gl. 94, 16, gran lomget [leg. *loinget* (?)] *lomconda* [!] *fema flesc*; this hopeless aggregation of words has light thrown on it by O'Dav., p. 87, sub voce *fleasc* i.e. *traigh*: o *ro-*

femad flesc i.e. iar n-a lomad o fleisc i.e. o traigh, where the meaning evidently is, 'stripped of its *chaff*, *husk*.' Hence our text should be (gran) *lom*, *con·da·fema flesc;* and *flesc* is gl. by O'Dav., p. 84, = *sust*, 'flail,' quoting, miach d'eorna ith *oro fein flesc*, which should evidently be o ro-*fem* f., barley when the *flail has stript* it (of chaff). The passage is thus made clear.

Femded, act of refusing, refusal; III. 422, 8 is *femed* ocus uiriasacht do riagail riu; [IV. 288, 24 for *fedhmi*(!) fine, 'without the consent of the tribe,' but see the verb *forf.*]; V. 262, y cin *feimid*, cin uriasacht, (264, 8 gu *feimid*); 298, 21 iar *feimed* ocus uriasacht; for these terms, *f.*, *uriasacht*, cf. III. 422, 14, where rules are prescribed guiding the right to the ownership of goods recovered by 'salvors,' after the real owner had *refused* to risk himself, and given *permission* to another to try the rescue.

Femdim, I refuse; V. 264, 8 no gu *feimid* in cach is-a set he, 'till the owner *refuses*'; I. 216, 22 aigni *feimden* a aignesa (?), tr., 'an advocate who refuses to plead'; the meaning is clear, but the form is inexplicable; prps. the tr. meant (*rel.*) *feimdes*.

Femnach, sea-weed, 'dillisk'; I. 170, 13 *f.* no duilesc; cf. Cor., p. 37, 13 oc buain *fhemnaige* ocus mur-thorad olcena.

Fene, see under *ol fene*.

Fennad, act of skinning; flaying; V. 330, 15 ar a *fenda*[*d*].

Feoil, flesh; meat; V. 154, 16; *gen.* III. 62, 7 tomuilt *feola*; V. 138, 3 aithgin na *feolo*.

Feorling, farthing, $\frac{1}{4}$*d.*(?); IV. 118, 14, where we have calculations extending down to the *hundredth* part of a farthing. The calculations are curious: three oat-cakes, price $\frac{1}{88}$ of a penny, three barley-cakes, price $\frac{1}{67}$ of a penny;—these two sums added together make "a farthing and a half, and three parts of a farthing and the tenth of the tenth of a farthing"; in other words $\frac{1}{88}+\frac{1}{67}=\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{3}{16}+\frac{1}{400}$, which results in this equation $\frac{155}{5896}=\frac{3616}{6400}$ (!).

Feorus, tr. 'spindle-tree'; IV. 146, y, pegwood tree, (O'Conn.).

Fer, man, 'vir'; [*gen.*, *fir*, I. 156, 30; *dat.*, *fir* I. 176, 4; II. 392, 1, x; (old form *fiur* sometimes, I. 96, x; 296, 2; V. 370, 5); in pl., *acc.*, *firu* I. 16, 2; III. 26, y; V. 198, 2; 394, 4; 480, 18; *voc.*, *a firu* I. 14, 22]; of the male [of animals, cf. *fer-dam*, bull, IV. 100, 21]; husband, V. 132, 3; 272, 8; householder, V. 210, 6; owner, II. 284, 5; IV. 44, 7; V. 492, z; even of individuals, vaguely, cf. I. 72, 4; *fer fine*, tribesman, II. 282, 7; 284, 3; often in phr., 'the men of Ireland,' I. 4, 14;—very commonly with determinative genitive following, e.gr. *f. altruma*, fosterer, II. 184, 5; *fer certa*, poet, I. 18, 7; *f. cinaid*, debtor, II. 14, 30; 18, 1; *f. comgne*, chronicler, I. 18, 7; *f. cotaig*, ally; *f. feirge*, angry man, V. 284, 4; *f. ferthana* cnede, inflicter of a wound, III. 368, 5; *f. fognama*, man of service, II.

390, z; *f. folaig*, concealer, III. 98, 19; *f. foichle*, wage-earner, II. 284, 9; *f. forrain*, robber, I. 144, 12; *f. forais*, IV. 352, 1; *f. fothla*, IV. 314, 24; *fer* in iarraith, *giver* of fee, II. 170, z; *f. laime*, actual perpetrator, I. 244, 1; II. 6, 8; *f. leigind*, reader, V. 20, 24; 54, 11; 390, 12; *f. marbtha*, killer, III. 100, 1; *f. mbraith*, betrayer, III. 98, 19; *f. nime*, IV. 210, 7; *f. suic*, ploughman, I. 194, x; *f. tathaigthe*, frequenter, II. 356, 8; 396, 28; *fer tairirid* (?) I. 194, 20; *fer taistil*, messenger, I. 156, 30; *f. toimsi*, measurer, II. 250, 23.

As first element in a compound, as a determinative, 'manly,' e.gr. :—

Fer-dam, bull, IV. 100, 21.

Fer-domun, a minor, ['the makings of a man'], II. 256, 3.

Fer-echtus, manly attack, I. 64, 12.

Fer-fuine, (cakes of) man's baking, II. 176, 18; V. 30, y.

Fer-gnia, champion, IV. 336, 6, *fergnio* tri forggaib, defd., 338, 15 *fergnio* fri forngairi ndoris, 'to guard the door'; O'Dav., p. 86, sub *fearngnia*, gives an alternative gl., *in t-aire echta*; V. 366, 8.

Fer-gnim, tr. 'the virile act,' II. 350, 6.

Fer-lesach, man-helper, V. 366, 8, prob. *adj.*, cf. V. 308, 26.

Fer-mac, male child, III. 38, 3.

Fer-mil, male animal (at birth), III. 38, 11.

Fer-tellach, entry (into possession) by a man, not a woman, IV. 14, x,* gl. in techtugad ferda, 16, 5.

Fer-tincur, man-property, held by a man, opp. *ban-t.*, II. 356, 7; 380, 23.

Fér, grass; I. 66, 31; V. 136, 6; *gen.*, *feóir*, I. 132, 12; 174, 15; II. 74, 12; 238, 23; V. 136, 17; *dat.*, *feór* II. 238, 11; IV. 94, 11 *fer* folaid, tr. 'hidden grass,' gl. 24 *na caille*, 'of the wood'; this is exactly the expression used later on IV. 146, 11; O'Dav., p. 91, *fer folo* i.e. fér na caille; in the same way as his *fer-samla* i.e. 'grass of moor or mountain,' answers to IV. 94, 11, 24.

Fér-aithgin, compensation for the grass (?), V. 466, 7.

Fér-diguin, preserved grass, V. 466, 4, gl. 468, 18 *diguin feoir*.

Fér-dilse, the right to the grass, IV. 128, 6, 7.

Fér-gleith, grass-grazing, IV. 256, z; cf. *Fer-glethech* I. 64, 9, 66, 31 do-geltis a eich fér; V. 500, 12 *fér-glé*.

Ferailis (!), seemingly two words, but the text is incurable, II. 172, 14 (mad forae) *fer ailis*, (?) 'the man *who fosters*.'

Feraim, in two main lines of meaning, 1, *inflict* (wound, &c.), and 2, *shed* (blood); I. 64, 11 *ferais* fer-echtus, 'he made a manly attack'; V. 142, 4 fuil *fearus* druth; V. 312, 8 *ferus* an cned; (*rel. pl.* ?) V. 152, 1 secht fuile, *fearda* cethra(?), cf. V. 156, 11; II. 182, 15 *ferfuit* bera ocus sleaga (cneid),

* It is obvious that this is a proof that the expression *fir teallach*, cf. IV. 2, 3, wrongly tr. '*true* possession,' though indeed the gl. 1 should have made it quite plain that the first element of the cpd. was *fer*.

cf. III. 500, 23; I. 64, 11 *ferais* fer-echtus, gl. ro-*ferustair*, 68, 20; III. 286, z *ro-fer* cned ar corp; *pass.*, I. 130, 10 dia *ferthar* fuil; V. 142, 1, 9, 11 fuil *ferthar*, 362, y; 172, 18 ri [for a] *feartar* cath, 'a king who is defeated in battle,' (though here it is impossible to say whether it is, 'who is wounded,' or 'whose blood is shed,' or 'against whom a battle is gained'; cf. also V. 228, z co sechtmad fear *feartar*, 'to the seventh man *who is affected* by the satire' (?), and V. 294, 18 an bean for a *fertar* ainim, 'the woman on whom a blemish *is inflicted*'; *imperf.*, IV. 248, 11 da *fertha* beo-cneadh air; V. 268, 4 amail bid fair fein *no-fheartha*, 'as if the attack were made'; *fut.*, III. 346, 1 *ferfaiter* na cneda, 356, 16; II. 180, 7 o *ferfuither* ainim cneide air; V. 312, 11 trias-a *ferfaiter* cneda forra; 520, 22 *fear-faidir*; *perf.*, I. 298, 23 is cned *ro-ferad* air, II. 192, 25; III. 288, 17 masa beo-cned *ro-ferad* air; IV. 232, 14 in ti a-*r fera*[*d*] in cned; [V. 142, 3 should be *na fera do* lam, 'which *thy hand* does not shed,' from the analogy of the next words, *do tenga*]; V. 296, y umun ainim *ro-ferad* air.

Feraim, I give; supply, furnish with; return; pay; II. 124, 19 *feraid* boin, tr. 'he pays a cow' [as a fine]; V. 466, 8 *feraid* a log, (gl. *atairgither*, 468, 22), 'he pays its price,' cf. O'Dav., p. 86, gl. *atairgid*; II. 264, 1 muna *ro-feara* flaith seotu turclaide, gl. muna *eirne*, 'if he does not supply,' (cf. 262, 14 mani ro-*era*, 264, 15); II. 254, 3, where the tr. reads, 'new milk to be boiled to cheese-curds with butter,' but the text has *co n-imim ro fera*, which O'Dav., p. 90, gives as co n-imim *ro·da·feara*, tr. *co* n-a furthain do imim, 'with its sufficiency of butter,' equating *ro·da·feara*, (which must be a verbal form meaning, 'let him grant them'), with *furthain*, [which certainly means 'sufficiency,' cf. FM. *ann.* 1546; 1557 (p. 1554), and this is prps. intended as *foirithin*, 'a help' (of butter, &c.), and so would be brought into connexion with *foir-*, *fo-fer-*, 'effect, prepare']; the enumeration, at II. 254, 3 seqq., refers to *gifts* or *payments*, and this word seems intended on IV. 328, 3, 18 *ferthos* (!) cen airech, tr. 'he pays,' 330, 14, however this form be intended to be analysed. The pass. is gl. by O'Dav., p. 91, *fearthar* i.e. *eirnithar*, where he adds, 'and in another place it says, do-fargaid ar-*ro-fera* i.e. tairgidh inni ro-ernistar tar a cend amach, which is our passage at V. 502, 22, where prps. *a rera*, is simply *ar era*, 'that which he furnishes,' [*ar-ro-fera* of O'Dav.], and the follg. *ar a fertair* is a gl. thereon. Again, cf. II. 322, 5 *ferdair* collna set i n-athcur, gl. 16 *athtaircigther*; III. 356, 3 *ferdair* a n-othrusa uile, (quoted by O'Dav., p. 86, sub *feraid*), gl. *berar* iat; this form *ferthair* is of very common occurrence, cf. V. 390, 8; 398, y (seqq., down to p. 414); and 440, 25 (with the notes), where the text prps. may cast light on the unintelligible passage at V. 228, z.

Ferand, land; [it does not occur in the *Text*, though common enough in the *comm.*]; I. 66, 23; II. 414, 26 (*gen.*); *pl.*, V. 428, 8, 10 *feranna*.

Ferb, cow; [Corm., p. 18=1, cow; 2, blotch; 3, word, see Amra C. C., V. 3]; I. 64, 1 *teora ferba*, gl. 15 teora *bai*.

Ferb, blotch; IV. 14, y comdar *ferba* fulachta for a gruaide iar cil-brethaib, gl. 16, 10 atai na bolga, 16, 16 bolga; 16, 2 comdar *fearba* falguide.

Ferda, manly; appertaining to a man; I. 68, 20 echtas *ferda*; II. 356, 17 tincur *fearda*, opp. *banda*; IV. 16, 5 in techtugad *ferda*, gl. on *fer-tellach*; cf. V. 470, 14.

Ferdatu, manliness; II. 350, 3 o'n miadamlataid, [i.e.] *ferdataid*.

Fer-domun, a minor, the 'makings' of a man; II. 256, 3 is e bes foloing *ferdomun*, gl. 18, i.e. damna fir.

Ferg, anger; III. 356, 6 *ferg* deithbire; I. 248, 32 ropach *fergi*; III. 344, 2 tria anfot *feirgi* indeithbire; 356, 13 cen *feirg*; V. 284, 4 fer *feirgi*, 'an angry man,' in fer bis a *feirg*, 17; III. 356, 3 a *ferga*, [i fergaib (f)].

Ferg-luinde, anger-vehemence; V. 138, 13 fubta[d] la *fearg l.*

Fergaigim, I make angry; I. 6, 8 *ro-fergaidhedh* in clerech.

Fernn, alder-tree; IV. 146, 24.

Ferr, better, as compar. of *maith*, or *superl.*, V. 518, 7 is *ferr*; I. 14, 24 is *ferr* a denam; I. 22, 20 [is] *ferr* duind x^a; II. 26, 18 in fer is *fearr*, 'the man of higher rank,' V. 244, 11 in t-aire echta is *ferr*; V. 20, 15 is de ata, *fearr* fear a ciniud, 'a man is of higher rank than his progenitor,' by having attained to a higher grade through art or farming or talent. Contrast the different meaning with the prepp. *do* and *la*, *is ferr do*, 'it is really more to his advantage,' but *is ferr lais*, 'he *deems* it better, he *likes* better,' V. 292, 22;—*sec. compar.*, with added *-de*, q.v., V. 20, 27 is *feardi* [*ferrde*] in fear-sin na dana-sin do cindemain aigi, 'he is *the better for* having those arts'; II. 414, 25 is *ferrdi re* [=la] fer na mucc a methad, 'he is *the better pleased* for their having been fattened'; III. 320, 7, 12 is *ferrdi* leis, 'he is the better pleased with it.'

Fers, verse; V. 24, 8 i *fersaib*.

Fert, miracle; V. 16, 11 ge donet *firt* no *da* firt, a 'miracle or two'; *pl.*, I. 14, 19 tria *firta* ocus mirbaile; IV. 366, 20 mat com-lina a *ferta*; V. 252, 24 um *fertaib* do denam.

Fert, 1, mound, ditch; O'Dav., p. 91, *fert* i.e. *clad*: con doluidh tar *fert* a cét-techta i.e. docuaidh-si tar *cladh* an ferainn d'a céd-techtugh; V. 210, 6 tellach cille tar a *fert*, gl. 27, tar *firt* a muir no a caisil; IV. 144, 16, of a district marked by a *feart*; IV. 220, 9 clad dúne, clad cille, clad *firt*, 'the ditch of a *fert*,' which is gl. y, *inn oenaig*, 'of the fair-green,' as if *fert* were equated with *aenach*; this however is explained by reference to the gl. on I. 156, 28 denam oenaig, i.e. as ann a ndis i.e. a *claide* ocus a *ferta*;—2, 'tomb,' V. 474, 12 *fert* aireach; *gen.*, I. 186, 18 aithgin *in ferta*; O'Dav., p. 90, *fert* i.e. ulaid cumdachta.

Fert, tr. 'land,' IV. 42, 21 as a *firt* i.e. as a ferann ; prob. the same as preced. ; IV. 126, 15 where *as a firt*, is a gl. on *eisert*, q.v., and cf. V. 208, 19.

Fert, V. 270, 9, seems to refer to the *after-birth*, in the sense of 'heap' ; in *firt* doniat na cethra ac soud i tai, as gl. on *fourt* cethra ac touth, 268, 21.

Fertad, act of making a tomb ; II. 102, 3 *fertadh* flatha, cf. V. 306, 5 ferta[d] do flatha, gl. 308, 8 beth oc denam ulaid cumdachta ima't flaith, which is the passage quoted by O'Dav., p. 90, *fert* ; cf. I 184, 6 with same gl. 186, 15 ; see *fert aireach*, V. 474, 12 and its gl.

Fertaig, [Lat. *pertica*], a rod twelve feet long, a *perch* ; III. 334, 21 da troigid dec i *fertaig*, [prob. i *ph*ertaig] ; where the table is identical with the Latin : *uncia* = *orlach* ; *palmus* = *bas* ; *pes* = *traig* ; *pertica* = *fertach*, [and 12 fertach in a *forrach*, q.v.], though the aliquot parts are not quite the same ; but it is clear that the word was borrowed from the Latin, because the initial *p* would have disappeared if the word had been Keltic.

Ferthain, act of inflicting (wounds), shedding (blood), &c. ; inf. of *feraim* ; II. 192, 24 co n-a *fearthain* tre comruiti ; III. 160, 15 co n-a *f. do*-sum *for* nech aile ; III. 368, 5 (fer) *ferthana* na cneide, the inflicter of the wound ; IV. 234, 4 cnede ; V. 304, 2 *comrac d'ferthain.*

Fertas, distaff ; spindle ; [*flax spinning-stick*, I. 150, 5, (152, 10)] ; axle-tree ; II. 378, x *fertais*, 'distaff' ; II. 354, 8 otha *fertuis n*-olla cu glonnas, cf. V. 214, 18 *feartas n*-olla ar lomrad ocht caorach ; *gen.*, I. 148, 5 orba *feirtsi* ; IV. 108, 6 damna *feirtse* ; *pl.*, IV. 150, 2 *feir*[*t*]*se* carpaid, tr. '*axle-trees* of chariots' ; *gen. pl.*, IV. 116, 9 damna *teora fertas*, but 118, 17 d. *tri fertus* ; I. 150, 5 adbur [i.e. snath glas olla, 'the grey woollen thread,' 152, 10] bis i *feirtsib.*

Fes, fesa, see *fetar.*

Fes, (gen., *feise*, *fesi* ; *pl.*, *fesa* I. 46, 4) ; feast ; a night's supper (with ale), Cor.'s *feiss aidche*, and gl. III. 20, 17 *feis* i.e. cuiriud s. d. i.e. in aidchi i.e. co lind, cf. O'Dav., p. 85, *feis*, and see also Cormac, p. 20, under *fes-cor* ; I. 138, 29 tairget scena *feis*, tr. ' the knife used at a feast ' [!], concerning which see III. 492, 3, a quotation which exemplifies but does not explain ; II. 30, 19 'lodging,' but II. 236, 24 trath *feisi*, ' time of the *feast* ' ; [V. 486, 18 :].

Fes (?), cattle-feeding ; I. 222, x athg. na m*bo feisi*, no co tiagaitt *ba fesi*, ... iar n-a ngabail cin *bu fesi* i n-a cend, and cf. 224, 6, 7, 12, where reference is made to the *fiach fesi*, 'the debt for the expense of feeding,' and 224, 13, 14 athg. umun *feis.* Contrast this with tr. II. 134, 17 da *ba* déc *fesi*, tr. 'twelve *fesi*-cows,' and 136, 5 *ba fesi* gell, tr. ' the *fesi*-cows of the h.-sureties ' (!). It seems to be only the word follg. :—

Fes, act of sleeping; the lying-down of cows, also a kind of cattle-treasure, IV. 72, 11; V. 444, 13; see under *airbire*]; cohabitation, cf. Corm., p. 56, *imcobra ainm fesa* loss, 'from the *fes* he sleeps with her'; O'Dav., p. 55, *fes* i.e. *druis*, 'lechery,' quoting, a frisnd oc *fesad* i.e. a innsad no pisoga do, cf. I. 180, 24, 31; V. 274, 15, 21 ac *fes inis*; V. 292, 23 is ferr lais *fes* la gilib; 294, 25 eiric imgabala *feisi*, 'the eric-fine for refusing cohabitation'; but the gen. at V. 452, 14 has *fesa*, gl. 26 *fes mbreide*; sleeping (accommodation), IV. 20, 1 co *fes*, gl. 22, 30 co *laigi* dub ann i.e. co mbiud cotlud; cf. the technical use on V. 468, 8, 9 *fes i fes*, 'a clean cattle-shed,' but *fes i fual*, 'a dirty cattle-shed.'

Fes (?), tr. mouth = 'mill-stone,' so rendered in III. 282, 17 cidbed gabas itir a da *fes*.

Fescor, evening, 'vesper'; II. 16, 16 bi ann co *fescor*.

Fesetar, I. 64, 1, see *fo-esim*.

Fesiur, **festar**, see *fetar*.

Fesoc, beard; III. 354, 8.

Fes-tige, food-rents of a chief's house (?); II. 212, 20 in flaith, do-n-iupra a *festige*, but the text here, *ciar uiar*, is quite unmeaning; the gl. has *do-n-urteit*, 21 and *tiruairsi*, 25, 26; this latter gl. brings the word into direct connexion with O'Dav., p. 87, sub *feistidh* or *deisti* i.e. *tiruairsi*, 'remnant,' or an '*heir* who succeeds the dead man,' the *feistidh fiach*, being "the person who makes the suit about the property which is sued on the deceased": obviously therefore the tr. on II. 212, 20 is as inadequate as the text; cf. also the aphorism on II. 270, 16, nach dilius dag-rath *desti* na flatha.

Feth, honour, respect; used in the *ety. gl.* of *fithithir*, 'tutor,' i.e. athair *na fetha*, [i.e.] na *healadan*, II. 288, 27, but on II. 348, 16 we have the reading na *feide*, na *helathan*; it is evidently the word used in the expression *airmitiu feid*, 'honour, reverence,' *Gram. Celt.*,[2] p. 918, and which appears in O'Dav., p. 86, *fiadh* i.e. *airmitiu* do each fo gradh, 'respect to each according to grade': "there is *welcome* given to everybody indiscriminately, but the special honours paid by *comeirge*, 'rising to salute, &c.,' are determined by the visitor's grade, that is the difference." The alternative gl. on II. 348, 15 is that intended on IV. 236, 17, where it is given as follows respectively:—

aithair	*fhethaigi*	inae	in fhorcetail.
aithair	in *feigh aith*	na hae	in foircedail.

It is plain that nothing can be done with *fethaigi*, tr. 'who guards' (!), the word *fetha* being simply an intended *gen.*, which is explained by *ae* and *forcetail*, as by *eladan* on II. 288, 27. The gl. of O'Dav., furnishes the explanation also

of the expression on V. 442, 22, where *feth flatha*, has a gl. 444, 11 *atairgither* ac in flaith, of gifts *given* to the chief, as gifts of *respect*, also shown by the gl. in the text of H. 3, 18, p. 444, note[1], *airmidin*.

Feth (?), in the expression *feth fia*, with its alternative, where evidently some form of magical rite is referred to, V. 90, 27, druid i.e. doniat in *feth fia* no in aisdinecht, cf. L. Hy. II., p. 209.

Fetachtain, is said to mean 'attempt or endeavour,' in O'D. Supp., cf. V. 226, 31 iná *featactain* acra na ratha, 'before any attempt to sue the surety'; see also prps. *etechtain*, V. 408, 16; 412, 8 [q.v.], with its extraordinary *aca fetaithear* etechtain (?).

Fethal, ornament; insignia; V. 244, 22 *f.* maith an aird-rig, see note[b], p. 245; V. 384, x ní conai *f. connduala*, cf. O'Dav., p. 92, *f. c.* i.e. *f. comdala*: "ni *nae* (!) f. conduala i.e. ni coimedus eccusc comduala i.e. in merge, no in brat sída, no in rinde, which is the gl. on V. 386, 10, q.v. The word would thus appear to mean some valuable of a king, '*standard* or *insignia*' of some kind, but neither gl. nor O'Dav. gives a clear interpretation; cf. Corm., *fethal* i.e. 'a goblet with a silver mounting.'

Fétaim, I can; [often *et-*, after negatives; see *étaim*, 'I get, receive]; IV. 314, x nad *eta* reicc, 'which he cannot sell'; V. 252, 10 nad *eta* urlabra, 'who cannot speak,' gl. 252, 25 (in bean) na *fettann* urlabra; I. 244, 27 ni *etait* guin; III. 382, 1 noco n-*etat* x[n]; II. 84, 21 in tan *ro-fetut*; V. 302, 20 in tan nach *fetait* x[n];—*pass. pres.* 3 *sg.*, *fétar* (= potestur), cf. I. 52, 26 *fetar* do taithbiuch, (of contracts) 'which *can be* dissolved,' V. 316, z, na *featur*, 428, 26 nocon *etar*; I. 60, 3 ni *etar*; II. 174, 5 ni *fetur* o'n athair beith fai, 'it *cannot be* [got] from the father to be responsible for his son'; III. 134, 11 noco *fetar* x[n], 172, 1; V. 300, 8 munu *fetur* anad fris. Also [seemingly as predicat. *adj.* (!)] with prep. *la* follg. of the agent, V. 450, 22 coim *bas etar leis*, the grade or step which it is possible for him (the *fuidir*) to attain; hence apparently used *absolutely* (without *la*), to express incapability, IV. 132, y duine, *nach éidir* fuba do denam; z, *cid éidir*. Sometimes confounded with *fetar*, 'I know,' [and it is very noteworthy that dialects *still* say *ni àdar me*, 'I don't know,' *ni àdar lyum*, 'I am not able';] I. 248, 19 ni *fétuidh* in ti, 'the person *does not know*,' which is from *fetaim*; imperf., III. 134, 12 da *féta* [fetta], 'if it could be done'; condit., III. 170, 26 *ro-fétfaigtea*, 'it could have been done'; III. 322, 6 (and prob. 8) co *fetfaidea* x[n], '(he says) that it *could be* done.'

Fetamlacas, superintendence; V. 92, 28; 94, 2; cf. *fetheamh-leacht*, tr. 'the *genius* (of her poets),' MR. 102, 17.

Fetar, I know; as a deponent, only *four* forms are found, viz., 3 *sg., fitir*, 3 pl., *fetatar*; *subj.* 2 *sg., feiser*, 3 *sg., festar*, [all *pres.*]; in *passive*, only two, viz., *pres. subj.* 3 *sg., festar*; perf., *ro-fess*; hence a possible confusion, between the *dep.* and *pass.*, in the 3 *sg.* subj., *festar* [= *sciat* and *sciatur*]. The perfective prefix *ro*, (*ro-fitir, ro-fetatar, ro-feiser*), is preserved after the conjunction *ma*, 'if,' but not after the negative, thus we have *ro-fitir* 'he knows,' *ma ro-fitir*, 'if he knows,' but only *ni fitir*, 'he does not know,' *mana fitir*, 'if he does not know'; *ro-fitir*, I. 94, 11; V. 98, 9; 160, 7; *ma ro-fitir*, I. 96, 25; III. 278, 24; *ni fiter*, I. 94, 2 (*itir*); II. 34, 4; IV. 28, 2 (*fidir*); V. 160, 19; *na fitir*, I. 96, 9; *mana fitir*, I. 96, 20, 22; V. 160, 9; *nochan fitir*, I. 94, 6, 15;—*pl., ro-fetatar* II. 56, 14; 222, 18; V. 226, 19; *ni* (na) (mana) *fetatar*, I. 42, 22; 68, 29; I. 250, 23; II. 222, 19; III. 178, 13 (*etatar*); V. 130, 22; V. 492, 3 muna *feadadar*; *subj.* pres. [1 sg., *fesiur* (!), IV. 340, 21 co *feisiur* séduib selb, tr. 'until the owner of property *shall be known*' [:], and see II. 10, 16 *ra-fesiur*, which should mean, '(*if*) *I know it*,' but is tr. '*thou* shouldst know,' from the gl., cu raib a fis *agat*']; 2 *sg., feiser*, I. 302, 22, 22 (ma) dia *fesur*, as gl. on 268, 14 dia nfir-*feiser*, tr. 'if the notice *be* truly *given*' (:); II. 10, 16 *ra-fesiur*, 'thou shouldst know'; III. 106, 4 a meic, ara *feiser*, (ut scias), (114, 17; 126, 7; 132, 5, &c.); IV. 18, 16 ar a *feisear* besu tellaig, 32, z; 298, y ara *fesir* grada Fene; the rest are all wrongly tr., viz., IV. 144, 5 ma *ro-feisear*, tr. 'if *they* be known'; 144, x mad fri neithe fo *feisear*, tr. 'if *it be* known that they belonged to a dignitary'; 340, 3 *ro-fessir*, tr. *he knows*'; *subj. pres.* 3 *sg., festar*: I. 94, 17 dia *festar* in fer; II. 72, 19 madia *festur** side, (opp. *ni fitir* fechem); III. 12, 13 dia *fiastar*; 58, 3 co *fiastar* cach, gl. 15 co raib in fis ac in cach, as on V. 462, 18, 25; V. 238, 22 na *fiastar* na gella so, 'he who does not know them'; cf. II. 302, 5 dian do *feastar*, tr. '*that* [!] he may know,' but it can only be, 'if he knows these (things),' *dian·da·f.*

Pass. subj. pres., festar: I. 202, 10 *co f.* in codnach, 'till it be known whether he is a sensible adult'; III. 440, 20, is crandchur do chur co *festar* cia dib, (or) co f. *in*, &c., cf. II. 6, 29, III. 440, 10; IV. 344, 8;—used idiomatically, 'till a thing *be known on* a person, be *recognised in* him as a quality, property, &c.,' cf. II. 20, 7, 8 acht go (and *mana*) *festar* saire *fair*; IV. 102, 12 muna *feasdar* guinide fors-in n-ag riam, 'unless the habit of goring be recognised beforehand as belonging to the cow'; [for II. 178, 16 *ro-fiasthur*, cf. the text on II. 290, 21, mad *riasuithur*, gl. 292, 11 *tarrustur*; at II. 272, 12 the text in comorbu na *dearb ro festur*, &c., has a light thrown on it from the gl. 17, ni

* In V. 224, 2 dia *feasa* feichem ocus ni fitir raith, the word should probably be *festar*.

diuparar, q.v.]; *perf.*, *fess* V. 448, x; 468, 28 (*ro-feas*); III. 120, 23 *má ro-fes* iartain; III. 156, 22 re-siu *ro-fes*, in, 'before it was known *whether*, &c.'; but *ni fes* I. 192, 1; *muna feas* II. 32, 18.

Fetarleic, [Lat. stems *veter- leg-*], Old Testament; *gen.*, I. 38, 14 o recht fetair-*laicthi* ocus o nu-fiadnaise.

Fethem, see *feichem*.

Fí, venom; only in the ety. gl., IV. 358, 6, *fi* + *li* [*venom* (of satire) and *lustre* (of art)]=*file* 'a poet,' which illustrates the characteristic fear of being satirized by the poets.

Fia, IV. 318, 2, 10, see *táim*.

Fia, *feth fia*, see *fiad*.

Fiach, debt; often used of the *fine* to be paid for legal offences; *gen.*, *feich*, I. 240, 25; V. 502, 20 *fech*; *pl. nom.*, *feich* V. 352, 12; *gen.*, *fiach*, I. 262, 14; II. 14, 31; 46, 22; 98, 6, 15 (colla *f.*, diablad *f.*); III. 98, 1; IV. 236, 9, 10 (indliged *f.* go tairsin *f.*); *acc.*, *fiachu* or *fiacha* II. 2, 5; III. 150, 12, &c.; *dat.*, *fiachaib*, II. 184, 5, but IV. 28, 3 co *fiacha* faithche;—it occurs as *lan-f.*, *leth-f.*, or *cethramthu f.*, of full, half and quarter, respectively, I. 240, 25, 26; 242, 3;—is gl. by *eneclann* (V. 274, 4; 296, 14), *aithgin* (V. 136, 12; 142, 4), and *smacht* (V. 178, 10), apparently without discrimination;—it is defd. by follg. subst. in gen., as the *fine for* particular offences, e.gr., *f. comairlecthe* I. 298, 33; *f. diten* I. 298, 30; IV. 234, z; *f. eirrig indeithbire* III. 486, 12; *f. eloithe* I. 86, 16; 88, 6; V. 500, 27; *f. faille frithgnama* II. 238, 8; *f. gaite*; *f.* (*fo*) *imrim* V. 446, 12; *f. indligid athgabala* I. 86, 17; 88, 1, 12; 90, 21; 94, 12; V. 392, 9, 10; *f. lesaige* I. 298, 33; *f. slechta sloig* IV. 234, 13; *f. taite* IV. 32, 18; *f. taitiusa* II. 78, 21; but cf. also V. 462, 20 co *f.* cacha *ceathra*, fine for (trespass by) cattle;—often used as the obj. of verbs of *paying*, *owing*, *&c.*, e.gr., *ni aile fiachu* V. 490, 2; *arsaig f.* II. 2, 6; *asren f.* V. 254, 3; 256, 28; *beir f.* IV. 32, 6; *conmeser f.* III. 336, 5; *dlegat f.* V. 178, 2; *doren f.* V. 142, 4; *dosli f.* I. 240, x; 242, 1; *feiser f.* III. 150, 12; *ic f.* V. 178, 16; frequently *tuillit f.* V. 136, 5; 156, 12; 268, 18; 272, 3; 296, 14.

The construction is at times dubious, cf. II. 214, 20 *f.* cutrum rath athaig dialaile (?); IV. 178, 11 *artet* a *f.*; IV. 248, y in fhir, is-a faill *fiacha*, 'of the man upon whom lie the debts for neglect' (?); and the idiomatic usage of *collna f.*, II. 98, 6, is by no means void of difficulty.

Fiachach, liable to fine, I. 264, 16; I. 94, 6 ni *f.*; 130, 24; 264, 11 o feine *fiachaig*; II. 72, 17; 76, 1; 384, 1; III. 112, 9 ni ba *f.* de; 144, 4, tr. 'debtor,' 478, 13; V. 390. 11; *pl.*, II. 88, 9 nar-but *fiachuid* (=fiachaig) hi cinuid fine.

Fiachaigim, I make (or become) liable to debt or fine; claim; II. 88, 4 fo-daig na *ro-fiachuightur im* cinuid a fine, 'is not held responsible for'; II. 342, 19 inni *fiachaiges* nech dib,

'what one of them *claims*,' gl. on 342, 3 ní *ro-fiachaigastar*; III. 212, 12 ni *fiachaigiter*, 'he is not fined,' gl. nocha fuilit feich itir; III. 478, 14 is [a roga] laisin ti *fiach-aigther* ann, tr. 'who is *sued*'; but cf. I. 286, 21, 23 in fer *fiachar* (!), 'the man *who owes* the debt,' gl. on *roũ fiachaig*, 264. 11; cf. *infin.* :—

Fiachaigthe, (gen. of *fiachugud*), act of being liable to fine, liability; II. 86, z fobith fine-*fiachuig*[*th*]*e*, gl. 88, 7 fo daig *fiachuigthe* na fine; III. 96, 7 eillini [eillned ?] *fiachaigthi*, 'the stain of liability.'

Fiacail, tooth; I. 174, 10; II. 242, 17 V. 354, 4; 444, 16; 478, 17. Noteworthy is the law-maxim, *congeil ingen fri fiacuil*, 'finger-nail co-grazes with tooth,' II. 74, 22, cf. IV. 90, y), where the gl. says that *eric for ingelt*, in the case of the small beast is the same as *eric fiacuil* im mil mor, 'in the case of the large beast,' (IV. 90, y says that 2 darta heifers graze as much as a big ox); now we have, at V. 250, 3 *fiacail* gnae, gl. 14 *f.* in mil moir, [cf. O'Dav., p. 89, in treas fiacail iartharach do'n miol mor,] *the whale's tooth*; so that this equation of *ingen* and *fiacail* is prob. to be taken as a proverbial expression intended to embrace the widest range of animals.

Fiad, before, in presence of, *coram*; (often without the final *d*, esp. before *d* or *l*, II. cf. 18, 4; 308, 21 (*fia* fiadnaib); I. 14, 26; II. 280, 11; 406, 22; IV. 320, 1; V. 330, 23; 336, 4, 9; 420, 19.

Fiad, wild animal, beast, deer; III. 456, 14; 528, 6; V. 194, 19^2; 280, 23; 482, y, gl. 484, 21; III. 458, 4 do gait *in fiadha*, (*gen.*); V. 154, 16 comrainn *fiada*; *pl.*, IV. 120, 6 na *fiadhu*-so amuil na ceannda.

Fiad-uball, wild apple (?), V. 474, 1, gl. 17 amail *glas fiadan* he; cf. *mil fhiadhain* Matth. III. 4, *μέλι ἄγριον*; prps. *glas* only denotes the *green* state of the wild fruit, *glas* being the word for *green* of *growth*; but *fiad* is not a usual cpd. save before names of animals, cf. *fiad-mil*, FM. 1047.

Fiada, master, owner; Lord; I. 10, 20 fir *Fiadat*, 'truth of the Lord'; I. 8, 18 do coimet creidmi *Fiadut*, (v. tr. !); III. 292, note, o *fiadad* na ndam, 'from the *owner* of the oxen'; V. 154, 26 aithgin for *fiadut*; V. 300, 9 mad beith a *fiadut* (!) for aird; III. 194, 10 (*dual gen.*) a [= *as*] aititin a da *fiadat*.

Fiada, witness; [*fiadna* I. 250, 18 is gl. *fiadnaise* 252, 9]; I. 288, 21; 286, 21, 23 a frecnarcus *fiaduin*; as gl. on 264, 11 a *fiadain frecnarcuis* [a *cpd.*?]; 218, 2 athg. gabur do'n *fiadain*; *pl.*, *fiadain* I. 268, 9; II. 62, 8 dogniat *fiaduin* 326, 13; 332, 14, 15; V. 302, 27 *fiadain*, 360, 7; *acc.*, *fiadna* II. 328, 10; but *fiadna* V. 368, 2 and *fiadne*, IV. 2, 23; 4, 11; *dual*, IV. 4, 5 *da fiadne*; *gen. pl.*, *fiadan*; V. 442, 22; 444, 10, *triur fiadun* IV. 14, 19; deige fer *fiadan* IV. 18, 24; treige, 18, 27.

Fiadach, act of hunting; I. 144, 15 i n-aimsir *fiadaig*; (*attrib.*) *gen.*, III. 412, 18 in cu *fiadaig*, 'the hunting-dog.'

Fiadan, wild (tree); IV. 170, 10 gid *f.* gid cumra, 'whether *wild* or sweet'; V. 474, 17 amail glas *fiadan* he, as gl. on *fiaduball.*

Fiad-muman, Fithmone, near Thurles, V. 266, 2.

Fiadnaise, witness; evidence; presence; Testament; I. 78, 18 forbrise ri cach a *f.*, 'the king excels all in testimony,' his evidence outweighs all others; 102, y co cuiriud for *f.* (?); 124, 12 do liud *f.* (?); IV. 52, 5 secht *f.* forgeallad gae, V. 310, 1; V. 24, 22; 284, 2; V. 206, 4; tellach la *f.*;—concrete, '*the witness*'; I. 214, 23; 266, 9; 290, 31 *f.* damad log einiuch; but the Text at II. 122, z (dlomthar *fiadnaisi*) is *dl. fiadain* in the proper place at I. 268, 9; so I. 266, 9, with gl. 294, 5 is iad-so ár *fiadin*;—I. 14, 19, 24 i *fiadnaisi*, 'in the presence of,' cf. II. 146, x; V. 190, 25;—of the 'New Testament'; nua-*f.*, I. 38, 14, cf. I. 10, 21 *fiadnaisi nae-sana.*

Fial, veil; I. 252, 23.

Fiallach, party, body, group; I. 240, 10 cumad eisceptus in *f.*-so; II. 256, 19 in *f.* fil oc gabail ime; V. 138, 7; V. 498, 18 in *f.* is marb; I. 184, 1, im chinaid in *fiallaig*-so; III. 60, 6 apad *fiallaig ingnima*; 218, 18 seoit a *fiallaig* comcatha bodein, 'the valuables of his own fellow-combatants,' cf. V. 300, 16; apparently *gen.*, in III. 368, 9, 17 crech *fiallach* bescna (nem-bescna).

Fialus, kindred; relationship; *gen.*, II. 380, 22 a *fialusa*, gl. on the words cho-slointe); III. 488, 6 iar n-imchein *fialusa*, '(men) in distant relationship.'

Fiam, chain; I. 106, 1 braig fri *fiam*, gl. risin *id* lium, or risin *slabraid.*

Fian, see *Feine.*

Fianacht (?), I. 206, 12 isin crand *fulucht fianachta*, as an interpolated gl., bearing on the Text of 202, 2, im folach *fiann*:—

Fiann (?), never used in the Text of Vols. I. to V., save the single instance, I. 202, 2 im folach *fiann* do thaiscelad, gl. 206, 4 both folachta, 'the cooking-tent,' where *fiann* is taken as a *gen. sg.* [!], 'the hunter's,' the word being equated with *feinnid*, but see 206, 12(!); in the modern tales we have it regularly *fiann*, as collective noun, [cf. Oss. III. 146; *gen.*, *féinne*, IV. 146; *dat.*, *féinn* III. 132; *pl.*, *fianna*, III. 26]; *gen.*, *fiann* V. 270, 298 [said of Egyptians!].

Fian-cluithche, apparently = '*Fian*-game'; O'D. Supp. says = *fair-play* in game or sport-law, cf. V. 150, 14, 15, 21 and 24, where *fian-cl.* is distinguished from *ruidles-cl.*, co tistais a *ruidles-cl.* for a *fian-chl.*, ocus com[ad] *fian-cl.* doib cach cluithchi doneitis; in the latter clause *fian-cl.* certainly does

[illegible]

[illegible], see [illegible]

[illegible], see [illegible]

[illegible], I. [illegible], see [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] IV. 136, [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], see [illegible], IV. 150, 1 in ich a [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] IV. 354, 7; V. [illegible] [illegible] II. 354, 7; V. [illegible] [illegible] I. 18, 5; ar tri [illegible]. [illegible] V. [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]

Fedail, [illegible], see [illegible].

Fedam, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. V. 300, 21 amail sechtar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a adbar cumra. V. 302, 31 sechtar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. V. 300, 25 ni [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. 302, 21 a Feime, which pepa. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and *dire*: for *chieftain* trees, the lowest *dire*-fine was 8 screpals, for *common* trees 4 screp. Taking the unit *one sheep = one screpall*, we have a *dartaid*-heifer = 2 screp.; a *dairt*-heifer=4 screp.; a *colpach*-heifer=6 screp. (or 8); a *samaisc*-heifer = 8 screp.; an *in-calf cow* = 16 screp.; and 2 *cows* = 32 screp., [the regulation, 5 *seds*, IV. 148, 5; 152, 15]; hence we have a table of the follg. kind:—

	dire.			*aithgin.*		
chieftain	32	16	8	16	8	4
common	16	8	4	8	4	2
shrub	8	4	2	4	2	1

The symmetry is evidently intended; note the two prices for *colpach*-heifer, and the equation of the *samaisc* with the *colpach* (of 8 screp.).

Here it may be noted that the *fid comaithchesa*, 'the *common* wood' of I. 134, 23 [cf. V. 474, 21; 484, 19] is the wood referred to on IV. 150, 15 as having a *difference of trees*, without any *difference of grade*; now in the *comaithcheas* there are three *caithe*-trespasses, IV. 138, x, viz., of *palisades*, of *cattle*, and of *human beings*, which last are defined (140, 19) as 'the *other* faults besides [the preceding]'; but while an extensive list is given at 146, 16, on the very next line these man-trespasses begin with that of *cutting trees* 18, *beim feda*, 'cutting the timber unlawfully,' 148, 5. Now by 152, 1 the *aithgin* and the *dire* of the cutting in a *comaithcheas*-wood, were both 3 screp., whereas for the cutting in a *nemed*-wood, the fine was 4 screp. for *dire* and 2 screp. for *aithgin*, which corresponds with the figures given in the table for the *plebeian*-trees [*athaig* feda]; and further, the *aithgin* of the chieftain trees is declared to be the same as the *dire* of the *plebeian* trees, and the *aithgin* of the latter the same as the *dire* of the shrub trees 152, 5: this corresponds with the table. Consequently we have to take the table (150, 18) as the fines for the trespass of unlawfully cutting down trees of the particular kinds in the sacred (*nemed*-) wood, which falls in fairly with the position of this paragraph immediately after the entry of the *smacht*-fine mentioned in 150, 16. The highest fines, the *five seds* as *dire*-fine (148, 14) [and *one cow* as *aithgin*?] are the *normal fines* for the cutting of the *entire trunk* [*bun-beim*, 22] of the chieftain-trees in the sacred wood; in the case of minor damage inflicted, the fines were proportioned to the damage. We thus get a certain definiteness of conception as to the regulations in force, at least theoretically; there had to be paid 'righteous *aithgin* for whatever was damaged in them,' (148, 14)—the damage being assessed probably by the neighbours, but always with an eye to the relative proportions laid down as the *normal fines*.

Used as determ. in *gen.*, IV. 142, 19 *bile feada*='an ancient tree.' The term *feda* was also employed in reference to literary matters, cf. *duili feda* and *duili sloinnti*, I. 44, 20, 'books *of wood*' and '*books of description*' [=genealogies]; the *duili feda* being prps. some of the modes of writing Ogam characters on tablets of wood, but no definite knowledge on the matter is forthcoming.

Fid-bla, wood-boundary; IV. 142, 19, of a district limited by a distinct boundary-mark, such as an *ancient tree.*

Fid-bretha, Wood 'Judgments,' I. 182, 1; referred to, IV. 168, 20 a besaib *fid-breth.*

Fid-chrann, 'wood-axe'; IV. 310, 12 *f.-ch.* eipit, 'which cuts (wood).'

Fid-lan, firkin, (measure); IV. 308, 4; *f.* airmeide di taru.

Fid-lestra, wood-vessels, V. 406, 18.

Fidba, bill-hook, wood-chopping axe; *fid-bae*, as gl. I. 140, 2 bis oc *eibi* in feda; I. 124, 15; 166, 25; 170, 11; III. 106, 15; IV. 70, 9 '[spade, bar, hatchet] and bill-hook for a *felma*-fence'; 72, 3 *fidbad*; IV. 310, 13; V. 392, 11.

Fidbaid, wood-(land); (*gen.*) IV. 102, 4 tir *fidbaige*, cf. LL. 33β38 *ind fhidbad*; FM. sub ann. 1107, taighe ocus fiodhbhadha, 'houses and *woods* were destroyed.'

Fidchell, chess-board; V. 250, 3; *fichill* I. 126, 2; *gen.* V. 484, 3 imirt *fithchilli.*

Fidchilliucht, chess-playing; one of the subjects of instruction for the sons of chiefs at fosterage; II. 154, 6.

Fige, act of weaving; I. 152, 5 bocad brecad, ocus *f.*; I. 152, 14 (comobar *na f.*), 19; II. 386, 2 aiccead *f.*; IV. 114, 4 *figi* min, 'fine interweaving (of osiers'), gl. on *anamain*, 112, 15, cf. O'Dav., p. 85, *fenamain*, see *anamain*, p. 61.

Figim, I weave; interweave [wattles]; I. 152, 18 as-a *figther* in corrthair; *pass. ptcp.*, IV. 304, 19 *fidti* co fordorus, 'interwoven (=wattled) to the lintel'; *pass. perf.*, I. 252, 2 fri urogra *ro-figid*, where the vb. is prob. a gl. on *aragar*, see *airgim*; V. 316, 9 tigi *fithi*, '*wicker* houses'; cf. V. 496, 2, 8, *fithe*, *fithiu.*

-Figlaim, IV. 52, 30 *do-figland* Dia, as gl. on 24 *da-fich* Dia, apparently constructed out of *digland*, as deriv. from *digail*, vengeance.

Fiib, V. 384, 19, see under *ada*, p. 7.

File, poet; I. 54, 8; III. 28, 8, 17; 30, 15 (*fili*); V. 458, 21 (*filid*); gen., *filed* I. 208, 3 fi[r]-rechtaib *f.*; (184, 17); 236, 27 cert *f.*; II. 16, 12; IV. 210, 3 tabeirt *fileth*; (but *filid* V. 306, 7); acc.-dat., *filid* V. 498, 2; *pl. nom.*, *filid* V. 14, 10; *acc.*, *fileda* I. 18, 15, as *nom.*; III. 32, 1 la *filida*; IV. 226, 3 *filidi*, (as *nom*?); gen., *filed* I. 4, 14; II. 160, 8 *dat.*, *filedaib*, I. 16, 3; III. 30, 18. The spelling is often neglected, thus we have I. 30, 26 dicetal *file* for

filed, prps. caused by the initial *t* of the word follg., but I. 4, 2 ut dixit in *filedh* 16, 24; 40, 16 *suad** filed, but the case is *dat.*, under the govt. of *do*; 16, 11 *filid*, *gen. pl.*; 184, 17 cert *filid*, *gen. sg.*; so II. 16, 12; on IV. 228, 3 *filid* is prps. *dat.*, though not so tr.

Filidecht, poetry; V. 4, 22 is ed mideas *f.*; gen., *-a*, I. 16, 1; V. 10, y for indscib *na filidechta*.

Fillim, I enwrap; fold, bend; IV. 378, 10 *fillter* tri selba, tr. 'three possessions are *turned off*' (?); IV. 290, 14 ata fodeiliugad *fillti*, tr. 'there are *manifold* divisions, &c.,' as a gl. on 286, 6 finte fuidir co·ta·*fille* fodail, 'division co-*entwines them*,' where the infix pronoun is of some importance, as denoting that the *co* is the *prep.* [not the *conj.*], and the verb therefore is *con-fillim*, see under *con-fòdlaim*, *còbfodail*.

Find, *finn*, pure, fair, white; I. 64, 3 laith *f.*, white *milk*; I. 152, 20 (thread); II. 146, 11 (clothes); I. 32, 9 a gilla noga dlig *finda* (?); I. 64, 15 *finda*, white (cows).

Finn-sruth, fair stream; IV. 38, 10, gl. 40, 3 in sruith taitnemach, '*the fair chief*,' but the note gives quite a different turn, p. 40, note[2], q.v.; V. 440, 22.

Find-fine, IV. 38, 17 (!); V. 442, 27; see *fine*.

Find-coll, IV. 146, y, the white hazel-tree.

Findaim, I find out, discover, learn, know; *subj. pres.* 3 *sg.*, IV. 4, 13 noco *finna*, 'till he find out whether'; V. 246, 13 mana *finna* se, 'if he does not know,' gl. on na *fiastar*; I. 4, 23 co *findud*, 'that he might discover whether, &c.,' I. 44, 1 co *findud* slondud trit, ut *reperiret*; *pass. pres.*, I. 52, 19 ar' *findtar* a saithuid, 'of whom his fraud is known'; cf. V. 352, y brethem fors-a *finntar* gó, 'a brehon in whom falsehood is discovered'; cf. IV. 96, 5 ar in ferann *ro-finntar* in, 'as against the land, it should be known whether, &c.,' and cf. also the same structure in III. 6, 24 dochor, [where the matter to be discovered is not stated, for the verb does not mean *connaître*]; ar a *findathar* gaith, 8, 20; 60, 1 eloduch ar a *finnathur*, II. 46, 13 ni *finntar* cuich a sealb; II. 242, 12, 'that its soundness may be known'; III. 116, y na *findtar* cia dib dogni; V. 302, 24 noco *finntar* a sraigni (?); IV. 190, 8 co *finnathar* in maigin; 348, 7, 10 *findathar* a techta, 'let his rights be known'; V. 370, z nad *findadar*, (corrig. tr.); I. 44, 7, 8 *ro-finnad* a ainm, &c., *do-finnad*, [or simply *imperf. act.*]; *fut.*, III. 308, 24 o ro-*findfaidter* fear bunaid, 438, 3; *imperf. subj.*, IV. 172, 1 co na *finta* fear bunaid, but it is prps. better to read co *no-finta*, 'donec reperiretur'; V. 300, 25 na *finta* co bith, of a thing 'which *could not be found* till it existed (?).'

Fine, tribe; it is prob. impossible to use any word in tr. that will not be liable to a misconception; the tr. renders it mostly by *tribe*, but also by *family*. The elaborate subdivisions of

* Cf. the similar juxtaposition on II. 16, 12 *ollamun filid* [for *filed*]; cf. V. 14, 10.

IV. 282, seqq. make the matter no clearer, for even Dr. O'Donovan (see note[5], p. 290) states that "the commentator *reverses the numbers*," in an important detail. This number of *seventeen* persons (286, 10) seems to refer to the potential number of a man and his descendants to the great-great-grandsons (286, 7), but as this would rarely happen so in nature, prob. other relatives were taken in to fill up the gap; but as to *how* or *when*, and as to their action in family matters, there is very little definite knowledge.

In the Text of Vol. I. it occurs half a dozen times: 182, 1 *fine-bretha*, 'Tribe-Judgments' are spoken of, to whatever that may refer; 260, 1 mention is made of the four '*fine*,' (viz., *gel-f.*, *derb-f.*, *iar-f.*, and *ind-f.*), who bear the liabilities of their fellow-tribesmen that evade the law, 264, 13, 14; but this subdivision is not explained in the comm., and the passage is merely in the Introductory Commentatorial Sketch; besides these, we have the expression *fine athardai* (?), 260, 5. In Vol. II. 86, 13 the 'fine' *oppose* certain actions, [but the construction is not intelligible]; 216, 24 tothlu sech *f.*, 'evasion of the tribe,' giving stock without *notice* to the *f.*; 278, 20 corp caich a *f.*, 'the *body* of every *head* is his *tribe*, hence the *head* must be the best in the *tribe*,' 22, [even here the gll. are not clear, 280, 11, 'every one who is a *fine* before men is a *head*' (?)]; 280, 28 imu·s·fuich *fine* imanetur, imu·s·fuichet, imu·s·coitcet, imu·s·cobrathar, imu·s·cumtaiget *f.*, 'the tribe can impugn each other [gl. any member's unlawful contracts], they take oath for each other, they help each other [in loans and difficulties], and they help to provide each other' [with horses, clothes, and bridles], evidently a formula handed down from olden times as to the solidarity of the tribe; 282, 7, 9, z; 286, 12 m'adamat *f.* a mi-curu, 19, 'if they do not impugn the unlawful contracts of a fellow tribesman,' for (288, 1) any contract which the *f.* do not acknowledge (*nad atuim*, 308, 16, 17; 310, 8), they impugn and dissolve, (*fo·n·uasnat*, *indairbenat*); 288, 3, an improper contract does not *come upon* the tribe, *ni tascnai f.*, where *tascnai* seems to have the same purport as 306, 1 ni *sai* for *f.*, 'is not *fastened on* the tribe,' [though the gl. explains *sai* as *soi* i.e. *iumpaither*, which has to be expounded by adding *fastad* (!), but *sai* was prob. *saig*, cf. the bad gl. 288, 14, *nuacht*, &c., instead of *fuachtain saigthur*]; 288, 5 such an improper contract e.gr. as that of the 'outlaw of the tribe,' faonle-dach *f.*, (cf. IV. 54, 8; 186, 12, 14); 308, 19, the right of impugning assigned to *chief* and to *tribe*, the latter having some bar on the concubinage of a tribeswoman, 400, y, z, cf. the case of the *foxal*-abduction of a woman, as gl. 402, 10 a n-ēcmais a *f.*; 406, 24, in the improper marriage of lunatics, to *king* and *church* and '*fine*' fall the fines and legacies accruing, cf. the elaborate comm., 408, 4. In Vol.

III., these three, *king* and *church* and *tribe*, are similarly joined, 26, 4, [cf. 46, x; IV. 54, 4]; 44, 16 the tribesman must leave the property of the tribe intact, 'acht co foracba techta *f.* i n-oige'; 44, 17, the tribe have a claim on certain increments, the tribe being a person's *body-tribe*, 48, 17 *f. collna*, (hence 16, 29 *finib* aicnedaib); on 50, 25 is an important maxim on incumbrances: 'no person should leave upon his land (*orba*) or upon his *tribe* a rent (*cís*), which he did not find upon it'; in the case of gifts away from the tribe, the tribe can impugn the action, unless they are *disqualified* [gl. as to *property*]; 52, 9 their consent is necessary, in the case of the sale of any tribe-land, and apparently (10, 14), an equivalent has to be provided for the tribe; 54, 2 it must support its members, who on their part, owe duty to the tribe, 3. In the 'scraps' follg., mention is made of the 'tribe of the patron saint,' *f. erlama* (72, 12; 74, 12), and certain *gabla f.*, 'tribe-branches' are vaguely referred to. In the Book of Aicill it rarely occurs, III. 480, 6, 9, 10 [tr. 'family'], and in the *pl.*, 330, 6. In Vol. IV. it is found as follows: 8, 19; 16, 23; 34, 4; 38, 14, 18; 44, 3, 6, 8; 54, 4, 8, 9; 60, 13, 14; 62, 9, 14; 128, 5, 7, 12; 184, 15; 194, y; 196, 1; 206, 16^2, 18^2, 19, [an important text, contracts were dissolved by *the Feine*, when made without *tribe*-surety, cen raith *fine*]; 242, 11; 254, 15; 256, 6; 258, 8; [178, 16 *finiu* (!) does not belong here]; with very little profit of explanation. In Vol. V. 128, 17; 176, 3; 182, 6; 198, 5, &c.

Fine-bés, V. 454, 18; 458, 3.

Fine-bretha, I. 182, 1 (of wood-, *family*-, water-, and sea-judgments).

Fine-chai, I. 32, 24, ety. gl. *fine-chai-fis*, tribe-way, knowledge = *fenechus*!

Fine-chaire, V. 366, 17 apparently means 'the tribe.'

Fine-cethra (?), V. 466, 20 gl. 470, 16.

Fine-cruth, V. 454, 18; 458, 3.

Fine-fiachaige, II. 86, y, 'tribe-liability.'

Fine-guth, V. 454, 18.

Fine-taccuir (?), IV. 284, 16, gl. 288, 14 'sons by adoption.'

Finech, I. 64, 12, tr. as the name of the monster attacked by Fergus, &c., but the gl. 68, 22 has *sinig*, i.e. *sinech*, which prob. means *having breasts* [of a woman], for the gl. continues, the *beast* and *the woman* [i.e. in *one*], the *Mermaid*, *Siren*.

Fin-gal, fratricide, slaughter of fellow-tribesman; I. 56, 11 fell ocus *f.* ocus duine-taide; III. 72, 6 dul i n-ailithre iar *fingail*; V. 168, 13 dun a ndentar *f.*; 172, 19 rig, dogni *f.*, a deed which deprives a king of half honour-price.

Fingalach, fratricidal, &c.; II. 24, 2 an mac *f.-g.*; IV. 286, 10 deirg-fine i.e. ind fine *fingalach*; V. 462, 14.

[illegible]

as *attrib. adj.*, cf. II. 276, 23 dech n-uinge *fíre* ; V. 432, 4 fer *fíre*? ;—*pl.*, V. 470, 30 x na *fíra*-seo, 'these tests,' 472, 6.

Cpds. of *fír* : as *adj.* or *advbl.* prefix, true, truly, e.gr. :— *fír-accomul*, IV. 10, 8 ; 18, 11 ; V. 444, 14 ; *-accomailter*, IV. 6, y ; 24, 2 ; *fír-aicnid*, I. 16, 10 bretha *f.-a.* ; *fír-aire*, V. 124, 19 truly watching, observing the canonical hours (d'*ir-aire*) ; 452, 6 true remedy (?) ; *fír-athchur*, II. 286, x ; *fír-biatar*, V. 428, 11 ; *fír-bis*, II. 364, 18 ; *fír-breth*, true judgment, IV. 16, 3, 9, 11, opp. *claen-breth*, 6 ; IV. 44, 7 ; V. 8, 20 ; 10, 1 ; 252, 22 ; I. 208, 5 ; *fír-cindter*, IV. 70, 25 ; *fír-cinnti*, II. 210, 19 ; 222, 13, tr. 'with perfect exactness' ; *fír-claidi*, V. 476, 19, proper partitions (?) ; *fír-coibneas* (?), IV. 44, 4 ; *fír-cruind*, I. 26, 24, 'quite round' ; *fír-decsain*, V. 376, 8, gl. on *foircsen* ; 444, 4, gl. on *frescisin* ; *fír-dirgidetu*, I. 106, 16 ; *fír-ebert*, V. 290, 25 ; *fír-éigem*, II. 306, 27 ; III. 56, 26, in both as gl. of *fo-eig-* ; *fír-etirimdibend*, V. 518, 6, 11, 'disparages' ; *fír-faomus*, II. 316, 11 ; V. 274, 19 *-faomann*, IV. 114, 1 ; *-faemaid*, V. 454, 3, 'consents' ; *fír-fechain*, IV. 20, y ; *fír-feiser*, I. 268, 13 ; *fír-fiach*, I. 266, 15 ; *fír-foesam*, II. 20, 13 ; *fír-fonaidm*, I. 296, 16 ; *fír-fis*, V. 460, 24, (= *foirrse*), 'true evidence' (?) ; *fír-fine*, V. 244, 4 ; *fír-fogra*, I. 286, 39, cf. 31 where it is given *ir-furogra fír-fonaisced*, V. 478, 19 ; *fír-fuillecht*, I. 302, 10, 11 ; I. 296, 28 ; *fír-fuirech*, V. 30, 6 ; *-fuirget*, I. 122, 4, 5 ; *-fuirgither*, V. 2, 14 ; *fír-gabáil*, I. 92, 10 ; I. 286, 16 (*ir gabailu* !) ; V. 258, 22 ; *-gabann*, II. 254, 26 ; *fír-giallna*, IV. 34, 4, gl. 28 na fir d'a n-ada in giallad, no in ceilsine ; *fír-glanad*, II. 312, 4 mana *fír-glana*, 'unless he clears,' but II. 330, 9, tr. a '*true removal*' ; *fír-guided*, V. 366, 4 ; *-guidestar*, V. 478, 22 ; *fír-imtecht*, I. 240, 17 ; V. 298, 2 ; *fír-iadand*, V. 496, 6, 'confirms' ; *-iadus* V. 500, 16, 'which close completely the right' ; *fír-innrucus*, II. 16, 24 ; *fír-iregar*, V. 6, 14 ; *fír-luachair*, I. 172, 16 ; *fír-medach* (?), IV. 266, 1, prps. only *fer medonach*, cf. *fír-medamh*, 2, tr. 'righteous judge' ; *fír-meisemnaigter*, IV. 44, 20 (v. !!) ; *fír-nascairecht*, V. 148, 16 ; *fír-rechtaib*, I. 208, 3 a *firechtaib* filed (?) ; *fír-réd*, V. 28, 9, 'quite easy' ; *fír-srethnuigthur*, II. 20, 15 ; *fír-tescar*, V. 146, 12 ; *fír-tiasat* (?), V. 186, 10 ; *fír-tigthur*, II. 286, 4, cf. *fír-tuide*, I. 300, 1, seeming as ety. gl. on *fortuch* 268, 1, *fortaid* 298, z, but v. tr. ! ; *fír-togaidi*, IV. 28, 17 ; V. 438, 7 ; *fír-toirithne*, V. 452, 7.

Fírad, act of verifying ; V. 144, 2 cach nomad briathar atbeir do *f.*

Fíraim, I verify ; cf. I. 84, 11 conid fri rosc *ruirther*, which the gl. seems to understand to be for *ro-fírther*, [cf. *ra·firthar* of LHy., 29, 39 (F) ;] curab do reir eolaig *ro-fire*, [subj. act., or fir-*fired* (?),] but the tr. takes it as (*gen.* of *fír*, used as) attributive, 'learned man of truth.'

Fírechtaib, I. 208, 3 *fír-rechtaib* (?).

Fir, righteous. I. 14, 1 ní-bo fer *fír*-sa. 11 ní-bo filid *fírsin* [?]; 144, 28, &c.

Firmaigim, I make true, good, verify, establish (claim); III. 240, 13 is é *firmaigis* as ri mad cimid, tr. 'enumerates'; II. 22, 3 *firmaigiter* fuigell nime, 'just judgment is passed on it'. II. 232, 11 *firmaigther* each somaine, tr. 'shall be made good'. IV. 2, 1 is ire cuimrad a n-ech *firmaigther* doib, 'is measured'. V. 382, 1 muna *firmaiger* nechtarde dib imdenum fir a cheile, gl. ni mumit *firaga* nechtar n-aci 380, 1.

Firu, of the male sex, masculine. II. 240, 8 laeg cid *firu* cid boinnin, cf. III. 372, 17; II. 248, 24; II. 376, y searrat *firu* 'male fruit'; III. 372, 26 in mac *firu*; V. 84, 11 armand muna *firud* ocus boinnand; *gen. fem.*, II. 254, 1 oighaire *firu*, 'men', cf. also 260, 11.

Firinde, righteousness, truth; I. 5, 22; 34, 18; 64, 11; IV. 16, 1; V. 88, 2; 178, 23, &c.

Firinn, I. 106, 1, see under *fír*.

Firmaiment, the firmament. I. 26, 23, 24 (fem.).

Fir-medach, empire; IV. 266, 1 nir ice cid *fír-medonach* [*fer medonach*?].

Fir-ré, true time [?]; II. 310, y inna *firré*-sin, tr. 'through such processes' as gl. cen *aurré*, 23 (?); also 312, y.

Fis, knowledge; as etym. gl. of *corus*, quasi *coir-fis*, V. 444, 19; 476, 19; I. 2, 19 *fis* ibu *easis* (?); I. 16, y; 178, 16 ni raibi *fis* riachtana aici, tr. 'he did not think that he would have come into contact with it'; 236, 26; 264, 16;—often in phr. *d'a fis*, 'to go and find out,' cf. II. 116, 16 tainic ..... *d'a fis* cumai hanud coir, &c., 'he came to discover whether the proper stay, &c.'; V. 312, 13 *d'a fis* amach, 'to go and visit him'; gen., *fesa*, I. 284, 10 da apad *do cain in fesa*, where the words are simply put together to produce something like the *sound* of the word *docuisis* as an ety.; V. 504, 16 is diubairt *fesa*, cf. 426, 10 *fis* diubarta;—used as attrib. adj. = 'well-known,' cf. *beich feasa*, 'known bees,' IV. 182, 8, 14.

Fit, see *feit*.

Fith, see *fothichim*.

Fithi, see *figim*.

Fithithir, tutor, (correl. of *felmac*); II. 128, 8 *fithir* ar a felmac; 344, 4 *fithithair* fri-a fealmac, gl. 348, 15 *feth athair*, &c.; 288, 7 cach felmac i n-aimsir daire do *fithidir*, gl. 27 athair na fetha; IV. 236, 15, 17 ma *fithir*, mad *feig-athair*; *gen.*, *fithera* Cor., p. 22, y, *fithirce*, p. 27, l. 19; *plur.*, cf. LL. 188 γ 22 co na fogenat meic ocus ingena a n-athre nach am-mathre, co na urerset felmeic a *fithithre*, [sg., *fithithir*, 24].

Fithnais, disease; IV. 378, 12; II. 238, 12 nacha traetha teidm *fithnaisi* na galar, cf. O'Dav., p. 90, *fithnais* i.e. galar gairet, quoting our passage, teidm *fithnaisi* na *galair*, explained as 'teidm galair *fada* no *gairit*, which is not the same gl. as II. 238, x teidm i.e. briste, na galair n-airni bi uirri. There is nothing about *fairy*-disease in either gloss; but cf. FM. sub ann. 987, treghat fithnaisi (i.e. draoidecht) o dheamhnuibh, tr. 'preternatural (i.e. magical) sickness was brought on by demons.'

Fiu, worth, folld. by the object expressing the amount of the value; I. 140, 25 ni is *fiu* cumal, 'a thing worth a cumal'; 148, 7 mi-focul nad *fiu fuirri*, 'which she does not deserve'; I. 278, 20, 30 curub *fiu* a fiacha, where *fiacha* seems *acc.* of price (?); III. 52, y bes *fiu* a trian, tr. 'the value of one-third'; 152, 7 uma *ina fiu* dib-side, as gl. on *indiu* 150, 16, (!); 376, z cid *fiu* ni, 'though it is worth something'; IV. 92, 4 set *bes-id fiu*, [common in this structure, V. 382, 8; 384, 2, z; 386, 16, &c., to 410, 15]; V. 18, 1 screpall rob *fiu* in bunad ann; 42, 3 leth-scr. rob *fiu* e; V. 62, 21, 23 each is *fiu boin*, 25 is *fiu cumail*, [note the *acc.* 'boin']; 98, 7 meas i.e. cia bo *fiu*, tomus, cia ba *met*; 110, 30, is ocht screpaill is *fiu* cechtarde na da mart, cf. V. 392, 17, 18, 19 is *iu* secht cumala;—gl. by O'Dav., p. 84, as *inann*, 'the same as,' p. 85, as *cutruma*, 'of equal amount.'

Fiuchaim, bubble up, boil; I. 46, 26 in coire fír-*fiuchus* for a gabluib; I. 74, 4 *ro-fiuch* in loch de.

Fiuchtradar, only in I. 72, 3 *do f.*, tr. '*he* awoke,' comm. in the [Z] form *diùchtr-* 'to awake'; the form is a *depon.* pres. 3 *sg.*, *-athar*, but I have no other examples of its use as a *deponent.*

Flaith, authority, chieftainship; and hence concretely, used to denote a *chief*; [(*fem.*) *gen.*, *flatha*; *pl.*, *flaithe*]; ety. II. 344, 8 *fo* a *folaid*, or *fo*+*laith* maith leis linn, 'he likes ale'; so V. 24, 15.

In Text it occurs ten times, Vol. I.: 50, z cor moga cen a *f.*, for the *chief* had to be present at a contract made by his *tenant*, or he might impugn it, tic for coraib; 16, 16 *τοὺς flaithe* Erenn; 14, 26 *τοῦ flatha*; 184, 6, making his grave (*fertad*); 194, 25 fled *f.*, gl. as his food-rent, *biathad*, [viz., two-thirds to chief], 216, 5 corus *bid f.*; 230, 5 recht *f.*, (i.e. of all the chieftain-grades); 230, z, of injury done to him, gl. his *betrayal*; gl. 260, 5 selb *f.*, of his interest in any legal procedure in respect of his tenant; once in *gen. pl.*, 208, 4 a comcetfaidib *flatha*, gl. as of the *kings*, such as Laegaire, &c. The use in II. begins in the tract on *Saer*-stock Tenure, 194 seqq.: 200, 9 of the *fl.* [bo-aire] medonach, 13, who is entitled to butter, seed, and live cattle; 200, 20, of the *f. athaig*, whose father has not been a chief,

gl. 202, 6, 'a chief is thought more highly of by the law, if his father has been a chief before him,' i.e. prob. the *f. ciniuil techta* of 13, the chief of legitimate family, 202, 24 *f.* ciniuil coir athar ocus sen-athar, the oft-mentioned nobility of *three generations*; his food-rent was to be brought to his house, or he could go and consume it at his tenant's house, but the maxim on 202, 25 is not quite clear, ni dlig *f.* saer-raith, na cuitrig, *corr ecor selba*; apparently, in the case of the chief who gave *saer*-stock, if any portion of the stock was left alive, after the food-rents had been consumed by the chief, it was to be restored (*aisic*) alive just as it is, but if it had died, there was restitution (*aithgin*) in as good a state as it was given, (*feib ro-rath*),—but in the case of the other chief [*cuitrig*], there was only *aisic* of the live stock remaining, and there was no *aithgin* of the stock that had died. The next quotation, 210, 14, is prob. a stanza from a formal poem or group of *versus memoriales*, from which these 'extracts' are taken; it carries on the regulations of 206, 6, which allow the tenant to return the given stock at his pleasure, so here (210, 14), the chief can take away his stock when he pleases, but with the proviso that the tenant might keep it, if he were willing to have his *saer* [free]-stock changed to *daer* [unfree]-stock, whereby he got a larger amount of stock than in his *free*-stock, but was made liable to heavier rents, and placed under a contract which he was not permitted to cancel at will. The line 212, 1 is merely repetition; 19 continues the maxim, but is quite unintelligible in the text, *ciar uiar* being nonsense, [O'Dav., p. 112, refers evidently to this passage, with the reading *cid ruibdither* (q.v., *i.e. ce biatar*), which prob. explains the *cia ruiar* (?) of our text]; 214, 13; 244, y; 248, 8; 250, 2, 26; 262, 14; (264, 1, 15; 268, 13, 14, q.v.); 306, 17, 18, 19, (of a *fl.* who has a tenant of good family on *saer*-stock: 'he is a *fl.* who opposes other *flaiths*', friscuirther *flaithi*, (gl. ada-chuires, 'who puts away from him'); 308, 17, 19; 310, 24 mana *fo·ro·glana* (q.v.) *f.* na seotu, 312, 14 muna *forglan*, [cf. 330, 3]; 316, 8 ni *duibur f.* de, 18, 20, (z dotluigigter, 'which he begs'); 318, 1, 3, 5 dligid cach *f.* a reir mad so-foltach, an important limitation: the chief had to possess the legal qualifications, sufficient *means* (cattle, &c.) to furnish stock, &c., and only on this condition had he a right to his 'will,' *a riar*; the tenant in turn had to furnish the due services of *food-rent* and manual *labour* (*biathad*, *manchuine*, 21), which formed the essential 'qualifications' on his side, giving him a claim on the chief, 318, 8 ma frisrognaither *f.* foltaib. As in the case of 'fosterage' [see *iar-rath*], we have two correlative technical terms, 1, *timgaire*, of the chief 'demanding back' his stock, and 2, *athchur*, of the tenant 'sending back' the stock, (see the examples given under the word *imscar*

'separation'); 326, 2, 3; 328, 9; 330, 3, 6, 7; 332, 11, 14; 336, 4; 338, 1, 3; 344, 2; 380, 13; the *gen. sing.* (τῆς *flatha*, as denoting the *dignity* or status of *flaith*) often in the above section, 48, 3; 212, 19; 262, 15 seqq. down to 354, 1; *nom. pl.*, *flaithi*, 308, 18; *acc. pl.*, *flaithe* 262, 3; 306, 19; *dat.*, *flathuib* 200, 9, but *flaithib* 308, 17; 312, 21.

In III. its use is confined to the continuation of II., viz., *flaith* 14, y; 20, 12; 22, 7, 11, 12; 26, 4; 30, 3; 62, 24; *flatha* 10, 16; 16, 8; 18, 1; *flaithe* 24, 11; 70, 1; *flaithaib*, 20, 6. Nor is it frequent in IV., viz., *flaith* 6, 11 (*flath*!); 54, 2, 4, 9; 178, 14; 240, 7; 242, 13; *flatha* 50, 23; 54, 8; 210, 4; 226, 3; 236, 6; 242, 16; *flaithaib* 44, 5; 154, 13.

Flaitheas, reign; I. 4, 17, 18 do *fl.*, °*thius* (of Theodosius).

Flaithem, sovereign; *gen.*, *flaitheman*; IV. 334, 11.

Flaithemnus, lordship, chieftainship; V. 238, 1, 12, in flaith ata isin *flathamnus* (III. 22, y); I. 156, 32 i cinaid do flaithemnusa, of the putting a chief out of his chieftainship, of any tort of a tenant against his chief.

Fled, banquet, feast; I. 194, 25, *fled* flatha, gl. as his food-rent, *biathad*; II. 30, 5 *fled* techta; I. 126, 28 ní do *fleid*; I. 122, 11 esbuid *fledi*; I. 126, 29 biad na *fleide*; 156, y meth *flede*; V. 432, 15 *fleg* cro-lige; for the triple division of III. 18, 13, f. *deoda*, *doena*, and *demanda*, see also O'Dav., p. 90, sub voce.

Flesc, wand; O'Dav., p. 86, i.e. *fal* or *uime*; wattle; flail, O'Dav., p. 84, i.e. *sust*; (flax) scutching-stick; I. 150, 6 im *flesc* lin, d'a *flescther* in lin, 152, 15; IV. 94, 16 gran loinget lom, con da fema flesc, see under *femaim*; IV. 312, 15 i *fleisc* tis, 'with a wattle below.'

Flesc lama, tr. 'land'; III. 426, 21 'n-a [f]*lesc lama*, tr. 'into his *land*'; cf. FM. sub ann. 1167, '(Dermot) gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own *native territory*,' dá fleiscclámha fodeisin; cf. SGad., 61, 18 a *fhlesca* fir-dúiche féin; MR., p. 62, note 9, with quoted gl. from H. 3, 18.

Flescach, youth; II. 256, 17, as a synonym for a 'minor'; IV. 138, 4, eighteen spear-casts of a youth, do *flescach*, which determines the meaning at V. 136, 18, ni is sia ná ard-urchur *flesca*[*ig*], the *urchor flescaig* of IV. 138, 15; the youth is defd., IV. 140, 1 *f.* i.e. mac diubraices in mbunnsaig, 'boy who casts the rod.' He is referred to, on V. 78, 23; 84, 20; 106, 20, as the *lowest* 'flescach,' whereas the *gairid* (q.v.) was apparently the *middle* flescach (II. 256, 17), there being (V. 86, 1) three flescachs of 8, 10, and 12 years respectively. They were the sons of mean grades, having the small honour-price of 1, 2, and 3 screpalls, respectively, the screpall-unit being as usual a lamb worth a sack of wheat, V. 84, 22.

Flescaim, I whip; use a flail; scutch (flax); V. 80, 2 [*flescas* (?)] na heocha, where na heocha must at least be governed by a verb; I. 152, 15 d'a *flescther* lín.

Fliuch, wet, damp; I. 48, 15 nach tirim, acht mad *fliuch* dogres; 170, 13 in duilesc *f.*; V. 270, x tuitid isin *f.*, 'a fence raised in the drought falls in the *wet*.'

Fliuchad, act of wetting, making damp; V. 206, 25 *f.* tucad air, 'a wetting he got by being upset out of a boat'; *gen.*, III. 212, 4 mas ar daigin a *fliuch*[*th*]*a*.

Fo, good; I. 8, 1 ni *fo* lat; 72, 21 *fo* duit cia no-cotailtea; I. 256, 6 adfenar *fo* fio; II. 344, 8 *fo* = *maith*, V. 14, 15; 24, 16; III. 18, 20 *fo* da comilset, gl. is maith in t-acomul sin, 20, 4.

Fo, *prep.*, under.

Fo na, = fa na, necne; I. 298, 32 *in* tarrusta, *fo* na tarrusta, '(it is doubtful) *whether* he would have been arrested, *or* would not.'

Foach (?), name of some trespass; IV. 124, 26 *foach* tuaithi, (prob. same as *fobach*, q.v.).

Foaim, I sleep, cohabit with; I. 160, y *foas* lat, 'who has a night's lodging in thy house'; I. 192, 27 co *foet* dechmad in ala crich, 'till they sleep,' (v. tr. !); IV. 102, 22 fail i *faeat* na muca isin n-aidchi, 'pigstye where the pigs sleep,' [tr. 'shall go' (!)]; I. 64, z co *ro-fesetar*, 'they lay down to sleep,' gl. on *co foetar*, 2; cf. *feiss*, infin., 'sleeping'; O. Ir. perf. 3 sg., *ro-fiu*, 3 pl., *ro-foetar*, [cf. LL. 57a 30, 58a 9, 65a 36, 108b 14, 109b 3, 266b 22], though the root is not quite certain; this present-stem *fo-* seems to have been 'abstracted' from the old form of the *perf.*

Foar (?), II. 194, 20, = *fogabar* (?).

Foasc, IV. 106, 9, *fasc*, *fo-fasc-* (?).

Fobach, act of breaking-up (land), digging up sods; IV. 122, 5 *fobach n*-aitreibe; cf. O'Dav., p. 88, *fobach* i.e. *tochailt*: diles do cia dernadh fordorus acht *fobach* fo crann mbi i.e. acht tochailt fon crann bis iter in ursainn tis fon tairsich, of *undermining* the supports of a door-jamb, 'digging under the tree which is between the jamb beneath under the threshold': was this the trespass called *f. n-aitreibe*?; cf. also the quotation from the gl., V. 488, 12 on *fobuch n-atha*, 486, 14, given by O'Dav., p. 91, *fobach* i.e. *buain*: *f.* n-atha i.e. in ni fobeantar a caisil na hatha, or in ni tinoiltir asin gcaisil tar-eis in tirtha. And if *fobach* be correct., then it is prob. the word intended on IV. 124, 26, where is mentioned a *trespass* called *foach* tuaithe, (fobhach tuaithe). Hence prps. the form *fod-bach*, 'sod-cutting'; I. 164, 6 smacht *fot-baig*, tr. 'fine for cutting sods'; I. 170, 16 fiach *fotbaid* ann, cf. I. 204, 19 fiach *fodbuid* ann, cf. V. 488, 12 *fobuaid*; III. 148, 8 in fiach *fotbaig*; IV. 222, 4 in clad as a tabar *fodbach* na mona, 'the ditch out of which *the sods* of turf are taken,' as gl. on 220, 10 clad *fotaig* mona.

Fobairt, making an attempt on, assault; invasion; = drawing in (of a net); I. 72, 14 admidir F. *f.* locha R.; 72, 7 eolus *foberta* fo lochaib, tr. 'his skill in the art of passing under lakes, &c.'; V. 482, 24 luath-*foibirt* cacha srotha, referred to in O'Dav., p. 91, with similar gl., luath *f.* gacha srotha; i.e. in *f.* luath dognithar tarrsna intsrotha, &c., cf. FM. *sub ann.* 1145, scour (woods); 1542 'an attack,' &c.

Fobenaim, I undermine; depreciate, lessen the worth of; [A] V. 284, 20 *fobènaid* a indricus saint acobuir na set, as gl. on *foben* inracus acobuir, 5; V. 488, 12 in ni *fobèntar* a caisiul na hatha, but here f*oben* is evidently a form of the root *fo-bòing*, whence *fo-bach* of which it is a gl., and cf. O'Dav., *fobach* i.e. *buain*; [Z] II. 388, 1 ni *fùiben* enecland, 'does not lessen honour-price,' gl. 10 noco tabair fodiubad for nech im a eneclaind, &c.

Fo-biad, sub-food, inferior victuals; II. 224, z opp. the *prim mbiad*, y.

Fo-bith, on account of, because; [V. 376, 2 *fobid*]; I. 48, 4 *-uith*; 74, 29; 250, 16; 258, 6; II. 88, 4; 86, y; 120, 23; IV. 16, 24; 168, 2; 180, 17; V. 124, 25.

Fo-braenaim, drop underneath, leak; III. 212, 13 ma trit *fo-braenaiter*, ma tria lestar *fobraenaither*.

Fo-braid, good land (?); IV. 28, 2 *fobraid*, gl. 11 *brug*, fuil *fae*, tr. 'land which is under him.'

Fobrithe (?), tr. 'shaving,' at I. 124, 2, gl. 132, 19 log *berrtha*, im in rath *fubaide*; but tr. 'weaving,' at I. 150, 4, gl. 152, 7 and note at foot of page; with practically the same gl., *fuba berrtha*.

Fo-buide, yellowish; II. 148, 3 etach dub ocus *f.*

Fo-cael, somewhat slender; V. 26, 28 *fo-cael* og, *ety. gl.* on *foclucc* (!).

Fochair, tr. 'extremity' of spear, its handle; gl. by *urlann*, at IV. 226, 10, which is the passage referred to by O'Dav., p. 68, sub *cnarr* i.e. *ga*.

Focair, II. 126, 19, v. text [!].

Focal, (vocalis), word; I. 32, 3 inde in *focail*; I. 126, 14; III. 154, y mes ocus *focul* na criche, tr. 'arbitration and *award* of [=given by] the territory'; as attrib., V. 114, 18 ollam *foccail*, a 'reputed' ollam; see *foclaim*.

Focal, act of testing (grain, malt); II. 242, 10 tri *focail* for braich, ety. gl., *fo* [*f*]*iacail*, 17, 'three *tests* for malt,' cf. II. 248, 10 co n-a *mesaib* ocus a *toimsib*, co n-a *foclaib* techtaib, cf. *mes* and *focul* in preced.; IV. 94, 7, 15 *focul* na miach i.e. narub searb iat.

Fochal-chae (?), tr. the 'wrong road,' V. 470, 27, 28, after the gl. *claen conair*, so that *fochal* is equated with *claen*: it is an ety. gl. on *foichlide*, 468, 1, q.v.

Fo-chanaim, I sound slightly; I. 142, 13 cloc, *fochanus* im braigit na cethra; to this root is prps. to be referred *fochandud* at II. 122, 7.

Focarthur, see *focraim*.

Fochend, tr. 'ripe corn,' I. 124, 6, ety. gl. 134, 14, 'its *head* hanging *down*,' *foe* a *cend*; 166, x; 172, 5.

Fo-cerdaim, I fling, put; [cf. Ml. 34 d 8 do·n·aith-*fo-cherr*; 72 d 1 du·n·ath-*foichret*]; make (contracts with, fri); utter (shout); cast (lots); pres. 3 sg., *focheird*, 3 pl., *focerdat*; *t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, *focert*; *pass. pres.*, *focertar*; [prob. a deriv. from *fo-cerr*, see follg.]; I. 28, 25 *focert* a tomus, 'its measurement *fell*, took place'; I. 52, y cuic curu *foceird*, 'five contracts which one makes'; 244, 6 *focerd* ilach, '*utters* a shout'; II. 182, 9 ma fo ..... loch *fo·s·cert*, 'flings himself into a lake'; 286, 5 *focerd* fri flaith, 'makes (a contract) with a chief'; III. 52, 17 *foceird* mac ingor a orba, 'thrusts him out of the land'; 68, 5 *focerd* a mainche fri eagluis, 'gives his property to the church'; 6, 19 cor *foceird* baeth fri gaeth; 188, 11 *foceird* araile [?]; 220, 19 ma d'a cind *foceird* in tsuist, V. 158, 17; 264, 16 *foceird* for doim, gl. 266, 17 *cuires risin* ti is doim, 'gives to the poor'; 284, 25 secht cuir *foceird* mac sech a athair; 358, 7 flaith *foceird* fri anflaith, gl., 360, 11 *cuires* e fein *fo* droch-flaith; IV. 102, 11, 15 *focerdat* crann, 'let them cast lots'; IV. 172, 13 *focerdat* saithe, 'bees send out a swarm'; V. 498, 6 *focerdat* a cet-cora, gl. 24, *icait*, 'they pay'; *Pass.* II. 290, 18, cach idnucul *focertur* forsna urgurtuib, not 'bargain which is made with,' but '*gift* which *is given to*,' for the prep. is *for* not *fri*, though the gl. 292, 2 renders *resin*, just as if *fri* stood in text; III. 70, 18 ma a n-eagluis *focertur*, 'if he is taken into a church (and dies there), &c.'; IV. 164, 7 is for rind oirgne *focert*[*ar*] na smachta so, for the gl. 166, 14 gives *cuirthir*; IV. 58, 24 da cor *focerdaiter* fri hechlacha; IV. 172, 9 *focerdar* crann, 'lot is cast'; IV. 54, 5, 60, 12, 13 cor *focerdcar* (!), 'a covenant which is made'; V. 390, 18 *foceartar* in peannait.

Focerr, it falls, v. preced.; V. 286, 13 [cach cur] *focearr* neach; V. 320, x aen trian.....do neoch *foceirr* amach, 'who lent it'; cf. LL. 59, 47 *fo-cuirethar*, 'the (spear) *falls* into the stream'; and cf. *do-cerr*, it falls, V. 348, 1.

Focetal, *sound*; V. 306, 5 *f. n*-eigme.

Fo-chét-óir, (at first hour), immediately; I. 44, 3; 56, 12; 98, 24, &c.

Fochla, the North; seat on the northern or left side of a chariot; a suitable seat; place (?); IV. 338, 15 a *fochlu* fennid, 19 i n-airthiur *fochlai*; IV. 382, 29 airm na bia *fochla* freim, tr. 'where there is no *place* for the root,' but the word is too *special* for that meaning; O'Dav., p. 84, sub *fochlu* i.e. *feinnid*, explains *fochla* as the name of each 'seat of a champion,' i.e. in the chariot, while the charioteer sat on the other side, the *faitsi* [see *foitsi*]; the two words are elsewhere gl. as = *North* and *South*, i.e. *left* and *right*, respectively, cf. the phr. *ri an fochla*, 'King of the North,' Nenn. 252; FM. sub ann. 783.

Fochlac, fochlacan, poet of a certain grade, [see V. 116, Appendix; IV. 356, z; V. 58, 16 *dire fochlaccain,*] whose honour-price was a *samaisc*-heifer, which also was the price of his poem, the *dian*-poem;—the lowest of the *seven* poet-grades, viz., *fochloc, mac-fuirmid, dos, cana, cli, anruth, ollam,* I. 44, 21:—

	Name.	*Dire.*	*Turtugud*	*Biathad.*	*Stories.*	*Poem.*
1.	fochluc	1 sed =heifer	one day	two persons	30	dian.
2.	mac-fuirmid	3 seds=2 cows	three	three	40	setrad.
3.	dos	5 seds=3 cows	five	four	50	emain.
4.	cana	7 seds=4 cows	seven	six	60	emain imrinn.
5.	cli	10 seds=5 cows	ten	eight	80	anair.
6.	anruth	20 seds=10 cows	fifteen	twelve	175	nath.
7.	ollam	30 seds=[15 cows]	thirty	twenty-four	350	anamain.

Beneath these, were the *drisiuc* with 20 stories, the *taman* with 10 stories, and the *obloire* with 7 stories, V. 64, 8.

Each of these technical designations has its explanation in the gll.; the *fochlacan,* who has a right to the 'feeding' of *two persons* in attendance on him, is so called from the name of the plant 'brooklime,' which has *two leaves* on it the first year, Cor., p. 20; the *doss,* with *four* attendants, is the second year's name of the poetical aspirant, from the word *doss,* 'a bush,' with *four* leaves on it, Cor., p. 15; *cana* is brought into connexion with √*can,* 'to sing,' as a good 'singer' and 'reciter' of tales; the *cli* is, as it were, the 'stay' of the poets, like the *king-post* of a house, [only that the *cli*-post reached from *floor* to *ridge,*] slender, but strong and upright, 'it protects and is protected,' Cor., p. 11; for the others, see *sub voce.*

Fochlaid, a rooter, rooting animal (of pigs, &c.); IV. 310, 18 srub tuirc *fochlaid,* tr. 'of a *rooting* hog'; IV. 96, 17 mad *fochlaid* tire, gl. 98, 3 mad tochailt in talmun done, tr. 'if they *root up* the land,' but it cannot be a *verb* here; I. 190, 15 *foclaid,* bis ar *fochlae,* gl. on 184, 15 im rubu *foichlige,* 'animals of *scraping.*'

Foclaim, I use words, say, declare; appraise, award; [prps. V. 462, 3 *fo·da·claid,* but the gl. uses a phr. with *aclaid*]; III. 322, 5 ma *foclaid* liaig, 'if a physician declares'; II. 154, 12 a *focluit* comuigthig, 'what neighbours award,' cf. II. 314, 21 feb *no·s·focluid* comaithig; IV. 152, 17 co-r *foclat* comaithig in airbe; III. 210, 26 cidbe fath a *focla* orro, 210, x, ar a *foclad* orro, 212, 2 ar in ti *ro-focla* orro; V. 114, 21 inti *foclaiter* conid ollam; so prps. V. 54, 12 o *focolebus* espuc cuigi amuig, 'when he *summons* (?) a witness to him,' 36, 2; 56, 6 ro-*foiclestar.*

Fochli (?), IV. 360, 8 *fochli* seca, cf. V. 26, 28 *focli sec,* as *ety. gl.* of *foclucc*-poet; prob. only *fo-chli,* a 'sub-*cli*' poet.

Fochlocan [illegible] see under *fochlaim* for its use as a technical name for a young pig.

Fodachaid V 412, 5; see *fochaim*.

Fo-cain the root is prob. *ci-*; *fo-ci-* compounded with *fo-*, it means 'to carry off'; hence the use of the deriv. *fochaid* as the name for the common case of theft when this carrying off is to a definite place, as in a distraint. the verb has *do-ro-fo-ci-*:—A *fo-cuirim*, Z *fochoimm*.—A *do-ciuim*, Z *tuchim*.

A *pres.* 3 *sg.* I 130, 11 *fochaide* ben ar araile; 182, 3 acus in *fochaide* muinne de; III. 430, 5 ni fabail ma *fochaidi* ar. 'if it has been removed' it means 'it is not a "faball" if it carries off'; see gl. under *Z-forms*; IV. 172, 4 ma-i-sede *fochaide* a derb-fine ar. 'if it is like' (?) here too the meaning is vague, and the gl. is utterly confusing with its *fo chomaccaras*. IV. 352, 1 fer *fochaide*, gl. 'a man who takes them away with him from the place in which they are fixed'; V. 262, 1, 2 fer *fochaide* airi ruanad, fer *fochaide* set. *fochaid*. i.e. it was no lawful *distraint*, but a thievish *abstraction*, 262, x; 264, 1); V. 422, 1, 6 *fochoisle* iarum, 12, *fodchoisle*;—cf. IV. 6, 1 ar *fochoisithiur* ceithra in teallaig la cis a remid ar. 'for cattle.....shall be *distrained for* the rent of the "Neimed-person"'; this is doubly incorrect: *la* cannot mean *for*, and the *foxal* was no *toxal*, but it is also nonsense, because the passage occurs in a heptad of lands which cannot be taken possession of by the entry of *cattle*, but by the entry of *men*. The passage is illustrated and supported by V. 264, x, seqq. where the same places are referred to, Tir Mugain, &c.: all cattle found upon certain particular lands at some definite time were forfeited, and no right of distraint lay to recover them; this is evidently the drift of the gl., V. 264, 19, the cattle found were protected from distraint. But if this be the meaning, then the quotation at IV. 6, z, the 'land which a man possesses and from which *cis*-rent is due,' is evidently this sacrosanct territory. Here the prep. *la* (8, 1) comes to its due rights: the cattle brought-in, become the property of the Neimed, *along with* everything else on it at the time, which was by virtue of the regulation the property of the Neimed as his *cis*.

[Z] *foxlaim*, I. 288, 19 *foxluit* [wrongly] in triar dochum in cethruir, [but the text has *do-foxla*, as this refers to a *toxal*, as at II. 12, 9, quoted *en bloc* at I. 226, 3]; in the often quoted law-maxim, 'three carry off to four,' see under *athgabail*; [but the *do-foxla* ailche of IV. 356, 12 was no *toxal*, and the *do* seems wrong]; I. 148, 17 nochan *foxlait* muige na cricha anad na dithim doib, but II. 104, 20 [wrongly], 21 *foxlut* m. ocus cr. a. ocus d. cintaig, ocus anad inbleogain, ocus ni *foxluit* dithim; II. 294, 13 madia *foxluid* uad focetoir; III. 430, 3, 4 madia *foxla* sruth ni as, uair *foxlait* srotha, ocus ni *foxlait* fabaill; V. 324, 14 *foxlait* side an set leo; V. 324, 15 ni *foxland* in sliab, but

14 [wrongly] *foxlait* leo; *foxlas*, II. 376, 4 ni, *foxlas* nech o ceile i ngoit, gl. on *foroxla*, 374, z; V. 192, 26; 262, 1, 2; IV. 172, 18; apparently with *ro-* prefix, I. 286, 9 ni *ro-fogsailuise*, (?) do gabail athgabala, as gl. on *faelais* (v. *fo-long-*), but the word is wrong, prob. in the root, and certainly in the termination, [cf. the cpd. Ml. 44 c 24 *remfolaingsiu*, gl. on '*anticipa*]'; cf. also I. 218, 16 *ro-foxlebaid* (?), tr. 'the distress *will be made*' (!); *pass.*, V. 318, 23 na beich *foxlaither* o neoch, gl. on *docoislet*, v. infra; V. 422, 8 (ni fer) *ar* a *foxlaiter*;—with *ro infixed*, IV. 200, 1 cipe *fo*·da·*roxla*, 'whoever may have carried them off,' [the bees]; IV. 198, 23 cipe *fo*·d·*roxla*; II. 374, z ní *foroxla* taide, 'whatever a thief carries off.'

[A] *do-còislim*: only in these forms follg.:—IV. 4, 25 "ad *do-coislead* tuinide," ["ad na techta tuinige," i.e. 'law which would *distrain* tuinide-possession,' opp. to 'law which does not legalise possession'], gl. by *foxlas*, 25; IV. 184, 14 [V. 318, 13] bech *docoislet*, tr. 'bees that have migrated,' but gl. 186, 11 *foxlaid* amach i.e. *tochaslait* uad, tr. 'have fled away,' 'have gone away'; here this form *tochaslait*, from the connexion with *elod* in O'Dav., was prob. intended as an *ety. gl.*, *toch-asluit*, as a play on the real form *do-còislet*; O'Dav., p. 74, gives *docoislet* i.e. *dodechsat*, and at p. 78, *docoisleat* i.e. *do elodsi*, quoting our passage *beth do coisleat*, but the entry on V. 318, 13 has as gl. 23, na beich *foxlaither* o neoch, 'the bees that are carried off from anybody.'

[Z] *tòxlaim*: I. 302, 17 in fer as a ferann d'a *togslaidther* in athg.; II. 52, 18 *ro-toxlad* i, (the *athg.*)

Fochomlaing, it sustains [?]; only in IV. 314, y (of sheep), nad *fochomlaing* a tir, see *fuilngim*.

Focraim, I shout; declare openly, give notice; warn; shout (for help); shout (in challenge); [*fo-od-garim*, in the [A] forms with infix particle *-ro-*, or relatival *-n-*, as *fo*·*n*·*òcair*, *fo-r-òcair*; [Z] *fòcra*, *fùacra*, with *r* of hard timbre, prps. explained by the hard *c* [from *fodgar*], cf. *frecra*, where the second *r* is equally hard *freagra*]; the forms occurring are *subj.* 3 *pres.*, *fòcra*; rel., *òcrus*; encl. *fòcrann*; *perf.* 3 *sg.*, *fòcair*, *fo-r-òcair*, *pass. pres.*, *fòcarthar*; *perf.*, *ro-fùagrad*; condit., *ro-fògartha*;—I. 78, y dia *fogra*; V. 340, 11, 14 mana *focra*, 'if he does not openly declare (that he will, &c.)'; (154, 26 mana *ocraid*) V. 132, 13 ni *fuacrait*; cf. 502, 16, (19 *fuacra*); V. 154, 25 in tan *ocrus*; V. 274, 16 nocha *focrann* air, 'she does not shout out against him,' 'lay information'; *perf.* 3 *sg.*, V. 272, 6 na *foccuir*, 'a woman who did not shout'; II. 138, 6 ma *ro-fogrustar*; with infixed particle *-r-*, I. 244, 19 nad *fo-r-ocair*, as gl. on na·dn·*urgair*, but also prefixed, *ro-fogair* IV. 256, 11 and *nir-fogair*, 16; *do*·*fu*·*ro*·*grad* impe; V. 432, 4, as gl. on *do*·*focair* impe, 'forbade it'; prps. here only *do*·*ur*·*o*·*grad*, from *ar-gar*, 'to forbid'; *t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, II. 172, 7 *fo-r-ogart* in t-aite a bithbinche di-a athair. Often with

infix relat. *-n-*, *fo·n·ocair*, 'whom he proclaimed,' i.e. he gave due notice that he would not pay debts incurred [by his son or his wife, the person proclaimed]; cf. V. 182, 12; 186, 5; 224, 3, 5; 228, 3, 6, where the gl. usually gives *urfocrus* im tiachtain fo coraib, corresponding to III. 58, 2 mad *forfoccra* curu a meic co fiastar cach, gl. 13 madia *furfoccra* in t-athair air, can cunnrad do denam risin macc, (see *urfocra*); here also the prefix prob. involves the prep. *ar* (*air*), which gives the special meaning of 'forbidding'; IV. 206, 16 *fo·da·foccair*.

Pass. sg., *fòcarthar*: II. 190, 2, 3 madia (munu) *focarthur* a bithbinche do; IV. 132, 14 *fuagurtar* do, 'notice is given him'; V. 204, 1 *fogartar* d'fine na hingine, 'the girl's tribe is cautioned not to, &c.'; IV. 132, 16 *ro-fuagrad* do; IV. 136, 2 cemad.....*ro-fogurtha* he; 136, 9 cid re x cid re y *focartha* eisium don fearann, 'though he has been *warned off* the land,' though notice has been given to him to quit it.

Focra, act of noticing, warning, proclaiming; II. 138, x *focra* fri araill, gl. urfocra; I. 230, z *focra* n-aptha; II. 60, 22 (*fuacru*); II. 138, 21; 308, 21; III. 92, 10 tre focal *fócra*, tr. 'three words of warning,' but *tre-focul* was a technical term, whose full meaning is not apparent here; V. 254, 10 *focra* n-étechta, gl. 256, 21 in comraig indligthech, cf. V. 304, 7 coic seoit ar *focrad*, is the fine for a *challenge*; V. 478, 18 eirge d' *focra in comraic*; V. 274, 9 can a *focrad*, i.e. 14 ro-cechlusta 'n-a *focrad*, 'she would have been heard in her crying out (for aid), if she had shouted for help.'

Fochraib, *i f.*, in the vicinity of, near; II. 58, 6.

Fochreic, (sub-purchase), payment, reward; rent, hire; [O'Dav., p. 85, *fochreic* i.e. *foceill*: insaig fochrach focreic i.e. in fear foichli a focheall dfagail, where the text is plainer than the commentary, 'hireling seeks wages']; I. 20, 12 ba sí *fochraic* tucc doib, 'this was the reward he gave them, viz., &c.'; II. 122, 1 is *f.* do torud, 'he is paid in fruit'; IV. 92, 8 in tsamaisc doberar i *fochruic* feoir ar tir tri cumal, 'the heifer given as rent for the grass of land of 3 cumals'; IV. 212, x ro-suidiged a *fochraic*-side, 'the *price* was fixed.' In IV. 214, 5 mention is made of certain lands which do not deserve any *fochraic* in return for the privilege of conducting water over them, the word being gl., 26, *deig-creic loige*, 'fair-price of value'; and with follg. gen., II. 358, 3 *fochraic* tire, 'the *taking* of land,' gl. 24 fearunn do *cennach*,' to *buy* land,' exactly as on V. 288, 1 *focreic* tire i.e. 'creic' ar 'cennach,' *cennach* in fearainn ro·bui aige roime; IV. 300, x *fochraic* lego, 'doctor's fees'; in *gen.*, I. 138, 34 tir *focraice* no *ona*, tr. 'land hired or let'; I. 156, 30 mna *f.*, of a hired woman; III. 130, 3 ferann *fochraca*, '*hired* land'; II. 42, 15 na boin *focreca*, tr. 'the cows (!) which are sold,' gl. 18 'n-a boin *cosnuma*, 'the *subjects of dispute*'; IV. 48, 14 [iar] besaib *fochructa* (in fér, dobeir *ar focraic*, a n-aititin a *fochreca*, cf. III. 48, 21; V. 210, 17); V. 34, 8 "orba for

set *focraici.*" (?) It stands in a very interesting heading III. 326, 17 caite *fochraic*? where the question put is unfortunately not very lucidly answered.

Fo-crenaim, I buy, purchase; hire; IV. 104, 17 tir *focrean* boin co ceann mbliadna, it da miach dec *focreanad* son (?); IV. 372, 6 *focrena* aos la Feine (?); IV. 212, 31 ma *focrethther*, 'if it be purchased,' gl. madia *deig-cennaigter*, 214, 13; V. 284, 3 fer *focrenur*, 'a man who is *bribed*,' gl. evidence is not to be given for *payment*; for this passage, cf. IV. 92, 3 ag *focrenar* tir co cend mbliadna, gl. a calf which pays for the land for its hire up to the end of the year. The regulation seems to have been as follows: for the yearly grass of three cumals of land there was paid as rent one *samaisc*-heifer, 92, 7; a *colpach*-heifer of 8 screpalls for land of two cumals. And in case of trespass upon land so hired, the land remained in the hands of the hirer till the amount of the trespass-fine was worked out, 92, 22. But how then is it to be suffered that after the trespasser has paid the eric-fine of his trespass, *the land belongs to him* (?).

Fochuitbed, mockery; II. 406, 28 comraices iat ar gnae *fochuitbid*; *fo-co-√tib-*, 'to laugh,' cf. *fàitb-*, *Hom. Pass.*

Fochunn, cause; I. 74, 13.

Focus, near; I. 240, 18, &c.; I. 2, 4 (*fagus*); V. 192, 25 muna-r *focus* e;—compar., *faicsi* II. 336, 20.

Fod, V. 264, 11 ata secht *fod*, tr. 'seven *rights*' (?), seemingly gl. by *ro-fothaiged o* neoch.

Fod, sod; V. 448, 24 *fod*-folach, see *fot*.

Fod (?), II. 52, x an fod lili, where prps. there was intended *fo·d·lil*, as if 'followed it,' perf. of *fo-len-* (?).

Fo-daer, [under-serf ?], IV. 290, 14 :—

Fo-daire, in connexion with *fuidir*, as *ety. gl.*, I. 138, 27.

Fodail, subdivision; often confounded with *fogail*, 'damage,' and at times in the vagueness of legal axiom, where the oral tradition is lost, it is impossible to determine the meaning even with the commentary; I. 282, 20 is *fod fodail*, tr. 'full trespass,' *og-fogail* (?); II. 26, 3 is i *fodhuil* enecluinne, '*proportion* of honour-price'; but see IV. 254, 16, 20, &c., *fogla en.*, 'honour-price *damages*'; III. 356, 15 cipe *fogail* eitge, tr. 'whatever *section* of the law of eitge-crimes,' [as if *fodail*], but the meaning is uncertain; V. 4, 31 tri *fogla* fair; V. 78, 23 *fodla* febe, gl. na hii fodeligter; 96, 5 teora *fodla* for inchaib duine; V. 406, 14 do cach *fodlai* trebe; y, cach lestar *fodlai* (?).

Fo-dailim, I divide, distribute; II. 74, y *fodailter* bec i mbecuib, tr. 'small is *distinguished* in the case of small animals'; II. 36, 7 othrus mugsaine *fodailter* fo miad, 'attendance is *given* (distributed) according to merit.'

Fo-dán, minor art; V. 90, x; V. 108, 22 (= droch-dán).

Fodar, V. 2, 8, see *fogar*.

Fodb, accoutrement; V. 298, 9 tabairt *foidb*, gl. 15 tabairt airm ocus etaig; cf. O'Dav., p. 55, sub *aesclad*, quoting *fodb* d'aosclad, i.e. édach in mairb do uisge-luagh, do luadh ar in uisce.

Fod-bach, sod-cutting; III. 148, 8; see under *fobach*.

Fo-dedalaim, I deduct; where the element *dèdl* seems a cpd. of *dail-*, *dī-dàil*, *dèdl-*, *but* the *l* has the hard timbre; II. 338, 7 isseth *fodedaltar* fris di-a rath, gl. on *fo-dila* 336, y; [see *fodeiligim*].

Fodeglaid, separation, distribution (?); I. 282, 21 is *f.* son.

Fodeglata, distributed; III. 94, 12 in t-eitged *f.*

Fodeiligim, I subdivide, distribute; I. 270, 1 *fodeighlaidther*; II. 364, 2 is cain *fodeiligit* roind, gl. on *confodlat*, cf. V. 328, 32; V. 78, y na hii *fodeligter*, gl. on *fodla* febe; V. 96, 7.

Fodeiliugud, act of dividing; IV. 290, 14 ata *f. fillti* for fine na fodaer, tr. 'manifold *divisions*.'

Fodera, see *fo-feraim*.

Fo-dercad, act of reddening; V. 128, 14 a *fodearca* co fuil, d'ferthain air, adds gl. 23; V. 154, 22 iar n-a *fodercco*.

Fodesin, self. i.q. *fein*.

Fo-dian, sub-'dian' metres, two in number; V. 60, 3, 4 in da *fo-dein*.

Fo-dila, II. 336, y is leth log-enech in cheili *fodila* don rath, tr. '*is deducted* from the stock,' gl. *fodedaltar*, 338, 7.

Fo-diubad, act of undermining, cutting down, &c.; I. 160, 2 *fodiuba* im loingsechaib, &c., as gl. on *fuba*, 'the rooting out of pirates and robbers and wolves,' the three *fuba*, (so O'Dav., p. 89), fubad i.e. fabtad, no *fodiubad*, I. 298, 13 used as gl. on *tuba*; II. 250, 12 gl. (of a calf) cen *fuba* ngalair (248, z) i.e. can galar d'a *fodiuba*; but also as gl. on *fuiben*, II. 388, 10 noco tabair *fodiubad* for nech im a eneclaind, 'does not involve *diminutio* of his honour-price'; III. 22, y indligthech, tic do *fodiuba* a flathamnas[a] imme, 'who comes to undermine his chieftaincy'; [cf. *fo-ben*, *fùba*; *fo-dī-ben*, *fùibn-*; *fo-dī-od-ben*, fo-*diùb-*.]

Fo-diubaim, I undermine; V. 354, 2 ria-siu *taisbenais* no *fodiubas* cach dona fethemnaib a sgeol na ceile.

Fodlaigim, I divide, distribute, [fo-*dluig-*], (see *fodeiligim*); III. 36, 19 *fodlaid* (he divides?) do na gradib cutruma; V. 126, 9 ni beir X de, acht deorad De toibgis ocus *fodhlaid* do bochtaib, 'levies and distributes'; prps. from the perf. *dedlaig* of √ *dluig*, to split, [dlong-].

Fodlain, vessel of some kind holding milk; I. 106, 23 in *fodlain*, in meisrin.

Fodrime, some kind of 'trespass'; III. 76, 13 fiach *fodrime*, 19 smacht *fodrime*, where is mentioned "the greatest fine for *trespass* in the Berla," 21. It is defined H. 3, 18, p. 269 is ead is *fodraime* and: brised ailead ocus airbead, ocus lot roide ocus cainde ocus salchud sraide ocus clachan. Now mention is made on IV. 116, 10 of this very 'lot roidi ocus

coindi,' as one of the 'trespasses in an enclosure,' i n-a cinaid *i lis*. But, at III. 76, 13, this particular trespass is declared to be exacted only from the *deorad De*, in *urradus*-law, and upon him the fine was imposed, extending from the minor limit of seven cumals, to the maximum of $5+(4\times7)=33$ cumals, an enormous fine, which certainly suggests not merely the cutting of stakes, or the damage of herbs, but perhaps the *defiling by filth* in the church; [it *looks* like a cpd., *fod-rim*, *fod-ram*, cf. *imram* and im*rim*, from *reim*, inf. of *reth-*, to run].

Foebtaig, see *febtu*.

Fo-eigem, (cf. *suc-clamo*), warning, notice; impugning (contracts), shouting for help; II. 292, 20 *foeghium* im churu i.e. cach *fuaitriud* celsine, cf. 32 ni denunn acht *foegium fuaiturta*, see III. 10, 5; II. 306, 19 *mas bo*[!] flaith *fo eigium* for fiadnu, [but the text is bad; *foeigium* must have a preced. verb (*dogniu*, to make), and *mas* never occurs in Text, so that *mas bo* is quite impossible: one might suggest from the letters, *inarba*, but this does not cure the evil, which can only be remedied by another MS.;] the gl. here 26, madia n-ur*focra*, connects it with the same notion, for this *-focra*, is the *fogarrad* of O'Dav., p. 90, i.e. *fuaidri*, which is *foguiriud* (q.v.) of II. 382, 3, gl. *fuaitred*; V. 274, 17, 24 *co foeigem* and *iar f.*, see 176, 16, of a woman's giving *notice* of having being forced; it is given as a gloss as alternative to *fuaidri*, by O'Dav., p. 90, sub *fuasna*.

Fo-eigim, I protest against, disallow; III. 8, y atdaim na *foeige*, tr. 'one adopts what he does not disallow,' gl. 10, 5 ro-beth i n-aititin muna derna *foeigium* im a *fuaitread*; III. 56, 21 *foeige* cen ni ro-taithim, (gl. 26 deine [imperat. 2 sg.] *fir*-eigium imme, im a *fuaidriud*, cen co cuimgech *thu* a thaithmech, 'give warning about its impugning, though thou be not able to dissolve it,' cf. II. 306, 20.

Foemtha, see *faemaim*.

Foet (?), I. 192, 27 ni fuil slan leo co *foet* dechmad in ala crich, tr. 'till they *go*,' prob. 'till they *sleep*,' see *foaim*.

Foetar, I. 64, 2, see *foaim*.

Foetlas, V. 462, 14, gl. on *fo·da·tlean*, see *fo-tlen*, and *tothla*.

Fo-facaib, II. 318, 1 see *facbaim*.

Fo-feraim, I effect; I. 256, 19 is cetharda do·da·fet, *fo·da·fera*, 'four things that precede it, that *bring it about*', gl. by *fuirmis*, 'that *place* it,' where prps. *fuir-* was intended, cf. O'Dav., p. 86, *foferthar* i.e. *fuirither*; but cf. the gl. *sreth-naidther* uirri, 270, x, on the same word, 258, 15 as cetharda *fo·fera* son, '*are spread* on it,' 'are *charged* on it'; IV. 146, 11 ocus *foferthar* fér fola (?) i riaraib na comaigthech tar a eisi; its most common occurrence is in the form *fo·d·era*, with ntr. infix pron. *·d·*, *fo·d·*[*fh*]*era*, ='causes it'; very frequently used in phr. *ci·d fo·d·era*, '*what is it* that *causes this*' ='why'; or *is ed fodera*, 'this it is that causes

this,' ='because'; used also independ., cf. IV. 94, y; cf. I. 10, 7; 26, 11; 44, 18; 62, 12; 188, 8; II. 66, 11; 162, 22; III. 56, 3; 116, 21; 144, 5; IV. 94, 28; V. 122, 13; 176, x; 216, 16; 304, 25; *perf.* 3 *sg.*, *fo-r-uair*, 'it caused'; II. 292, 23 ma egin *foruair* gan a denum, 'if violence caused it not to be done'; IV. 266, 7 *foruair* sar for sochaigi, tr. 'he *brought* contempt on many'; see *fo·d·ruair*.

Fo-fichim, I inflict (injury, damage, &c.) [Of this verb—constantly ignored in the text—the [Z] stem is *fùach-*; by a derivative from which the word is usually glossed, infin. *fò-facht-=fùacht-*, sbst. *fuachtain*, adj. *fuachtanach*, and verb *fuachtnaigim*]; [A] II. 22, x mac aslui gaire, no *fofich*, gl. 24, 1 doni an fuachtain; II. 90, 18 inti *fofich*, 'he who commits a crime'; II. 190, 1 mad la* urrad n-urchonn *fofich*; III. 156, 5 is slan in fear *fofich*, gl. 14 fuachtnaiges; III. 480, 6, 10 folach o fine *fofich fris*, gl. 11 ro-fuachtnaigestar *ris*, 'who attacked him'; IV. 120, 15 ciasa cathach *fofich* cú *fri* tir in comicaid; [cf. also the unintelligible text on IV. 114, 27 fris' *fofechad*-sum caithaida, 'on whom he inflicted damages (?),' the previous text then will be dia n-*aristar* (q.v.) a n-erad, 'if he stands still refusing to pay them (the damages) to the person on whom he inflicted injuries]'; IV. 362, 16 ata tri cinaid *fofich* duine; V. 404, 22 ni lugu do foglaib *fofechat*; *Pass.*, III. 536, 8 fogail *fofechair* fris, cf. IV. 364, 10 fogail *fofechur* friu.

[Z] *fò-fich=fùich* (cf. O'Dav., p. 89, bis, gl. by *fuachtain*): II. 282, 8 naide *fuich* [for *nad·id·fuich*]; V. 462, 1 ni *fuich* muna *fuasdar*, gl. ni *dena cinta* in ferann mana *derna nech cinta* air, 'the land does not offend, unless some person offends,' (by building on it unlawfully); *s.aor.* (depon. form) 3 sg., fo·fich s-tar =*fùa-s-tar*, as above, cf. IV. 376, z co *fuastar* naidm, (v. tr. !).

In the cpd. with infixed *ro*, *fo·ro·fich*, we seem to have *aor. act.* 3 *sg.* [*fo·rùich-s-t*, whence prps.] *fo·rui*, and so, with substitution of perf. form *roi*, and the admixture *for·ro-* arising from the combination *fo·ro-*, might be explained the form occurring IV. 220, 12 do neoch *forroi* ocus dolina tola, gl. 222, x ris-a fír-*fuachnaigend* se, where *-roi* is manifestly equated with *fuachtnaigend*, i.e. this very root in its derivative form. And this is prps. the solution of III. 66, 15 ma *forae* neach cinuid. So also in the *depon.* form we find, II. 396, y cia *forruastar* fria, [=*for-* for *fo-*] *ruastar*, where the gl. 398, 13, gives *fír-fuachtain*, as above.

In the *t-pret.*, *fo-fich-t*, we get *fùacht*, which with infixed *ro*, gives *for·ùacht*-atar, [corrig.] at IV. 178, 17, gl. nochor *fuachtnaigedar*, 180, 5 as above.

* This is tr. '*in the case of* a distinguished native,' but *foſichim*, inflict an injury, is regularly follḍ. by *fri*, *on* a person, and *fri* and *la* are constantly interchanged in certain forms.

[Z] *pass. pres.*, [fò·fichar=] *fùachar*, I. 256, 9 fer fris-a *fuachar*, gl. fris-i *ndentar* in *fuachtain*.

[This verb is not to be confounded with either the simple *fichim*, 'I fight,' or the cpd. *do-fichim*, 'I avenge,' whence *in-do-fichim*, &c., *indechaim*, and the subs. *innechad*].

Fo-fodail, sub-division; IV. 328, 25 co n-a *fofodlaib* i ceilsine, so prob. I. 262, 3 acht in eitge i *ffodfodal* son, which seems to have some connexion with the text at III. 94, 12, in t-eitged *fodeglata*, (q.v.).

Fo-fuaslaicim, I loosen, invalidate (contracts); V. 128, 13 secht n-anfolaid *fofuaslaicet* udburta in domain, gl. trias-a *fuatua-sluicer*.

Fo-fuasnaidim, I disturb; II. 382, 1 *fofuasnaide* a curu uile, tr. 'she can *disturb* all his contracts,' gl. *comscailit* (*-°lid*).

Fo-fuirim, I lengthen, extend; II. 18, 18 *fofuirit* anta, 'they extend the periods of stay,' but the text on II. 104, 19, has *fofuiriut* [viz., muige ocus cricha, adds gl.] anta ocus dith-munn, which the gl. however renders *foxlut* (!), though the tr. 'lengthen' is given; and this is the account of the word furnished by O'Dav., p. 89, *fur* i.e. *fada*, quoting this very passage; the form to which *fo* is prefixed, *fuirim* is prps. itself a cpd., *fo-sírim*, [*ro-sírim* ?], 'I pro-long.'

Fo-gabaim, I get, obtain; find; (the differentiating prep. is sometimes *do*); pres., [A], *fo-gàb*; [Z] *fàgb-*, [but instead of *fo-gàb-*, we find also *do-gàb-*, cf. I. 62, 30, where [A] *dogàbar* is contrasted with [Z] nocha *fàgbar*, and even *fathar* [!], 62, y; cf. also the use of *dogēba*[d ?], 'he might have found,' compared with *fogebtais*, I. 90, 3; cf. V. 330, 7 *dogeib*, as gl. on *fogaib*; I. 98, 1, 3, 6 *doyeba*[d ?], 'though he *might have* got,' evidently for *fogebad*, parallel with *fuair*, 96, 21; and see II. 52, 7; fut. [A], *fo-gēb*; (Z) *fuigb-*, cf. (subj. pres.) I. 14, 8 an cein *fogàba* eiric, along with cach uair *na fùigbe* eric, [on I. 18, 3 nach ni, *fogēba*, seemingly a *fut. subj.* itself]; but even the simple verb is used thus in contrasts, as I. 86, 24 cia *gabait* he ar log cin co *fàgbut*, though on the next page, 88, x, y, we have, ma *fogàbait* cin co *fàgbat*; the [Z] form is often enough without the *b*, I. 90, 2 da *fàgat* [faghbhat]; I. 256, 15 in tan nach *fagha* eric; and the *pass.* sometimes preserves the radical vowel, cf. I. 132, 10 nocha *nfàgabur* hi, v. infra; occasionally, not only is the [Z] form wrongly used, but the *c* also, e.gr., I. 200, 27 where we have *facabar* [non-enclitic], instead of *fogàbar*, with line follg., cin co *fàgăbar*; hence at times, a difficulty lies in the exact determination of the word *fagaib*, whether *fagb*, 'he gets,' or *fàcb*, 'he leaves,' or (*ro*)*facb*, 'he left,' when the idiom or the sense does not help];—*indic. pres.* 3 *sg.*, [A], **fogeib**, I. 294, 16; **fogaib**, IV. 194, 14; 3 *pl.*, **fogabait**, I. 294, 22 [f]*ogabuid*, [sic *corrig.*, for it is parallel to *fogeib* 16, and *mun fagba*, 24]; with infix pron., ['*which* he finds,' 'who finds *it*'], *fo·n·gàib*, *fo·d'-g.*, *fo·dn·g.*, *fo·da·g.*, IV. 194, 1, 4, 17, 18, 22, 24; V. 320, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24;—

[Z], **fàgaib**, V. 288, 12 in tan na *faghuib* inad; prps. also V. 112, 24 na tri ba *fagaib* ar se samaiscib, if this does **not** rather mean, 'he left,' 'gave up for' (?);—*subj. pres.* 3 *sg.*, [Z] **fagba**, I. 294, 19, 24 muna *f.*, (II. 84, 24; V. 96, 25;) [IV. 232, 1, the very bad text, nochar sail *faga nina* aile, admits of no construction, see V. 304, y nochar sail *a fagbail a n-inad*]; at I. 256, 15 in tan nach *fàga* eric, (prob. *act.*, for) cf. I. 14, 8 an cein [A] **fogàba** eiric, cach uair na fuigbe; prob. also V. 318, 25, 26, (*fagbu*), 320, 4; 3 *pl.*, [A] *fogàbat*, [Z] **fàgbat**, I. 86, 25 (cia [fo?]-*gabait*, cin co *fagbut*); 88, x, y ma **fogàbait**, cin co *fagbat*; 90, 2 (*fagat*), 18 (·*gbait*); III. 124, 26, [1 *fhaghbhait*; 9, 17 *faghbhat*]; V. 258, 7; 302, 21 (°*bait*); 318, y; *imperf.* 3 *sg.*, **fogàbad**, II. 22, 18 cumud móite *fogabud* biad, where the same page, 1, furnishes a *sec. fut.*, cumud móite *dogebud* se biad; 3 *pl.*, **fogabtais**, I. 2, 13; [218, 9 ma *fogabdais* do laim, where the idiom demands only *gab*, not *fogab*]; *relat.*, **fàgbas**, V. 110, 27 (°*bus*);—*fut.* 3 *sg.*, [A] **fogèb-**, I. 18, 3 nach ni **fogeba**, 'whatever he *may find*'; [Z] **fûigbe**, I. 14, 8 cach uair na *f.* eric, cf. I. 18, 3];—*sec. fut.* 3 *sg.*, [A] **fogèbad**, II. 52, 7 in tan *fogeba*[d ?], dia n-iarfaided, 'when he *could have* got information, if he had asked,' [cf. I. 98, 1, 3, 6 where *dogeba*[d] is used in the same sense, and V. 144, 20 *fogebu*[d], 'he *could have* got,' just as on V. 304, 28]; V. 164, 7; [Z] **fûigbed**, III. 154, 1, 6 na setaib d'a *fuidbed*; 3 *pl.*, **fogèbtais**, I. 90, 3, 'they *could have* got it.'

Passive pres., [A] **fogàbar**, I. 256, 17 cein *fogabur* do, cf. V. 8, 24 gein *fogabthar*; III. 140, 9; IV. 194, 14 do neoch *fogabar*; but *do-gàbar*, I. 62, 30; 180, 20; V. 326, 23; [Z] (*a*) **fàgbar**, I. 62, 31 nocha *f.*, but y, go *fathar* (!); II. 194, 20 acht co *foar* (!!); V. 110, 4 nochon *f.*; *fàgābar* I. 132, 10 nocha *nfagabur*; I. 200, 28; (II. 246, x; V. 122, 16 (*dg*)); IV. 194, 11 i *fagăbar* he; cf. III. 90, 1 (noco n-*agabar*, 170, 16); 244, 1; but at I. 48, 11 ni *fôgabar*, see *foar*, supra; (*β*) **fàgbaither**, II. 78, 8 in treas *inad* [sic corrig.] *a fddbuithur* eneclann innti; II. 192, 18 muna *f.*; IV. 194, 5 hi fogb. (!), gl. 11; V. 4, 15 nocon *fagbuidter*; 8, 25 *fuigbidter*, y (*dbit*); *imperf.* 3 *sg.* [A], V. 302, 6 cia **fogabtha** athg. aile; [Z] V. 4, 15 da **fàgbuithe**, 'if there *could be* found'; 12, 13 *fuidbithi*, °*ithea*, 14 *fadbaidthea*.

Fo-gaeth, subordinate wind; I. 26, 28, opp. *prîm-g.*

Fogail, damage, hurt, trespass; I. 56, 9 fris-i ndenunn in *foghuil*; I. 304, 8, 10 munar [b] *f.* d'a athg. de; II. 156, 5 is fris is *foghail*; III. 172, z muna tecma *fogail*, 'unless an injury happens'; III. 414, 23 tri *coin fogail* fomnaither and, tr. 'these *dog trespasses* are checked,' gl. urfoichlither na tri coin seo co na dernat fogail. The meaning is clear enough, but *coin-fogail* is impossible as a cpd., *tri coin* is nom. pl. to the verb fomnaither, which is determined in some fashion by *fogail*, 'checked *in trespass*' (?), prps. only a line

of some verse, "tri coin fogail fomnaither"; III. 366, 17 is eiric *fogail*, tr. 'it is eric-fine for trespass' (!), but it is certainly not the *gen.*, as on V. 206, 22 eric *na fogla* ro-fas de; V. 72, 8 i *fogail* lain do denum; V. 124, 5 ata eineclann do, in cach *fogail* dodentar fris; V. 160, 6 iar *fogail* ecalsa, (killing, stealing, or arson, 162, 14); 202, y *f.* imscair, 'trespass of separation,' this is illustrated by II. 382, 22 is *fogal etirscarthach*; V. 236, 13 cro fir gonar oc *f.*, the thief in the moment of *denum na fogla*; V. 296, 20 *fogal* cuind, gl. to damage him in his senses, 298, 6; pl., *fogla*, III. 250, 17; IV. 254, 17, 20, &c., na fogla eneclainni, 'honour-price damages'; often written *fodla*, II. 120, 21 ar ate iii. a *fodla* ata annsom, viz. damages of bees and horses and swine; [what is *fogla feda*, IV. 146, 19, tr. '*bramble* trees'?].

Fogail, III. 356, 15, see *fodail*.

Fo-gairim, I proclaim: the vb. whence we have inf. *fòguiriud*, q.v., gl. *fo-eigem*, not the same as *fòcraim*, for *fo-od-gairim*, whence *focra*, *fuacra*.

Fogeib-rind (?), V. 80, 20; 82, 2^2.

Fogelaim, I graze [of animals]; IV. 338, 23 ni racu tuath damrad rig ocus espuic diam di-gress *fo·sn·gelat*, 'a territory could not bear the retinue of king or bishop, if they constantly eat it up,' [the territory]; I. 270, z inni *fogeilus* in athg., 'the amount of what it grazes,' as gl. on *fogeiltad*, 258, 16.

Fogellad, cf. comfogellad (?) I. 230, 9, prps. 'mutually giving pledges' (?).

Fogellaim, I give pledge to accept a legal decision from an authority; hence the inf. *fuigell*, a legal award or decision; folld. by *imm* of the matter in dispute; [A] *fo-gèll-*; [Z] *fùigl-*; [A] IV. 114, x *fogeallad* iarum; IV. 6, 2 *fogellsat* iarum imbi CMN, tr. 'they afterwards *applied to* Conor concerning it'; in these two instances, it is to be noted that there follows a *decision* given by the person to whose award the case is *sub*mitted; is i *brath* is coir, and the second *bert*-side, &c.; *pass. pres.*, I. 182, 12 o'n uair *fogellaither*, tr. 'from the time that the pledge is given,' [in note, is and *fogelltar*-side, tr. 'he decides']; with *ro* infix, perf., I. 10, 22 *fo·m·ruigled*, 'the award was submitted to me.'

[Z] *fùigl-*: I. 266, 12^2, 14^2 ni fornasc nadi *fuidhli* [nad·id· fuigli]; *ni·s·fuigli* nad ergeouin; ni geallad nad *fuidle*, *ni·s·fuigli* nad oigi gnim fir-fiachaib, and note the parallelisms:

(a)	ni·s· fuadai	na·di· fornasc;	(b)	ni·s· fuirig	na·d· geallad;
	ni· fornasc	na·di· fuidli;		ni· geallad	na·d· fuidle;
	ni·s· fuigli	na·d· ergeouin;		ni·s· fuigli	na·d· oigi, &c.

where the gl. gives *nocha cuimgech fuigill*, 296, 20; I. 250, 24 co *fuigled* C. ocus S. *imbi*, gl. dochuadur a fuigill; V. 388, 3 co *ro·fuigle* di-a inchuib; *depon.*, I. 82, 15 ni dechmad ..... ar ni *bfuiglithar* fris *imbi*, cf. I. 126, 27 apad dechmaide dia

fuiglither fris ; IV. 358 11 sai cach eoluis, *im*-a *fuighlither*, tr. 'professor of every kind of knowledge for which *he is appealed to*,' about which he gives an award ; V. 352, 17 secht breitheamain nad *fuigliter*, 'who do not give awards' ;— *s-pret.*, I. 78, 4 *fuigellestar* S. *im*in athg., the form being *adapted* to that of the verbal noun.

Fo-gelt, act of feeding (cattle) ; often in phr., I. 102, 3 ar *fogelt*, ar bleith, 'the expenses of *feeding* and tending' ; I. 258, 16 (*fogeiltad*) ocus mbleith.

Fogen, see *fogn*.

Fogerrtha, only used in the phr. *fír fogerrta*, V. 456, 23 ; 470, 35, gl. 472, 22 in *caire fíra*, 'the cauldron of testing' ; O'Dav., p. 64, gives the phr. under *comain* i.e. *glanadh*, with a quotation that shows what was intended : nad·id·*ercomain*, i.e. mana *derb-nighi* in fir *deig-gerras* nech, 'unless clean-washed by the truth that excellently *purifies* (?) each, viz., the truth of God' ; here *deg-* is evidently intended to be the gl. of *fo*, but the meaning of the √*gerr-* is not so certain. The usual meaning of √*gerr-* is 'to cut, divide,' and the expression here used *deg·gerras* nech, in *fír De*, is remarkably like the expression in II. Timoth. 2, 15 *ὀρθο-τομοῦντα τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας*, where indeed the Vulgate has 'recte *tractantem* verbum veritatis,' a passage which the Wrzb. Cod. unfortunately does not annotate. It is to be noted further that this *fír fogerrtha* was liable to a misuse, viz., fuba do breith chucu, V. 472, 23 ; *fuba* [q.v.] is not quite clear, though it prob. means here *charms*, *incantations* of some kind, i.e. the cauldron was not to be defiled by pagan impurities (pisoga), which made a 'pagan test' of this 'truth of God.'

Foghlaid, trespasser ; I. 70, 15 *foglaid* forn mac do Durn ; I. 206, 12 a beth i n-a *fogluighe* ; I. 202, 4 is *f.* selba cach mi-corach, gl. 206, 27 ar is *f.* do'n ferand inti [cuires ?] droch-cuir de ; *pl.*, II. 12, 2 ar na bet *foglada* no cennaig.

Foglaidetu, division (?) ; III. 94, 13.

Foglaigim, I trespass, do damage ('to,' *fri*) ; V. 488, 2 acht na rab tre bithbinchi *foglaigit* ris ; *subj. pres.*, V. 490, 20, 21 cia *foglaige* in t-each, 492, 2 ; II. 182, 22 damad e *ro-foglui*[*g*] amach ; III. 128, 26 *ro-foglaid* urrad ris ; V. 194, 19 is e in fiad *do-ro-fogla*[*i*]*d*, 'it was the beast that *hurt* them' ; I. 160, x seoit aine ris-a *foglaiter* ; used absolutely, III. 160, 13 *do-foglaiditar*, 'assault is committed' ; I. 60, 5 is ann *ro-foglaided* riu, 'they were insulted.'

Foglaim, act of learning ; verbal noun of verb *fo-glenn-*, (*fo-gliunn*, 'I learn') ; I. 20, 19 dothegdis dia *fogluim* leo ; V. 96, 17 ac *f.* ; *gen.*, V. 212, 19 log na *foglamu*, gl. l. in *belra*, V. 56, x.

Foglaim, he learnt ; I. 20, 8 *ro-fogluim* an berla n-Eg., but I. 20, 14 *ro-fogluimestur* ; III. 106, 6 in tan *ro-foglaim* mac in graid Feine, curub grad sechta he, cf. V. 20, 28 ; obviously

a form abstracted from the preceding verbal noun, for the older (*redup.*) perfect was *-ròeglaind* (= *ro-ge-glainn*).

Foglaindtig, learner, cf. *fogluntaid*, a scholar, Malach., II. 12, and *foglainnteach*, FM. sub ann. 1493; V. 102, 19, 21, the *second* in the enumeration of the seven students whose honour-price begins with, and increases by one cumal, viz. 1 to the '*caecdach*,' 2 to the '*f.*', 3 to the 'disciple,' 4 to the 'historian,' 5 to the '*forcetlaid*,' 6 to the '*sai canoine*,' 7 to the '*fer legind*.'

Fo-glanaim (?), I carry off [*for-glan*?]; II. 310, 24 mana *fo-roglana* flaith na seotu, gl. 312, 4 muna *firglana*, &c.; though it is impossible to extract the exact meaning from this passage, but cf. the gl. on II. 330, 9 where *fir-glanad* is given as the analysis of do *urglan*, tr. 'a *true removal*,' so that prps. the word is *forglanaim*, see *urglanaim*, 'drive away.'

Fo-glenaim, I learn; IV. 360, 1 as tri anmain feda *fo-roiglenat* a ndan, 'they have *learnt* their art'; cf. nad *roeglaind*, LL. 59 β; O'Dav., p. 92, has (as *pres.* 3 *sg.*) *fogleinn*, quoting 'foglenn *foglenar*, doem doemar,' cf. IV. 358, 23 congaib ocus congaibther, dieim ocus diemar, and Ml. has *fo·d·glein*, 'qui id discit,' 37 β 11; but the root is not used in BL., where we have the derivative form, *ro-foglaim*, 'he learnt,' (q.v.).

Foglenaim, I adhere to, stick, follow; I. 194, 21 *fo·n·glen* noill aen-fir, which is gl. 196, 19 is *toich* or, is *luath* no·n·*glenand*, tr. 'it quickly prevails,' [!]; I. 190, 17 *foglennat* cach, '(the pet animals) follow everybody,' cf. V. 76, 20 beich bec ga *foglenad* cach mbeathla.

Fo-gluasacht, act of removing, [lit. = *sub-movere*]; I. 76, 9 nech nertur fer Feine *f.*, tr. 'and the Feini cannot *remove* the heirs'; see under *nert*. The previous portion of the maxim is, uirdliged rig iar tri flathuib fuirustur na coimetaide, which may be compared with the quotation on IV. 384, 4, urdligid ri iar tri flatha f[laitheamnus], where the last word does not correspond with that on I. 76, 9.

Fogmar, autumn; I. 2, 2 i *fogmur*.

(Fognaim), *fo-gniu*, I serve; [A] *fo-gnì-*; [Z] *fògn-*; future stem [A] *fo-gēn-*.

[A] II. 340, 1, 6 *fogni* log i n-a set, gl. *doni*; III. 54, 2 *fogne* fine i n-a foltaib coirib, [where the mood pres. *subj.* 3 sg., is not very intelligible; the gl. has *indic.* 3 *pl.*, *fogniait*, 56, 8]; V. 96, 10 daig *fognìat*, with gl., *fògnait*; IV. 282, 12 a gabail *fo·da·gnìat*, which, if it be the verb, can only mean, 'who serve him'; but prps. some cpd. was originally intended, *fada-gniad* (?);—(?) I. 228, 23 ni *fogensa* do laim-siu, tr. 'I will not relieve thy hand' (?);—*Pass.* pres., V. 96, 10 daig *fognither*, where also gl. has [Z] form.

[Z] IV. 126, 2 ni *fogna lám** a laim, tr. 'hand in hand does not profit' [!], but it means, 'manus manum lavat,'

*The text has wrongly *laim*; it was obviously a well-known axiom used in legal discussions, cf. I. 228, 16 *ni fognai lam laim*, gl. ni *fognand* lam in brathar do laim in codnaig brathar eile, 26.

though even so the application is not intelligible in loco; II. 274, 15 no cu *ro-fogus* in rath, which might be *ro-fognad*, or *subj. pres. act.*; (for V. 318, 18, see *ar-fognam*); I. 134, 10 *fognait* enechlinaib learg, v. tr.?; II. 262, 8 acht *cur-fognat* a flaithi; III. 354, 22 daine di-a *fognat* sin, 'those are folk to whom they are of use'; V. 364, 3 *fognaid*, but prob. it was *ar-fo-gnait*, as gl. on the Text, *ar-a-fognat*; I. 238, 23 nocha *fognama* &c.; IV. 214, y teach gus na bi uisci riam. *fognas* ac a uasal-fognam: *pass.*, II. 318, 20 madia *fognaigter* in flaith; V. 96, 15 *fognaither* doib.

Fognam, act of serving: service (V. 460, 30), servitude (V. 20, 2); I. 14, 10 *f.* uasi (V 218, 14) i n-a chor; 70, 24 beir a chumail leis i *f.*; 140, 13 bis ac *f.* in muilind; II. 298, 2 *f.* na mna, where 296, 10 has *fomaitu* na mna; IV. 44, 16 cein beiti oc *f.* de, tr. 'while they are *doing good* with it'; *gen.*, *fognama*, V. 414, 6 am-messaib *f.*: as attributive *gen.*, in cpds., e.gr., *etach fognama*, 'working-dress'; V. 398; *fer fognama*, 'attendant' I. 110, 9; 213, 17; 290, 2; *fid-lestra f.*, V. 406, 18; *tine fognama*, V. 318, 2.

Fogra-, see *focraim*.

Fo-grad, subordinate grade; V. 24, 4. three sub-grades, acolitus, psalmista, clericus; V. 64, 13 (note), of *poets*.

Fograidedar, IV. 360, 6 ni maith *f.* son, tr. 'it is not well *he has graduated*' (?), as if it were connected with preced. word, but it should be (*dep.*) *fograigedar*, 'he sings,' and the word *son* is really = *fogur*, also cf. V. 2, 8; see follg.:—

Fograigiur, I sing, *dep.*, cf. the gl. on velut aes *sonans*, humae *fogrigedar*, Wb. 12b (xiii. i.)

Fogsailiu, I. 286, 9, see *foxal*, *focoislim*.

Foguiriud, act of proclaiming; formal notice of opposition; II. 374, 2, gl. cu *hard*, tr. '*openly*,' 'publicly,' (quoted IV. 270, y *foguirre*); but II. 382, 3 ar ni said dilse for diubairt na *f.*, tr. 'for legality cannot attach to fraud *which is opposed*,' where the gl. has *ac a og-fuaitred*. Again, cf. IV. 10, 3 cian mor ro·m·batar *cin fogurrad*, tr. 'without *good security*' (?), [as if *fo-urrad*], but the gl. *og-fuaitred*, 'impugning' is found in O'Dav., p. 90 *fogarrad* i.e. *fuaidri*: "ar ni saig dilsi for fogarrad," i.e. nocha tairsinn dilsi for in *furain ept(ar)* o bethar ag a fuaidri, where the well-known phr. *urain epert* should be read, instead of the utterly unmeaning *eptar*; the text is from II. 382, 10 uair noco tairisenn dilse in *cunnartha* inddligthig, o beithir ac a og-fuaitred, and the *urain epert* of O'Dav. is the gl. on the *diubairt* of our text 382 2, see under *epert*.

Fogur, sound; V. 2, 8 *fodar*.

Foibert, see *fobairt*.

Foich (?), V. 158, 4 ar *foich* do craeb, prps. *foichid*, see follg., or *ar-foich*, 'branch *does harm* to some one.'

Foiche, act of inflicting injury, harm; vengeance, 'the *visitation* of God'; I. 278, 15 *foiche* Dé do·n·airrtet, tr. 'the act of

God has overtaken it,' cf. V. 278, 13, 15, 16, seqq., *foiche* Dé d'a tarrachtain; prps. III. 90, 10 *foichid fri f.*, tr. 'offence for offence.' It is plain that the word is from *fo-fichim*, and indeed it is gl. *fuachtain* (from the same root) in Cor., p. 30, 23 ro-gabsat side a triur *foiche* (i.e. *fuachtain*).

Foichell, wages, hire; I. 160, 24 ben bis for *foichill* acat, gl. on ben *fochraice*, cf. also *y*; 190, 19 cin *faichill*, 23 bis i *foichill*, II. 24, x; V. 72, 25 cu *f.*, can *f.*; III. 384, 17 ni fuil *ar cur* ná *ar faichill*, 'on terms of agreement nor for hire'; *gen.*, II. 24 y cin cin[n]ed *foichle*; II. 284, 9 fer *foichle*, 'hireling'; cf. III. 266, 8 acht arfocra *fer foichlid* ael a coire, where the gl. gives an explanation, with the imperat., *urfoichlid*, tr. 'take care,' (look out!).

Foichend, tr. 'ripe standing corn'; III. 186, 3 re fér, ocus re arbar, ocus re *foiche[nd]*.

Foichled, act of attending on, waiting on, carrying for, V. 54, 8 im *fochled* ngrad.

Foichlide, fer *f.*, V. 468, 1, gl. 'the man who is on *fochal-cae*,' *ar claen-chonair*, 'on a *wrong road*' (?), see III. 266, 8 under *foichell*.

Foichlige, I. 184, 15, see *fochlaid*.

Foichlim, I attend, wait upon, minister to; only occurs in the doubtful text at V. 126, 23, 24, 25, dia *foithle* grad, which means prob., 'if he *attends to, waits on*, &c.': the honour-price of the grade he *waits upon*, is given to him; even were it a bishop he attends, he gets a bishop's honour-price; [Z] *fòichlim*; [A] *fo-chèlim*, to pay heed to.

Foigde, see *faigde*, (= begging, 2246 β 39); cf. Wb. 31 β 12.

Foige, IV. 352, 14, see *faigde*.

Foil, handle (?) of a cup: prps. = *fáil*, 'ring,' q.v.; I. 134, 5 bis ocus in *foil* as a taib, in cua cluic.

Foil, (pig-)stye, [V. 514, y *bo-theach, foil muc, lias caereach*]; II. 118, 8 a *foil* do iadad for mucaib; IV. 96, y ina muca i *foil*; 308, 20 *muc-foil*; *gen.*, *falach* IV. 314, 21 dire a *muc-fholach*; V. 162, 20 *foil* muc, gl. 164, 33 *muc-fhalach**; *pl.*, V. 136, 9 áin muc 'n-a *falaib*; O'Dav., p. 93, *foil* i.e. *tech*: "gaibe foil faosum" i.e. intí ac a mbí tech, is fair facabar faosam; also p. 83, quoting, "nascor a dhilsi acht nib *foil* faonnul" i.e. unless he is ar faindelod *gin foil*, i.e. cen *tech*.

Foilcthi, see *folcad*.

Foile, fine (works of art); III. 174, 3 gnimrada *foile* eladnacha.

Foilfecht (?), art; prps. *fuillecht*, 'trace, mark,' see *Hom. Pass.*, Gloss, p. 713, *folliucht*; IV. 236, 19 bis ac foglaim *foilfecht*.

Foi-leim, a leap, spring; III. 414, 25 cu doní *f.*

* This *muc-fhalach* should of course be *gen.*, but it is used in the *later* language as an independent noun in the form of *muclach* = *mu[c/ha]lach*, cf. OSS. III. 222, 1 óir an mhuc do mharbhthar diobh, ocus a cnamha do chur san muclach, do ghenbhthar ar na mhárach beo i.

Foilge (?), III. 322, 17 aisec in fir uithir i slanti iar *ni foilge*, tr. 'restoring the sick man to health, after having been (pronounced) *incurable*'; but the text is wrong, *corrig.* iar *ndifoilge* (q.v.), cf. the text on I. 226, 2.

Foilim (?), I track, cf. *foillecht*, 'tracking a person'; V. 334, 16 in tan *foilis* nech ini-si, 'when a person *tracks* this thing,' *foilliges*, *fo-slig-* (?).

Foill, subtile, small, [see *Hom.-Pass.*, Gloss., p. 711]; I. 190, 7 is *foilli* losait ac neoch, tr. 'they yield but *little* of produce for (a person)'; as ety. gl. of *fulusa*, q.v.; V. 386, 29 na ceathra *foilli*; cf. *foill* = 'subtle' (man), Nenn. 84, 10.

Foillius (?), secret; II. 348, 17 bis ac foglaim *foilliusa* na h[e]alathan aicce; prps. for *foillechta*, 'trace,' &c.

Foilliucht, trace, mark; so prob. *leg. foilliusa* of II. 348, 17 and *foilfecht* of IV. 236, 19; see also *foilis*, V. 334, 16.

Foillsigud, act of showing; revelation; I. 24, 10 ro-batar adamra di *foillsidib*, tr. 'wonderful *revelations*,' (*foillsigthib*).

Foilm (?), increase; V. 184, 2 ma ar *foilm* [= *fuillem* ?] ice.

Foilngid, tr. 'a springing dog,' at III. 414, 25, and indeed, the gl. evidently connects it with *fo-leim*, verbal noun of *fo-lingim*; gen. x, in *foilgeda*, 'the leaper'; but it is to be noted that *foilgid* in y is tr. 'trespass,' just as *foglaid* is tr. 'it has trespassed,' as if all the words were connected with *fogail*!

Foimdenaig, beware!, look out!; IV. 34, 15 *eimide* i.e. *foimdenaig*, no *urfoichli*, tr. 'thou *meritest*'; a tr. that is obviously a guess. From *do foimtin*, ad *cavendum*, Ml. 43 *a* 16, as basis, there seems formed an adj. *foimtenach*, 'cautious, observant,' whence deriv. *foimtenaigim*, '*be cautious*,' and in that case *urfoichli* will have its normal meaning, '*take care*,' cf. III. 266, 9, and so *eimide* would be explained by its traditional rendering of *beware*; in a quotation H. 3, 17, 519, it occurs *emide*, i.e. *foichli*, no *foimni*; cf. also the gl. on *fomnaither* (q.v.), viz. *urfoichlither*, III. 414, 24.

Foimelt, see *fomalt*.

-Foimli, see under *fomelim*.

Fo-imrim, act of using (any object); I. 280, 3 dia cinntiur cin *f.* na ngeall-so, 'if it is settled that these pledges are not to be used'; I. 168, 9 fiach *foimrime*, 'the fine for using (horse or cow, &c.),' see details, 168, 17, cf. III. 148, 9; 212, 8 (boat); V. 206, 21; 340, 8.

Foimtiu (?), consenting; V. 274, 26 ben guides aitiri eclaisi, &c., i *foimtin* a cuirp, tr. 'by the *proffer* of her body,' as gl. on *fomatu*, V. 272, 9; O'Dav. by his *faoma*, explains the word as = 'assenting,' see under *fomatu*.

Foindell, see *faendel*.

Fo-indlim, I abscond from, abandon; I. 214, 11 in faendledach *fo·n·indle* fine, ocus in faendledach *fo-indli* tuaith, I. 246, 21, 22; cf. V. 260, 18; [cf. II. 196, z *fo mun eliter*, which is prps. only *fo-innelither*].

Foir, litter (?); V. 152, 4 fuil muc a *foir*: O'Dav., p. 93, says, "I think that it is a name for a pig-stye," ainm d' *foil muice.*

Foirbre, see *forberim.*

Foirceand, end; expiration (of time); I. 22, 6 asberur brath do *foirciund* in betha; II. 314, 27 fri *forceann* flatha; IV. 14, 8 i *foircenn* na se laithe.

Foircis (?), IV. 18, 21 *foircis* dliged cuice do dliged, tr. 'he demands that his legal right be ceded to him,' an incomprehensible translation, for *cuice* has nothing to do with the *prep. pron.*, 'to him' [!], but means 'five days,' cuicthe, the phrases running quite parallel, viz. 21 *cuicthe* do dliged, 25 *treise* do dliged.

Foircsin, act of seeing, looking-on; I. 238, 14 *foirsciu* mignima, 'looking-on at a misdeed'; II. 308, 21 na bi focra la *foircsin*, gl. 310, 6 la beith ac a *fír-deicsin*, 'long-seeing,' V. 444, 4; IV. 48, 12 slan *fairgse* mbrogaid, gl. 17, bis ac *fír-dechsin* in bruig; 74, 8 in cein bethar 'c-a *faircsin*, 'while they are seen'; V. 246, 17 (376, 2, 3); gell *foircsi* (?); 442, 20 (°*gse*); see *aircsiu*; O'Dav. has the same gl., p. 86, *foircither* i.e. *fíor-deachair*: "forcither mairc" i.e. *fíor-dechair* na heich matha. The gll. are *fír-decsain* and *frescisin*, V. 444, 3, where the meaning seems clearly established, by the gl.: it is utter negligence on the part of the tribe to be *looking-on at* [i.e. to be cognisant of] bad contracts without impugning them.

Foirenn, band, body, number; 'lot'; V. 40, 23 iar *foirinn* eli, 'according to *others*'; V. 312, y othrus *na foirne*-seo.

Foirge, IV. 18, 19, see *forrach.*

Foirgim, I injure; prob. IV. 334, 11 *ni·s·foirge*, 'hurts him not'; III. 34, 17 cu na *ra-foirgea* in t-inglan he, gl. on 2, i.e. ma *fo·n·oir* anetal, (*s-aor. subj.*); IV. 124, 17 ar na *ra-foirrgea* nech ferann a comaithig, gl. on 10, ar na *horr*, see under *oirgim*; *pass. perf.*, II. 92, 15 ni *forrachta*, cf. II. 338, 19 nach *ortha.*

Foirichear (?), IV. 150, 11 draigneach bis i fal eatarba *do foirichear*, tr. 'it is *passed over*' (?).

Foirim, see *forethim.*

Foirithin, act of helping; apparently *dat.* of the word *fuirthiu*, q.v., used as inf. of preced.; I. 254, 23 muna tisad ..... d'a *f.*; II. 36, 10 *f.* uais, 'noble relief,' as ety. gl. [388, 6] on *othrus*, 'sick-maintenance' (!), II. 58, 18, 94, 2; III. 22, 21 fri *f.* na hopri, gl. on *fortacht* oibre.

Foirithnech, helpful, (improbably, needing help (?)); only occurs in a curious ety. gl., II. 278, x,

text	imdich	cach	corp	a meamra (278, 19)
gl.	is eimditnius	cach	cenn	a moam-*foirithnuchu*;

where the members of a tribe are related to the chief as being those who *most need help* (?). This was the traditional explanation of *memra*, 'members,' cf. III. 38, 6 dligid in eclais sain di-a *mom-orithnechaib.*

Foirithnigim, I help, assist, relieve; I. 84, 18 no-*foirichnicenn*, 'he assists him'; apparently given as gl. on 10, *fo-searnad* [q.v.] airechta, but the text is too unsettled; I. 228, 22 di fis *foirichnigit*, 'two maxims that relieve,' cf. 230, 1 no·s*foirichnigend*, as gl. on *no·da·reithet*, 228, 16.

Foirithniugad, act of helping; relief; III. 18, 27, gl. on *fuirired* (q.v.), so at 22, 3.

Foirse, in phr. *fer f.*, V. 466, 10 dileas fer *f.* i teallach selba, which the gl. (468, 25) gives, 'the man who goes after a proper manner to take possession of land', but at 28, 'the *extra* man who goes in the case in an *unlawful* manner'; cf. O'Dav., p. 91, under *foirrsi*, where this gl. is given and our text quoted. The word is brought into relation with *fursunnud* [*fo·ro·sen-*], V. 460, 25 *fir foirrse* being gl. as fir fis *fiadnaisi aici*, prob. *fír-fhis*, '*true* knowledge' (?); but 468, 25 in *fer* teit co *seis* coir [quasi *fer* + *seis*].

Fois (?). I. 44, 18 forcraid *fois*, tr. 'great knowledge,' but it prob. means 'length of stay'.

Foithle, see *foichlim*.

Foitsiu, south; IV. 338, 1, 9 amuis ríg hi *foitsiu*, 'in the south'; 14 clesamnaig a n-airthiur *foitsi*, (S.E.); see the quotation from O'Dav., p. 84, under *fochla*.

Fola, see *fuil*.

Fola [?], IV. 140, 23 a n-astad i't seilb *cene fola* aile a n-uir, tr. (trespass of stakes,) 'to retain them in thy possession *without sticking* them in the ground' [!].

Fola, folaid, only in phr. *fér fola*, which is tr. at IV. 146, 11, 12, 'grass *of equal value*,' but IV. 94, 11 fer *folaid*, '*hidden* grass' [folaig ?]; plainly however these are the same, for O'Dav., p. 91, has *fer folo* i.e. fér na caille, no na hathbuaile, no mad fér athlompaire, and this gl. *fér na caille* is just the same on IV. 94, 24.

The important passage is IV. 94, 10, where the parallelism makes it pretty certain that we should have

fér *foraill*, referring to grass of the *meadow*;
fér *folaid*, ,, grass of the *wood*;
fér *samla*, ,, grass of the *mountain*.

The comm. indeed, 21, seems to take *for aill*,* as = isin fér eile, tr. 'if it be grass that is given *for another grass*,' but this is quite unmeaning, and the subsequent addition is perfectly gratuitous, 'if it be rich grass that has been spoiled ....., let him give twice the quantity of poor grass in return for it, if he has not rich grass.' But the comm. in the lines follg. gives what seems correct: if the trespasser have not grass equally good to give as compensation, the opinion of the neighbours is to be taken as to the amount of his

* This is the phrase referred to at IV. 150, note[3], where two speculative renderings are assigned, equally impossible.

inferior grass that is to be the fine paid for the damage. That is obviously the intention of the Text. Now as *fer folo* is gl. by O'Dav. also, p. 91, as 'grass of the *wood*,' and *fér samla*, as 'grass of the bog or mountain,' it is plain that this latter category is what is meant by the comm. 26, therefore the former category, *fér foraill* must mean 'good meadow land'; and here the comm. 21 is at fault [so far as the Text is concerned]. The literal meaning of the three words *foraill*, *folaid* and *samla*, is uncertain, but the drift of Text and Comm. shows that they refer to (a) rich *meadow*-grass, and (b) poor *wood*- or *bog*-grass, respectively. The paragraph, IV. 146, 10 seqq., refers to this Judgment of the Neighbours [of the Old Aryan Village-Law]; but unhappily the text is not clear; 12 it is edited *ma fér fola* [*i*] *a fola la fear no no da noirg ocus*, which is utterly incomprehensible. The first *no* must mean *or*, and the second is *no·dan·oirg*, so that it should be preceded by a clause containing a verb to constitute the alternative for 'or'; or, one of the *no* must be deleted, and with it the preceding *a fola*, which then involves the union of the previous words *ma fér fola* with the sentence that precedes. Thus we get: "there shall be given 'wood'-grass according to the award of the neighbours, if there be 'wood'-grass in the possession of the man who damages him, [some owner of grass]." This is exactly what 94, 27 says. The remainder of par., 146, 13, refers to the Text on 96, 1; the nature of the grass was determined by the quality of the land, and that was estimated by the *price* [fochreic] paid for its use, 96, 5, ar in ferann fein ro-finntar in fér ethaim no anethaim millter: if it was *summer*-grass, one-third of the *fochreicc* was to be paid, but if *winter*-grass, two-thirds; this is the *diablad fochraice* referred to, 146, 14. Now this 'rent,' *fochreicc*, is referred to as that of a *tír cumaile*, 96, 9, whose very definition includes the notion of a piece of land whose length is twice its breadth, and this is denoted by the *long* and the *short* of 94, 23, the *taeb* being the length, the *aircend* the breadth; it had nothing to do with '*the side or the head of a field*,' as tr. 146, 13. This then was the purport of the regulation of 94, 10, "if good meadow-grass was damaged, it had to be repaid by good grass of equal value" [146, 13 besa fiu], measured lengthwise or breadthwise, probably according to the nature of the damage; but if the trespasser only owned poor grass, the neighbours made an award. If he had *no* grass, he had to pay corn (146, 15) according to the award, and this is defined as *four* sacks for *feis*-trespass, *two* sacks for *airlim*-trespass, in *winter* trespass, and the half of these amounts in summer-trespass, 96, 8.

Folach, act of covering; V. 448, 29 iar n-a *f.* fo'n *fod* na hullta, 'after being covered under the sod of the tomb,' gl. on *fod-folach*, 24.

Folach, act of supporting; infin. of *folòng*, as *tòbach* from *do-bòng-*; physically, IV. 150, 3 of a structure made of ash-wood, as a *support* to something; IV. 362, 3 ar formteacht ocus *folad*, tr. 'for walking and supporting';—but generally used of the 'maintenance' of a person; I. 232, 21 *folach*, gl. *imfulang*, of supporting a person with food and the necessaries of life; I. 230, x, of wife, or of the rent of a sick person; often in phr. *for folach* n-othrusa, 'on sick maintenance,' cf. III. 356, 11 *folaid* 17; IV. 302, 11; cf. V. 30, x; 44, 10; 86, z; cf. V. 312, 1 seven *folaig*, gl. *imfuiling*, of difficult maintenance, each being the *folach* of a person regarded as indispensable or unreplaceable, whose work *must* be done by somebody, and who therefore cannot be put 'upon sick maintenance,' says the gl., 314, 4, 6.

Folach (?), **Folachta**, I. 202, 2 im *folach* fiann do thaiscelad, tr. *the hunter's tent*, from gl. 206, 4, where it is equated with *both folachta*; see *fulacht*.

Folad, substance; property, wealth; qualification; duty; often used in the sense of our expression, 'a man's *means*'; [it has two forms in the *pl.*, V. 430, 3 *folta* (from stem in *-u*), which in the gl. 10, is *na folaid* (from stem in *-a*)]; I. 234, 16 ni d'a *folaid* cruid, gl. on tecor *f.* mbritheman; 242, 7 *folud*, 'resources'; II. 242, 18, the *substance* of the malt is good; 338, 25, 26, of *property* in cattle (cruid); 364, 21 ata in tslabra dobeir do'n mac tar *folaid* na gaire do denum, cf. III. 310, 7 where the three *mac-slabra* are set down; III. 4, 3 commesrugud *f.*, 'adjustment of goods'; 34, 22 co *foltaib* coirib, gl. 28; 54, 1 bid digbad a fine in tan nad urnaidend a *folta*, [cf. V. 510, 6]; 54, 3 *folaid* core, cf. IV. 302, 6 cadeat a *folai* corai o cach fris-a curthar aitire fri buith reir lego; 334, 10 *folaid* fír-flaitheman, tr. 'the *rights* of a just sovereign' (over his people); [362, 3 ar *f.*, 'for *substantiality*' (?), see also *folach*]; V. 24, 15 maith na *folaid* dlegar de d'a cheilib. as ety. gl. on *flaith*; 54, 3 mad maithi a *folaid* ceana; 70, 9 a teasband de *foltaib* caich, teasbaid d'a chataid; 178, 15 a frith-[*f*]*olta*, 'counter-qualifications,' cf. 220, 6 nocha dlegur fognum do, acht um a *foltad* (?) con do-ragbat a frith-*folta*; 366, 25 *fola*; 370, 14 cen *folaid* *n*-airligthi; 372, 4 *folaith*; 412, 8 τῶν *folad*; 430, 3 nad oide *folta*, gl. 10 nochu comoigenn si na *folaid*; 466, y tar a cumang, no tar a *folaig*; 510, 6, [a woman, who] nad urnaigead a *folta* coire.

Folaid, see under *fola*.

Folc, act of steeping (malt); II. 240, 18 i *folc*, gl. 25, a n-uisci.

Folcad, act of bathing, washing; I. 72, 30 *f.* faen, tr. 'muddy *bath*,' y, z; I. 152, 28 in pait *foilcthi*, 'the cleansing vessel'; I. 236, 1 diablad *inbid* [indlat ?] ocus *foilcte*, cf. IV. 310, 10 ammbur indlait ocus long *foilcthe*.

Fol-derb, tr. 'cup,' *bell-shaped* cup, (I. 135, 8); I. 124, 5, gl. bis ocus in foil as a taib, in cua cluic, 134, 5.

Fo-leim, see *foi-l.* and *fo-ling-*.

Fo-leith (?), [under]-half company; IV. 324, y seisiur *foleithi*, but cf. 14, coic fir foleith; it can hardly be anything but the ordinary *fo leith*.

Fo-lenaim, I follow; IV. 144, 10, airm *foleanad* in da comarba, tr. 'where the two coarbs follow it,' [the streamlet].

Fo-lestar, minor vessel, pot; IV. 310, 9 *folestrai*.

Fo-lethad (?), act of spreading, increasing; [seems used as the verbal noun from the follg.]; III. 44, 27 in baile is *eim* do'n fine *foilethad* air, gl. on *im-uilledaib*, 17, unless this is the 3 *pl. pres. indic.* of the verb.

Fo-lethaim, I spread, increase; a commentatorial word used in gl. on [Z] *fùillim*, the [A] form of which is prob. *fo-ìll-*; but it is not easy to comprehend its exact relations with this stem *fùill-*; O'Dav., p. 90, glosses *fuillmed* by *foleathadh*, but in the [unintelligible] quotation, [vide III. 44, 17,] he gives *imfuillnedhaib* and glosses *fothleathnait*, seemingly a deriv. of *fo-lethan-*, 'to broaden out'; I. 104, 9 nochan *folethand* torbatu do, tr. 'does not *avail* him,' gl. on 102, 24 ni *fuillend* cond cnaima (?); II. 10, 19 cu *folethunn* fiachu, tr. 'till it *satisfies* the debts'; 272, 20 nochan *folethann* orru, tr. '(that which is obscure to himself) is not *a screen* to them,' as gl. on 12 ni *fuille* forru dall; 324, 13 nochon *foileathann* a dire dar in-ni ada isin, as gl. on 5 ni *fuillend* diri dar sodain, tr. 'it does not *increase*'; V. 448, 25 noco *folethann* eiric for comarbaib, 'eric does not *accrue* along with *aithgin* as the heirs,' gl. on ni *fuille* rath for ullaid; (?) *subj.* 3 *pl.*, IV. 158, 2 ar na *foleathad* fo'n tír, 'that the cattle may not *stray* over the land'; *pass. pret.* (?), II. 272, 4 *ro-foileathad* forsin ceile, but this is a gl. on *foruilleth*, which is capable of other analysis: *for-*[*f*]*uilled*, (this *fuilleth* occurs, 326, 4), or as verb *fo-ro-leleth*, as a redup. perf. of *fo-leth-*, or as *for-ùill-ed*, from *fo-ro-ìll*.

Fo-lingim, I leap up; III. 414, 25, where occurs *foilngit*, q.v., prps. a deriv. from this *fo-lingim*, as the subsequent gloss adds the verbal noun, doni *foileim*.

Folgithi, concealed; IV. 16, 14, gl. on *falguide*.

Follach, neglect; I. 192, 10 [is] *fallach* cach rudrad, ety. gl. *faill og*, 16.

Follaid (?), *fuilled*, or *folad*; III. 234, 20 taisec *follaid*, tr. 'restoration *with interest*.'

Follaigim, I neglect; II. 72, 17 cidbed de *folluigius*, is fiachach; I. 102, 16 o *ro-follaigfes* hi, gl. on 7, cacha tratha *ro-follaigther*, 'every day that it is neglected'; II. 196, 27 flaith *folluigther*; IV. 158, 2 do *follaigear* saide, tr. 'this may be *omitted*'; V. 270, 20 muna *follaiged* a nemdenam iar n-a trascrad, 'unless they neglect' (?), or *muna'r* f.

Follamnacht, rule, dominion; as *inf.*, I. 26, 18 d'*f.* forru, 'to *rule* over them.'

Follamnaigim, I rule, (*depon.*); III. 30, 25 *ro-follamnaigestair* faistine na faide.

Follamnugud [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[Z] *pres.*, *fùilng-*, IV. 304, 1 na *fuilnge* a bes tar molt co n-a fosair, 'he should not bear'; II. 128, 21 faithche fir, nad *fuilnget* gruaidi (?); IV. 384, z ni *fuil[n]genn* in tuath, gl. on x, see below; V. 174, 6 *fuilngius* air do denum do, gl. on *foluing*; V. 490, 11 co na *fuiluing* a lucht, 'it can't bear its crew'; V. 372, 3 briugaid, nad·e·*fùlgadar* folaith, for *nad·id·fuilngethar*, as *depon.*

[A] *s-aor.* 3 *sg.*, *folò*, II. 252, 27, "is rath amuil *follo*"; the same axiom is quoted also at 260, 17 and III. 334, 7, and see V. 32, 17, is rath amuil *folo*, tr. 'the stock is as *the property*,' as if *folo* were *folad*; but now cf. IV. 62, 10 mad he *folo* a chinaid, gl. 64, 2 *imfuilnges*, and it becomes evident that *folo* is 3 *sg. subj. pres.*; and should prob. be read so at IV. 384, 10, amail *folaig* [*folo*?] mes airilled ard, gl. *imfuilnges.*

[Z] *fàol*, IV. 384, x ni *faol* feidm foirne, gl. *nocha n-imfuilngenn.*

Folortnugad, act of sufficing; see Gloss. *Hom.-Pass.*; III. 20, 2.

Fo-losaim, I grow; increase; I. 190, 6 im ini *folosas.*

Fo-loscad, act of burning; I. 166, 9, see *forloscad.*

Folt, hair (of head); IV. 364, 5 ni di-a *fult*, but pl. *fuiltne*, of separate *hairs*, ibid.

Folt-gala, 'hair-tearings,' V. 146, 9.

Folt-maise, 'hair-beauty'=tonsure (?), V. 54, 7 a mbeth i n-a *f.-m.*; but V. 122, 12 tiachtain fo dliged *foltmaisi.*

Foltach, in phr. *in foltach fuithribe*, III. 142, 13, 17, cf. V. 80, 10; cf. *cain Fuithribe*, III. 60, 4, 150, z.

-Foltach, possessed of property or other indispensable qualifications, e.gr. **cain-foltach**, 'well-qualified,' V. 112, 7; **so-foltach**, 'affluent,' II. 280, 3.

Folud (?), tr. 'small things,' opp. *clethe*, 'large things'; IV. 328, 8, the opp. of *clethe* is usually *lu*, *lui*, q.v.

Foma, only occurs in IV. 176, 7, (quoted in full by O'Dav., p. 92,) cip duine *lasain ba usu* [*las-a n-asa*, O'Dav.] taurguille nairiu olldate smachta, is *foma* do cach recht oc a mbet, gl. 18 *is fo a maith*, or *is foemtha*, or *is rogo* [or, O'Dav., is *cuimgech*, to which he also gives the chief place in gl.], 'it is *good*, *possible*, *allowed* to him who, &c.' (?); from *fo-emaim*?

Fomailt, act of wearing, using; I. 168, 10 fiach forcraid *fomalta*, 'fine for excessive wear (of a loan)'; II. 296, 10, 23, 26, 28 *fomuilt* na mna, (a n-agaid *fomalta* na coibche); III. 148, 10 fiach *foimelta* for oin, V. 282, 5; V. 188, 1 ar *f.* indligid na flatha for na ceilib; V. 324, 2 is diles do cuiti frithe ocus a *foimailt*, 340, 11, 'he has a right to a waif-share and the use of it'; 390, 9 log *fomalta*; 486, 20 *fomeilt* fri creic; 476, 20 *forcraid f.* for oin; 500, 27 *f.* in feraind; 502, 5 *f.* orba.

Fomamaigti, subordinate; V. 22, 11 subdiaconus, *f.* he du'n deochain.

Fomata (?), consent; V. 272, 9 ben adguid aitiri De ..... i *fomatu* a cuirp, gl. 274, x i *foimtin* a cuirp, '*proffer* of her body' (?), cf. 272, 11 tabairt a corp i *fomata* lanamnuis; O'Dav., p. 82,

has two items, 1 = *faomha* 'assent,' quoting our passage, 9; and 2 = *aittitin*, 'acknowledgement'; 'consent' is evidently the drift of the meaning.

Fomèlim, to spend, use up; *infin.*, *fòmailt* [Z], V. 244, 20 co ro-*fòimli* an tír sin.

Fomnaither, III. 414, 23 tri coin fogail *fomnaither* and, tr. 'three dog trespasses *are checked*,' gl. *urfoichlither*; the word *foichli* is gl. *foimni*, in connexion with gl. on *emide*, 'beware,' and this word *fomna* is the very word used in Nennius, p. 82, 7, to translate the Latin *cave*, so that it can hardly be doubted that *fomnaither* means, 'one has to guard against,' whether taken as *depon.* or as *passive*.

Fomun (?), II. 196, z, which must be a wrong reading, for the words *fomun eliter elod* have no meaning; see under *fo-indlim*.

Fonachtaide (?), unsteady; IV. 352, y mear ocus *f.*, tr. 'deranged and *unsteady*'; it is equated with *fosgenigh*, 'furious, wild,' used in the comm. on *oinmit*, q.v.; but it can hardly be anything else than *fo-nochtaide*, 'half naked' (?).

Fonae, IV. 290, 15, prob. only *fo'n aen*, as gl. on *fonenmuin* 286, 6; see under *faenan*.

Fonaidm, act of binding; pledge, consent, agreement, bond; cf. the use in FM. sub ann. 241, foshnaidhm na boramha, tr. 'the *exaction* of the Borumha-[tribute]'; gen., *-nadma*, dat. *-nadmaim*; I. 84, 15 cuimcech a *fonadma*, 'capable of binding it'; I. 212, 6 nochan fastaither a *fonaidm*, tr. 'are not detained on a pledge'; I. 226, 31 is iar *fonaidmaim* do for comorba, 'after he has bound the heir'; I. 278, 16, 17, 23, 25, &c., *fonaidm* a taisicc, tr. '*security* for the restoration of it'; III. 276, 7, 8, 9, 11, *is bound* to restore it; V. 282, 14; II. 190, 6, &c. dia mbe *f.*, 'if there is an *agreement*,' (*he* pays for the fosterchild's offences), cf. V. 190, 21, 196, 5, 278, 14; III. 78, 19 is amuil *fonaiscit*.....a *fonaidm*; III. 154, 9 d'aithi a indligid air im gan séd airithe d' *fonaidm*, 'to punish him for his illegality in not having *bound* (somebody to give) a particular object'; V. 132, 10 is urchuillti uasal-*fonaidm* ban [= *ur-nadm*, 1] riu i.e. ni coir ben do *snaidm* doib, 'it is not right to *unite* a woman to them'; 218, 31 ceilsine d' *f.* air; 278, 13 oin cin *f.*, 'a loan without bond'; 376, 10; 508, 11 deg-*f.* trebaire.

[**Fonaidm**, or *fosnaidm*, as it is written on II. 28, 22, 23^2, 24^2, y, z, &c. The note on II. 20, y, (z, 17) says that it is = *obsonium* [!], which on adjacent page is indeed made cognate with it, apparently because *b s n m* in the one language = *f s n m* in the other; but now the passage quoted is from H. 3, 18, p. 518, is ed is lan-biathad go fonaid[m] and, o bias lind no feoil and, no, o beid mar-aen and: 'full-feeding with *fonaidm*, is when there is ale or flesh at hand, or when both are present': out of this to extract *biathad* = 'bread,' and *fonaidm* = 'obsonium,' or 'kitchen,' [see note[6], p. 21.] is quite

unjustifiable. What is evident is, that *biad* and *fonaidm* are often joined, cf. V. 30, 23; 44, 11; 86, 28, &c.; but there is nothing to show that it meant anything else than what can be gathered from the preced. word; V. 86, 28, a man's *faesam*-protection is defd. as *lain-biathad co fonaidm*, i.e. full feeding and some form of *guarantee* or *security*, &c. But no purpose could be served by concocting even a commentatorial *fonaidm* out of *obsonium*, where there was the native word to hand, viz. *annlann*-].

Fo-naiscim, I bind; enjoin (upon = *for*, *ar*); [✓ *nedh* + *sko* (= na-sk-], but it has gone over into the *ya*-flexion, with new stem, *fo-naisc*-, whereas the simple root is generally *nasc*-, (q.v.); III. 78, 18 amuil *fonaiscit* fine griain.....a (ar?) fine erloma a (=i?) fonaidm; IV. 34, 22 is e ní, *fonaisceas* in cach *ar* X, gl. on *anaicaidtear*, 2; 36, 7 ni *ro-fonaisc*-siu in airged *for* in 'n-uasal, gl. on *ni nais*, 1; *pass.* I. 52, 25 (V. 216, 2 254, 12); cia *fonaiscter* iat, gl. on 50, z ro-*nasatar*, 'contracts are bound'; I. 212, 13 is fair *fonaiscither*, gl. on *nascair*, 210, 25; V. 282, 17 cin co *fonaiscter* a n-aisic; 342, 6 trebuiri uasal-*fonaiscfither* in cutruma icfus ocus icfaither fria, gl. on 340, 17 raith *air-nisi*, where the last word is treated as *ur-naisc*-; V. 378, 11 no go'*r-fhonaiscter* in lanad fiach, as gl. on 2, co *ro-nastar*; 430, 8 ce *fonaisciter* for mac nascaire, gl. on 2, cia *ro-naisidar* for macu; 478, 19 noco'*r fír-fonaisced* reime a denam, gl. on 476, 24 nad *fornastar*, [*fo·ro·n·*].

Fonasc, seems to occur on V. 376, 2 *f.* omna, 'the bond of fear,' but the subsequent clause, in the gl. 9, has inti doni in *fonaidm*, 'the person who makes the bond.'

Fond-, for words beginning thus, see *fonn-*.

Fonn, foundation, basis; I. 24, x *fonn* Senchusa Moir.

Fonn, i.e. *fada*, O'Dav., p. 90, quoting passage follg. :—

Fonnach, extension of time; V. 306, 1 atait vii. *fondaid* [=*fondaige*] fo·da·sguirdais gach re, (O'Dav., *fonnuige*.....foscuirdis raoe i.e. *faitigthe*, scuiris rae in chomruicc); 306, 6 cia hairet fo·do·sguirtis na *fondad*-so.

Fonnaigim, I extend (time), deriv. of preced.; V. 306, 11 a secht, *fondaigis* no *faidis* re in comraig, but V. 308, 11 *fonnaiges* no *faitiges*; V. 306, 10 *fannaidit ae* in fir acra, 'they *prolong* his case.'

Fonnabtha (?), IV. 18, 10 noco *fonnabtha* as, tr. 'she was not *removed* from it'; gl. on 16, 23 ni bia o besaib moga na *fondaid* raite, tr. 'that it should not be after the custom of slaves or *dispossessed persons*' (!); but now this very passage is quoted with gl. by O'Dav., p. 91, where *fonn=fann*, and the gl. is: nochar fannaighi hí im acra for in r., which the Ed. has misread into *raith* by inserting wrongly *h* into the *raite* of the text. This gloss does not shed much light on the

procedure referred to, but our word *fonnabtha* seems connected with O'Dav.'s *fonnamh=fogluasacht*, p. 85, 'moved,' 'removed'; and this brings it into connexion with *indscuchad* in the passage quoted under *fonnad*.

Fonnad (?), IV. 16, 23 ni bia o besaib moga na *fondaid* raite, where the conjunction with *moga* seems to suggest the probability of the *fondad raite* meaning a *vagrant*, houseless person; see under *raitech*.

Fonnad, king (?); V. 466, 15 inscuiche breath *fondad*, gl. 470, 2, suggests fo indscuchad rig, but immediately after we have *fondad* i.e. fo *fonndaim* in ferainn. O'Dav., p. 91, quotes our passage, glossing: indscuchaid na bretha *laisin fondad* i.e. lasin righ, conadat saine na bretha in gach tir, 'the judgments move with the king, so that they are different in every district.'

Fonnaim (?), V. 470, 2 fo *fonndaim* in ferainn, where it seems simply a *dative ntr.* of *fonn*, 'land, soil'; cf. O'Dav., p. 83, *fonn* equated with *bonn*.

Fonnsa, hoop; band; V. 482, y damna *fondssa*, cf. *funnsa*, fillet, Exod. XXXVI. 38; XXXVII., 10, 17; MR. 112, 14.

For, prep. on, upon, &c.

Fora (?), in four passages, none of which is intelligible: (a), II. 172, 14 mad *forae*.....fri altrum mic, tr. 'if he *retains* it for,' &c., prps. cf. *con-ai*, servat; but the gl. has mad *ris gabus*, 'if he *holds out against* him' (?) or, 'if he sides with him.'

(b) III. 66, 15 ma *forae* neach cinuid n-ainceas, tr. 'if one has *committed* a crime,' with no gl.;—

(c) IV. 102, 6 cia *forai* ceathra caich fri 'raile, tr. 'why are the cattle all *placed together*'? *prps.* referred to by the subsequent *fuachtadis*, 7, which would bring the word into connexion with *fo-fichim* (?), see under *foraisead*;—

(d) V. 120, 23 "*fora* airitiu aide do cach mamamo d'eclais," tr. 'reception of a stranger *is incumbent* on every servant of the church,' as says the Cáin Patraic.

Forada (?), seats, benches (?), V. 474, note, cf. LnagC. 136, 142.

Foraici, tr. 'is worth' [?]; I. 202, 28 in set *foraici* uingi, tr. 'a sed *worth* an ounce'; just as at III. 426, 19, 24; in all three cases brought into connexion of alternative with the 'sed' of six screpalls. O'Dav., p. 51, guesses at the meaning, 'it is probable that it is the same as 'fiu,' *worth*, quoting our passage, and glossing, 'is fiu uinge re fir-dechsain,' where the final words show that he analysed ety., *for-aice*, 'true *seeing*.' Prps. it is nothing more than the cpd. prep. *ar-aice*, 'near,' cf. III. 82, 1 Aicill *araice* Temair.

For-ainm, a second name, sobriquet; I. 66, 31 is *f.* do.

For-aire, act of watching; III. 272, 11 cu teora faidi *f.*, 'thrice the distance of watching.'

Forais, see *forus*.

Foraisead (?), IV. 120, 21 toiscead cach aesdrecht co n-a chinntaib do neach *foraisead* tr. 'the support falls on the person *who owns* them' (?); a curious tr., for the gl. 124, 1 gives do neoch *fuachtnaigit*, tr. 'to whom they have *done* [they inflict] *damage*,' i.e. the gl. connected the word with *forroi*, *fo-fichim*, q.v., and cf. III. 366, 15.

Foraithmet, recollection; I. 36, 13.

Forann, Pharaoh; I. 20, 9, 12 *Foruind*.

Foranu (?), IV. 314, 2 *foranu chuile*, tr. '*breaking into* his kitchen,' with another version [?] suggested in note, 'the whole *front*,' as if *foranuch uile*.

Forath (?), IV. 380, 3 *forath* ni acair acht beo-cainneall a flaitheas, where the tr. takes *forath* = 'for,' as if *for fáth* [?]; O'D. Supp. quotes this passage, under the heading *forath* and *fortha*, quoting from *Egert.* 88 and C. 2213; but these are the *same* text, so that I do not understand whence *fortha* is obtained.

Forba, end, expiry (of term); consummation; I. 146, 5 i *f.* na ree-sin, II. 194, y; IV. 12, 3; V. 248, 30; but I. 166, 15 cen *f.* gnima, 'without consummating the act (of rape).'

Forbaig, act of whipping (?); V. 486, 20 *f.* eich fri-a luag, tr. 'whipping of a horse to increase his speed' [*luad*]; prps. *forbach*, infin. of *for-boing-*; but see *urbach*, IV. 122, 4.

Forbair (?), I. 10, 18 co na forcraid *forbair* for fuilechair fer, v. tr.; see under *for-berim*.

Forbairt, increase; swelling; IV. 362, 4 cumal brond, ar thucht ocus *f.*, tr. a cumal for the belly, for grace and swelling' (?).

Forbais, siege; I. 46, 5 *forbasa*, tr. 'encampments.'

Forbann Rechta, strictness of the (Jewish) Law; I. 38, 18 tr. '*the over-severity* of the law,' as also III. 32, 12, see Hom.-Pass., Gloss.

Forbarach, (*forbarthach*), productive (work); II. 410, 14, 15, 16; contrasted with *nem-f.*, 'unproductive work': *gnimrad f.*, is "increase and clothes," but gnimrad *nem-f.*, is "quern-work, and kneading and nursing"(!). How 'clothes' can be *productive*, and '*fosterage*' '*unproductive*' is not clear: MR. uses the word, 194, 2, tr. by O'D., 'the keen, philosophic, *instructive* words of the poets'; in our passage *skilled*, opp. *unskilled*(?).

Forberim, I increase; [A] *for-bèr-*; [Z] *fòirbr-*:—

[A] *pres.* 3 *sg.*, *forbeir*, IV. 68, 18 can *f.* comaithches, (gl. 22 can as a *fòirbre*); V. 90, y *foirbèir* saire breitheman corrice biathad xii fer, gl. 92, 1, 8 *fòrbrid*, a wrong form in both cases; 3 *pl.*, IV. 354, 18 a setaib *forbèrat* fene ocus file [°id ?]; *subj.*, IV. 304, 3 ma *forbèra* folad a thigi, 'si crescat.'

[Z] IV. 68, 22 can as a *fòirbre*; IV. 228, 12 ni *fòrbrad* dire tar f. f.; *subj.* (with *ro*), I. 12, y ar na *ro·fòirbre* in peccad; *t-pret.* 3 *pl.* (?), IV. 294, 5 ma *ro·fòrbridar* [*forbartatar* (?)] co fuilet coimlín fine.

It is not easy to see what is intended on I. 10, 18, co na forcraid *forbair*, tr. 'that *I may not heap* aggravation on, &c.' [?]. Perhaps the word was *forbairt*, 'increase.'

For-brat, over-cloak, covering; I. 188, 17 *forbrata* mil, tr. the '*covering* of an animal.'

Forbride, im *f.*, tr. 'for *weaving*,' I. 152, note, as gl. on 150, 4 im *fobrithe*, q.v., ety. *fuba berrtha* i.e. luag figo.

For-brisim, I overpower, exceed; suppress, oppress, mortify; I. 78, 18 ar *forbrise* ri cach a fiadnaise, 'a king overpowers (exceeds) everybody in (the value of his) evidence,' gl. 82, x *forbrisid*, nochan *forbrisife* im, &c.; IV. 374, 23 ni *forbristar* nach indlesa, tr. 'nothing unlawful *is a loss*' [!].

Forbrisiud, act of oppressing, &c.; injury; I. 162, 8 *f.* do do cheili, 'injury done by thy tenant.'

Forcha, mallet; IV. 112, 13 tri beime anna fair, da *forcha*, see Hom.-Pass. Gl.; IV. 310, 13 *forcaid*; *gen.*, IV. 334, 17 lorgg *forcca*.

For-canaim, I teach, only in *pres.* 3 *sg.*, *forchain*: I. 40, 16 suad filed, *forcan* dicendaib forosna, 'who *composes* extemporaneously'; IV. 358, 8 *forcain* cetheora ranna [filidechta]; IV. 356, 8 sai i.e. fer *forcain* cethramad raind suithe.

Forcedal, teaching, instruction; V. 28, 12 aine a *foircedail* (*gen.*); V. 96, 23 *forcetal*.

Forcedlaid, teacher; V. 102, 12.

Forcenn, see *foircem*.

Forcmaither, is kept, (v. Zimmer, *Kelt. Stud.*, II. 84); IV. 300, 9 in *forcmaither* aes sainrethech do'n fir-midboth, so also 10, 'an age of 14 years is determined,' also 302, 13; see follg.:—

For-cométh, act of preserving, guarding, being on one's guard; V. 452, 1 *forcomed* do breitheamnaib, ar na rugad gu-breath.

Forcomul, claim; usually *f. n-ícne*, 'violent entry into possession'; enforcement of claim; II. 374, z *forcomul n*-ecne, tr. 'violent *seizure*,' the gl. repeats the words, 376, 6, see also IV. 270, z and V. 162, 19, (164, 22); IV. 8, 19 bach for fine a *forcomal*, gl. 10, 7 berus si in *fir-accomal* sin, 'she brings this true *claim*'; again IV. 16, x saerta la fine a *forcomol*, tr. 'obligation,' where the gl. also gives *fir-accomol*, 18, 11; cf. also the same gl. on V. 442, 23, *f.* chis flatha; IV. 268, 22 cor go *for*[*c*]*umal*, tr. '*forced* contract.'

Forcongrad, act of giving notice, [? *injunction*]; II. 216, x can a *f.* doib; IV. 222, 5 cuitheda, oc na bi *f.* no aicbeile; V. 146, 15 iar n-a *forcongra*[*d*] do thuaith.

Forcongraim, I enjoin (upon, *for*); II. 378, x ini *forcongair* a cheile; V. 342, 7 raith *forcongair* a fine, as gl. on 340, 17 raith *forngarta* fine, [== fórchngar-, *prps.* the *gen.* of *infin.*]; V. 516, 26 ni, *forcongrat*, 'what they order'; I. 14, 12 *ro-forcongrad* o P. for feraib E.; V. 194, y munar *forcongrad*, 'if it was not enjoined.'

Forcraid, excess, usually folld. by *gen.*:—I. 10, 18 co n-a *forcraid* forbair (?); 20, 20 tria *f. n*-eolusa; 44, 18 *f.* fois ocus frithgnama; 58, 17 *f.* duaisi, 'excessive reward'; 168, 10, *f.* fomalta, 'excessive wear,' (III. 148, 10; 210, 17; V. 282, 5; 476, 20); II. 28, 15 *f.* lina, 19 *f. n*daine; 50, 5 *f. n*-imana forro, (68, 18; V. 136, 14; 476, 26); III. 486, 16 *f.* tochusa, V. 32, 24; IV. 56, 28 *f.* coibche; V. 80, 24 *f.* catad, = 'over-valuation,' opp. *mi-catu*, 'under-valuation'; 284, z *f.* cinida, excess of progeny, imarcraid clainne, 288, 14); 284, y *forcruid* cuad, gl. imforcraid feola, 288, 10; 510, 23; in *f.* fri haclaid coibche; *gen.*, IV. 208, 26 tar ceann *forcraide* sealba.

Forcraid, V. 272, 3, tr. 'rape,' gl. *forcar* n-ecne 274, 5.

Forcrathar (?), IV. 376, 24 sinnsear ria n-osar, muna *forcrathar*, tr. 'unless he *is wealthier*' [?].

Forcur, act of violating a woman, rape; I. 180, 21; IV. 306, 16; I. 166, 16 *f.* ar ecin; V. 198, 16 *f. n*-eigne, 274, 5; *gen.*, in ben *forcuir*, 'the violated woman,' II. 356, 27; 404, 20; mac *forcuir*, V. 198, 4; V. 272, 5 ben conceil a *forcur*.

For-curim, I violate; V. 272, 6 ben *forcurtar* i cathuir.

For-dailim, I divide; IV. 298, 12 *fordailter* na vii ngraid, in reply to query, at 298, 6, cid as a *fordailti* [°ter ?] grad tuaithe, and this in connexion with cislir *fodlai* for suidib, so that prps. *fo-dailim* is the right word, or *fo-ro-d.*?

For-diubaraim, I defraud; III. 24, 26 ni *fordiubarar*, 'shall not be defrauded,' gl. on 26, 1, *diubarar*, q.v.

For-dligim, I deserve, am entitled to; V. 174, 19 ni *fordlig*-sim cert ná dliged o duine.

For-dorcha, very dark, obscure (language); V. 10, x for indscib *f.* na filidechta, 12, 5.

Fordón (?), II. 68, 15, prps. only error for *ar son*.

For-dorus, lintel, IV. 304, 19.

For-do-tuigither, see *fortuigim*.

For-droind, belly; (*droṅn* ? *masc.*); *gen.*, III. 354, 2 lomrad *fordroind* cach mna, see Keating, *Gloss.*, 'loins,' Gen. XXXV. 11.

Forech, concubine of a certain kind, II. 400, 1, 'the 'airech'-woman, q.v.

Forecar n-eicne, i q. *forcur n*-e., rape, V. 274, 12.

For-ecin, violence; V. 164, 21 forcomal tre *for-ecin* uile, 'by violence'; 462, z.

Forecuir, I. 242, 22, *foregar* V. 378, 2; see *foricim*.

Fo-rethim, [suc-curro], I succour, assist; [A] *fo-rèith-*, [Z] *fùirth-*, (*fòirṫh-*); [A] *ind. pres.* 3 *sg.*, *forèith*, I. 214, x athg. crui *f.* a saidbre; III. 152, 17 *f.* [*forreth*, 24] arra anarra, which is edited on IV. 36, 24 *for raith*, tr. 'on the *security* of' (!), but on x, it is edited *foreith*, and tr. 'it falls under' (!), while the phr. simply means, 'one article *succours*, comes to the help of, *replaces* the other'; [IV. 48, 1 ni *forith* a breth, &c., but the form is impossible, and the tr. ('its taking *does*

not run like that of, &c.') is neither intelligible nor justifiable; curiously also, it is preceded [on 46, x] by *for rath*, tr. 'for the stock of the *fuidir*-tenant'; cf. the use on III. 94, 12 ocht n-earnaile coitcenna *forrethat* in t-eitged fodeglata, though the meaning is not clear, whether we analyse it as *for·r-*, or *fo·n·r-*, but it seems to mean, 'the *eitged used to run up to* eight general items' (?)]; prps. we have the 3 *pl.*, I. 228, 16, 'from the two maxims *no·da·reithet*,' (*fo·da·reithet* ?), for the gl. has *no·s·foired*, tr. 'they relieve,' where the *s-aor.*, [A] *forè*, seems to have led to a stem [Z] *fòir-*, cf. II. 58, 7 aithgin fer codnuch muna *fòire*; as in the later V. 310, 17 ni *foirann* ní do, [unless this is from *fo·fer-*, 'to effect']; cf. also I. 282, 28, where *fuirthiu* (q.v.) *dal*, is gl., in dail eile *fores e*, tr. 'the other condition which *relieves a person* from, &c.,' but *fores* cannot be the *relative form* of *fo-reth-*, and yet is plainly intended to be ety. gl. of *fuirthiu*, [itself not very clear]; and the very same connexion is seen at V. 442, 18, trian neich *ro-forestar* do, given as gl. on *faer* fertair, 440, 25, where also *faer* stands in some relation with *foirithin*, 'help,' see the two notes, p. 442. But another form also seems to occur on V. 442, 13, do-*fairiter* in nem-*foirithiu* (?).

For-fagbaim, perhaps merely *fo-gabain*, q.v., with infix *-r-*, but cf. V. 192, 31 *forfagbair* ar uamun, 'thou abandonest,' or 'it is abandoned' (?); V. 272, 19 briathar *forfacbad* forru.

For-femdim, I refuse; IV. 288, 24 mana *forfedmi* fine; V. 262, 4 co *forfemde* cach, gl. by *feimid*.

For-fogain, accrued (?), I. 46, 18 nach catu *for-fogain* doib.

For-foglainn, he learnt; I. 20, 3 is e in Cae i-sin fo-*r*[*f*]*òglainn* recht Muisi, which is very near the form, nad *ròeglaind* ac neoch aile riam, of LL. 86 a 39; IV. 360, 1 as tri anmain feda, *fo-ròighlenat* a ndán; see *fo-glen-*.

Forfois, ety. gl. on *forus*, 'a pound'; I. 302, 34.

For-fuirmither, in note, V. 190, for the *ro-briathar* (?) of text, 190, 14, gl. *fuirmither for* dealgan, 'is put upon a pin' (?).

For-gabail, capture, seizure (unlawful); I. 90, x i n-a gabail etechta, no i n-a *f.*, gl. 92 10 *fir-gabail* uimpi *dar gellaib*, prps. *forngabail* (?); see *urgabail*.

For-gabaim (?), I commit (a crime) (?); V. 360, 19 acht ni *forgaba* cinaid for flaith, where the gl. 362, 9 simply gives, go na *fagba* se *cin* for in flaith.

Forgaib (?), IV. 124, 26 is *forgaib* i cinaid inn sin, tr. 'their trespass *is condoned* (!) here'; it cannot have anything to do with *for-gab-*, 'to arrest,' and *for gaib*, 'on *spears*,' or 'on *stings*,' does not make sense; IV. 336, 6, 7 *tri forggaib*, tr. '(a champion) of three *captures*,' gl. fer *for-orggab*, and again *forggab*, tr. 'he captures'; the note says, *forgab* means sometimes 'thrust of a spear,' and sometimes 'arresting.' The word *forgam* certainly means *thrust* of spear (or *sting*), and this is evidently intended on IV. 336, 11, tuit di aen *forggub*,

tr. 'he falls by one thrust.' The same idea is prominent in follg. :—

Forgaibim (?), I thrust, sting; IV. 176, 24 *forgaibter*, 'the man *is stung*,' gl. 178, 5 for a tabar in *forgom* (q.v.) 'on whom is put *the sting*.'

Forgaill, in cpd. *aire forgaill-*, chief, the highest *dire* chief below the king in the seven grades of chiefs; IV. 326, 21 *fortgella* for na grada, 'because his *febus*-dignity is nobler than that of his fellows'; cf. V. 24, 28 iarsani *forgles* ar na gradaib is isle, mas imresain fiadnaisi.

Forge, see *foirgim*.

Forgell, evidence; I. 78, 19 is tualaing [in *ri*] *forgell* for cach recht, where the unintelligible gl. 84, 2, *im fresan* fiadnaise, (82, y), is prob. a misreading for *imresain*, 'if there be *conflict* of evidence'; I. 196, 20 fer eile dia *foirgell* lais, '*to bear testimony*'; III. 396, 10 *lan-fcirgell*, 'full testimony'; V. 12, 7 *deimin-forgill*, given as gl. of Lat. *testimonium*; 366, 12 *foirgell* o fiadnaib.

For-gellaim, I testify (to), give evidence (of); [A] *for-gèll-*; [Z] *fòirgl-*; [A] IV. 326, 21 *for-t-gella* for na grada [with an unexplained *t*, cf. I. 180, 16; 216, 24]; IV. 52, 5 fiadnaise *forgeallad* gae, gl. *forgles* 11; V. 50, 12 in a half-verse, ni rig tuath na·nd· *orgella*[*t*] tri rig do rigaib tuaithi; II. 332, 14 *forgellat* fiadain coitechta etarru; *pass.*, IV. 32, z dia no·d·*forgealltar*, 'if thou art testified to' (?);—[Z] II. 332, 27 ani *foirglit* na fiadain; *subj.*, I. 84, 11 ni *fùirgle* nech ní nad airithe; V. 24, 28 iarsani *fòrgles* ar na gradaib is isle, cf. IV. 52, 11; *ptcp. necess.*, I. 84, 22 nocha *fòrglithi* do neoch ni nach deimin lais, 'is not to be testified to.'

Forgiallna, tr. 'chief of second claim'; [in *saor-rath*, the two latter classes do not appear, cf. III. 334, 18]; I. 162, 9; 232, 20; II. 226, 15, found in an enumeration of the three chiefs who have taken the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd *giallna*-securities, see under *cét-giallna*; cf. V. 446, 17 seqq.

Forgid, trespasser, of animals straying on other lands, defined, at IV. 110, 29; taking A, = his own *good* grass; B, other's *good grass*; Z, his own *bad* grass; in the case of a calf who has strayed from A to B, over fence or not; or from Z to B, over a properly kept fence: he is not styled a *forgid* if he strays from Z to B unless he gets over a fence; so explained in the additional comm. on the text, 108, 13 *forrgid* gealas tar geilt n-indric, no tar ime n-indric, quoted by O'Dav., p. 91. The animal would naturally stray from his own bad grass to the neighbour's good grass, so that in itself this is not a *trespass*,—he must get over a good fence; but if his own pasture was good grass, he ought *not* to have strayed into other people's good grass, and therefore he is a trespasser, whether he has or has not got over a fence to get at it. Prob. *fairgide*, IV. 102, 6, is simply the pl. of this, tr. 'gorers.'

For-gnuis, figure ; I. 240, 12 tre *f.*, 'by a figure,' 'figuratively,' not literally.

Forgom, thrust (*of spear*) ; sting (*of bee*) ; IV. 178, 6 for a tabar in *f.*, as gl. *on forgaibther* ; [it is common enough in the meaning *of thrust*, (*of spear*, &c.), MR. 272, z ; 200, 7 fer in *forgaim*, 'the man with the spear' ; FM., *ann.* 844, forgamh dia bhachaill, 'a thrust of his crozier' [into his body] ; *ann.* 1383, (p. 690, 1) dá forgomh, 'two thrusts'].

Forgu, choice, IV. 28, 4 *forgu* na n-uile, 'choicest of all' ; gl. 17, in set is *fír-togaide*, just as V. 438, 6 on *foryo* set, 436, 24 ; the *clithar set* is the best, the milch-cow ; the next is the *forgu*, the samaise-heifer ; and lastly comes the *digu*, the refuse, worst, the little dartaid-beast worth only two screpalls ; IV. 308, 3 *forggu* dine, 'choicest of a herd of cows' ; IV. 376, 14 *forgu* gach fine ; V. 244, 23 *forgu* gill, 'choicest of pledge,' evidently as ety. gl. of *forgell*.

For-icim, I find, get ; [A] *forìc-* ; [Z] *fùiric*, III. 50, 26 ; is so often gl. *airgither*, that the root *fo-règ-* is evidently contemplated by the gl. ; but also cf. III. 54, 7 trebar each conae a fiunted oigi *foric*, 'who keeps it as perfect as he *gets* it' ; III. 128, 17 each ni ..... *foric* ar a chind i n-a thír, 'whatever he finds before him on his land,' cf. IV. 128, 13 (*forrig*) ; 130, x ; 132, x (*forric*) ; 134, 11 ; *pass.*, [A] *forècar* ; [Z] *fùirecar* ; I. 242, 22 tall *forècair* (?) sellaig lain ; IV. 178, 18 amal mart *forrecar* la conu, tr. 'which *is torn by* dogs' (!), though the gl., 180, 7, has *eirgithir go*, tr. 'which is *found with*,' &c. ; V. 254, 5 athg. *forreacar* for rot ; V. 264, 14 cethrad *forreacur* for brug rig, gl. *airgither* 264, x, (256, 5 *eirnither* ?) ; V. 260, z fer lais-i *fùirecar* set turoirgni ; here too (as evidently everywhere *intended*,) the gl. is *airgither*, 262, 23 ; cf. IV. 130, 9, where *forrig* of 128, 13 is gl. *airgither*, but with a very different tr. (!).

A difficult form is found at I. 76, 8, *fuirustar* ; O'Dav., p. 88, gives *fuirestar*, (with a hesitating version of *foghbail*, apparently meaning *fogail*, 'damage,') and quoting a passage in which he glosses *fuirestar* by *eirgither*. The gl. on V. 448, 2 [dia] fo *fuiristar*, is *dia* n-*airistar*, apparently, 'if she has *remained steady, firm*' ; and indeed cf. IV. 382, 28, bi col mor *ma* concerta airillt-u fiach for fotha *dia fuiristar* la Feine, where the tr. is, "it would be a great violation if fines were adjudged upon a title *not found* [?] according to the Feini." The word is tr. at I. 76, 8, 'the privilege of a king *is established* after three reigns,' ur-dliged rig iar tri flathaib *fuirustar*. Now O'Dav., p. 87 glosses *foriastar* by *airgither*, the same gl. as above for *forrèar* and *fùirecar*, so that it is plain that he regarded it as a form of *fo-rig-*, 'sub ligare' ; while the sense of IV. 382, 28 and V. 448, 2 seems to associate the word with *ar-sissiur*, and the forms of *tarrasair*, &c., but it is difficult to bring into connexion with

these latter the word *foric*, on III. 128, 17 and IV. 128, 13, which is certainly gl. by *airgither* on 130, 9.

For-imthecht, departure; walking on; V. 296, 18 *f.* digla do greise, gl. *fír-imitecht*; (!) IV. 362, 3 *formteacht*, of the leg, tr. 'walking.'

For-indit, V. 132, 5 fer *forindit* caemdu, gl. *indisis*, 'who tells, discloses,' 134, 19; prob. *for-ind-√fed*.

Forlaim, *forlann*?, it is tr. '*forcing* the stay,' in II. 130, x, ni fothu firinne *forlaim* ndala dliged inna aile (!).

For-lethan, very wide; only in *compar.*, *-lethi*, V. 12, 11; cf. Oss. IV. 216, z ba *mhó* a's ba *leithe*, &c.

For-loscad, act of setting on fire; 'arson'; (gen. *-loiscthe*, *-loisce*); I. 56, 13; II. 280, 2; III. 56, 15, *-loisce*; 148, 9, tr. 'fine for burning land'; IV. 234, 14 *-losgad*; V. 42, 20; 162, 12: it seems always used in the sense of 'arson,' cf. also *follscud*, *foloscad*, I. 166, 9.

For-lucht, excess weight, over-burden; III. 210, 24 acht nip *f.*, (exemption of both) 'unless there be over-burden'; so corrig. V. 206, y rob *forlucht* and-sin.

·Formaigim, *do-f.*, see *tormaigin*.

Formna, motion? It is not easy to determine its meaning from the single instance of its use, viz., V. 298, 12 seol *formna*, gl. 300, 20 in luing fo seol i n-a *forum*; even O'Dav., p. 90, on this passage, gives an alternative gl., *forma* i.e. *imrum* ('rowing,') or *foirinn* ('crew'), evidently preferring '*for imram*,' and glosses, 'which one gives to the person who sees the ship under *sail with its crew*,' or 'the ship in its *course*,' subjoining, 'i.e. a 'sed' of an ounce to the man who goes into the ship *for rowing*' (on a voyage). The word is common enough, but it is hard to say what it means exactly: Mann. Cust., III. 462, 8; *formna* bó fer ocus ech ro·da·slaidius ar cach loth, tr. 'their *choicest* cows'; see MR., 100, 16 (*bosom*), 17 (*supports*?), z (*surface*); 180, 14 (*shoulders*), 234, 18), 188, 13 (*squadrons*); SGad. 96, 1; 102, 1; 178, 4; 171; 37; 177, 2; 197, 10.

Formtecht, walking; IV. 362, 3, see *for-imteckt*.

Fornaidm, tr. bargain (of set-off); II. 98, 5 cait-iat frithfola dilsi a *fornaidm*?

For-naisc-, to bind; prps. only *fo-ro-nasc*, with infix *ro* and not the prep. *for*; 1. 86, note[1] ar na *fornaisc*; IV. 38, 10 *ar·a·naisc*, which is metrically wrong, and should be read *ar-naisc* [i.e. *fornaisc*], the gl. being *fo-naisces*; but on V. 476, 24 derged comraig nad *fornastar*, the gl. (478, 19) analyses nocor *fir-fonaisced* reime a denam.

For-nert, extra power, oppressive might; IV. 326, 19 documbaig a slan ar a *f.*, by his own power; IV. 334, 12 [ni·s·forge] goi na écin, na *f.*

Forngabáil, act of retaking, claiming a second time payment of a debt that has been discharged; I. 222, 9, 14 re-seizure by dfdt. of the *athgabail* taken by pltf.; II. 76, 23, 24; V. 256,

[illegible] co hindligthech, [illegible] gell aile [illegible] has been released to demand another pledge or another debt [illegible] the procedure referred [illegible] where a neighbour improperly lets distrained cattle out of a pound.

Forgabsam, I [illegible]; as explained on I. 220, 10, 16 ma *forgabsam* di i [illegible].

Forgaire, [illegible] *imperium*, Wb. 31 c 23; II. [illegible] *f.* [illegible]; III. 8 y con *f.*; III. 40, 24 *f.* echtais, V. [illegible] *forgaire* [illegible] *forgairi* sóerais, 'to *guard* the law'; V. 244, 25, 252, 3; 286, 10; 463, 28; 490, 13.

Forgairim, I [illegible], more an injunction (concerning [illegible] where the *a* is prps. *con*; V. 142, 3 na *forgairm* [illegible] *forgairmsi*, 15; IV. 206, y nad *forgairm* aige fine, V. 284, 26 cin ni *forgairm* in t-athair; II. [illegible] mana *forgairter* do ria n-ecaib, gl. *timgartar* or *accuser*, cf. O'Dav., p. 90 and p. 86, forngaire, where this passage is quoted.

Forgarta, V. 342, 17, see *forgairm*.

Forniatar, V. 'distress is taken'; II. 124, 28 athg. *f.* i n-ecnaire nech; the word is certainly incorrect (and indeed the line has an alternative *fuasnigter*, and prps. *forniata*, 'violent,' was meant.

For-ocraim, I warn; [illegible] III. 58, 2 ma *for-foccra* curu a meic, prps. *for-ocra*, cf. I. 244, 19 mad *for-ocair* [illegible]; see under *for-airim*.

For-ochtorach, uppermost, highest; I. 202, 31 'comcenn *f.*,' where evidently some sort of bone is referred, 'the topmost bone of the skull' (?).

Foroiglenat, see *for-foglaim*.

Fororrain, excess (?); V. 74, 3, (prps. *for-urran*, or merely *forrin*).

Fo-ro-snaim, I enlighten; [fo-ro-√sen-], [A] *fo-rò-sn-*; [Z] *fùrsn-*, with irrational vowel, fursin; [A] I. 40, 17 *forosna*, cf. V. 56, 21, 22 imus-*forosnad*, which is gl. x, *imud fesa*[=*imus*!], 'abundance of knowledge,' *fo-ro-sandad*, 'which *was communicated*' by the tutor, cf. gl., I. 42, x in sui file da *fursannadand* (no da *fuillsigend*) *imad* a *sofesa*, 'the poet who *shows* the great extent of his knowledge,' [by composing extemporaneously, *can smuained*, y]; V. 310, 1 secht fiadnaise *forosnat* gae cach re, gl. *foirglit*, or *foillsidit* amuil fiadnaise, cf. O'Dav., p. 91, quoting this passage;—[Z] *fùrsn-*, inf. *fùrsnad*, with irrational vowel *fursanad*, whence a new root-form *fursand-*, cf. I. 42, x *fursannadann*; IV. 52, 22 amuil cainnil mbi *fursandus* no *faillsiges* a gae for in cach is rig; cf. *infin.*, *fursunduth* cethrair IV. 316, 15, *fursannad*, q.v.

Foroxla, II. 374, z, see *fo-coislim*.

Forrach, measure of length; III. 334, 22 da fertaig dec i *forraig*, '12 pertica-rods in a forrach; *pl.*, IV. 138, 15[n] teora *fairge*;—552 yds., says note, quoting H. 3, 18, p. 146; IV. 18, 19 cid diabal fod *foirge*, tr. 'though the length of the 'Foirge'-measure be doubled'; the gl. repeats the words in this form, 'cid diablad *forge* ar fut bes ann, so that if the text be correct, there should seem rather an allusion to an indefinite size of the *forrach*, so that it might seem to correspond somewhat with the gloss of Frontinus, "quodcumque coloniae est assignatum, *id universum* 'pertica' appellatur"; but III. 334, 22 defines *forrach*, assigning twelve feet to a *fertach* [plainly *pertica*], and twelve *fertach* to a *forrach* [=144 ft.=48 yds.]; and further the normal *tír cumaile* is defined as 12 *forrach* in length and 6 *forrach* in breadth, more than 34 statute acres; see the note on II. 12. O'Don., Supp., says the *forrach* was a measure of land containing 552 *yards* [!], quoting the *Fodla Tire*, IV. 276, 21, but his quotation is incomplete, and his calculation quite wrong: the *forrach* by his own quotation was 6 feet × 6 × 6 × 6 =432 yards. Besides, it was the "*tír cumaile*" that was referred to and defined, as six *forrach* in breadth by twelve *forrach* in length, [just as in the text of III. 334, 22]; and if this were the true calculation, we should have a *tír cumaile* unit of land-measure as follows, (432 × 12) × (432 × 6) = 13,436,928 sq. yds., [more than 2776 statute acres English]. Now, by II. 12, 14, the *og-aire* possessed a *tír cumaile* of land, each higher grade owning one *tír-cumaile* more, up to the king of a *tuath*, who had *land of seven cumals*, 16. But it is quite obvious that these speculations are enormous and impossible on the Crith Gablach measurement, IV. 304, 13: a *tír mbo*, was a cow-land supporting seven cows to the end of a year; but the og-aire had land of *thrice seven-cumals*, "i.e. seven cows are put upon it; he leaves one of the seven cows at the end of the year in payment for the land," 304, 15. But if one cow were left as the year's rent, the amount of land so held could not have been anything like 2776 acres; so that it is as difficult to harmonize the statements of II. 12, 15 and IV. 304, 13, in reference to the extent of an *og-aire's* land, as it is to harmonize the measurements given for the *tír-cumaile* on IV. 276, y and on III. 334, 22.

But in any case, the text of IV. 18, 19 seems more naturally to be explained as referring to a measurement not of 12 by 6 *forrachs*, but of 24 by 6, so as to give a larger acreage: in other words the text meant, that the entry on land for distraint has exactly the same procedure, whatever be the extent of the land, from one *cumal* to thirty *cumals*, and whether the single or the double measurement be taken. The tr. on IV. 20, 20 *ar fut*, 'throughout,' should clearly be 'in length'; but it is quite possible that this 'doubling'

may refer to the fact of the 12×6 measurement, instead of the even square (6×6).

Forrachta, see under *foirgim*.

Forrán, oppression; I. 144, 12 fer *forrána*, 'robber'; III. 112, 2 tre feirg *forrain*, tr. 'through *aggravated* anger'; V. 156, 2 tic di-a *forrain*, 'comes to injure them.'

Forrecar, see *foricim*.

Forreith, see *fo-rethim*.

Forrigh, IV. 128, 13, cf. O'Dav., p. 93, i.e. *fuirech*; see under *foricim*.

Forrir, V. 292, z *forrir* a cumaid techta, 'he shall pay'; see *as-renaim*.

Forrsaide (?), V. 450, 4 sen-dliged *f.* sine sen-cuimne, where see 451, note[a], but prps. the word was *forsaid*, tr. 'wise,' cf. FM. *ann.* 876 fer fial *forsaid* fornaide.

Forroi, IV. 220, 12, see *fo-fichim*.

For-rót, bye-road; III. 448, 17 cid ar *f.*, cid ar *prim-rot*; *gen.*, 306, 2 *for-rôit*.

For-ruamanda, obscure; V. 10, x for indscib *for-r.* for-dorcha na filidechta, 12, 5; see *ruamanna*.

For-ruastar, II. 396, y, see *fo-fichim*.

Forrusc, garden vegetables (?), V. 363, note[e], cf. O'Dav., p. 89, sub *fechtaine*, forrusc i.e. tir dibaid, no arbar ocus roidh ocus cainneann.

Forrtha, in phr. *athaig f.*, tr. 'steward-bailiffs,' II. 94, 1; the gl. connects it with *foirithin*, so that it may be only a *gen.* of *fuirriud*, 'refection'; V. 480, 16 athaig *orrtha*, where the gl. has the same reference, na hathaig bis acu d'a *foirithin*.

For-saigim, I sue; V. 340, 19 raith *forsaigi* fine.

Forscaich (?), III. 148, 8 in fiach *forscaich* na luachra, tr. 'the fine for *cutting* rushes'; it can hardly be other than √*scuch-*, see under *fo-scuch-*.

For-scrath, stripping of the sward; III. 202, 19 slan acht na roib *f.*; hence the word *scraw*, 'the green sod,' sgráith.

Forsluicim, [= for-osluic-], I dissolve (contract); V. 216, y cini *forsluicter* coruib, tr. 'without dissolving his engagements,' gl. cu *ro-fuasluicter* cuir, 220, 2; cf. O'Dav., p. 84, *forrslaiced* i.e. *fuaslugad*, quoting cona forslaiced cor cutruma i.e. co ro-uatuaslaiced he, &c.; and also, ni forslaiced fotha n-ecalsa.

For-sund, thereupon; IV. 202, 5 is *for-sund* ro-suidigthe, &c.; IV. 220, 15; V. 422, 15.

Fortach, act of attesting, proving; inf. of *for-tong-*; √tong: inf. *tach* = √bong: inf. *bach*; I. 268, 1 do *fortuch* do dainib, as if *infin.*(?), gl. do *fortaid*, 298, z; V. 352, 5 a breith for *fortach* luig; IV. 354, 19 *fortach* opp. *dithech*, 'proof' opp. 'denial'; cf. the two words are brought together, IV. 298, 8 deg-*fortaig*, no *dithig*, &c.; II. 272, 22 *fortuch* ocus dithuch, 282, 2 i *fortuch* ocus i ndiuthuch; and cf. from *ur-tòng*, inf.

ùrtach [q.v.], *aurthuch*, IV. 178, 19, and *airthiuch*, IV. 192, 13, where we have the parallel clauses :—

nach lamiter	aurthuch na	forthuch	for nech, 178, 19.
na laimther	forgull na	airthiuch	*bid* nech, 192, 13.

Now in these *aurthuch* is gl. *uasal-teastugad*, 180, 11 and 192, 29 ; while *fortuch* is gl. *imdenam*, or *foirgell imdenma*, 192, 29 ; V. 436, 19 in flaith doni *fortach imdenma* orro, gl. on *for·do·tuigaidtear*, 14, with another gl. *fir-tuiges* iat, 20 ; cf. 460, 26 is air donither *f. imdenma*, as gl. on 16, is fair *fortongar* [*=for·do·tuigaidtear*, 436, 14], where the root is clearly shown, and the deriv. verb *for-tuig-*, is guaranteed.

Fortacht, help ; II. 36, 11, 12 fo mét *na fortachta* ; V. 486, 17 *f.* baic, '*use* of a reaping-hook,' gl. 488, 23 d'a *toirithin* do buain eidind ; 486, 21 *f.* thimceall arathair, 22 *f.* for tuarta (?).

Fortabraid (?), prps. for·*a*·tabraid-si, IV. 356, 13, tr. 'whom she *confounds*,' 'upon whom it [the cliff] gives [hurls ?] rocks,' &c.

Fortallainn (?), defined as breadth [of three fingers] ; II. 238, 12 acht mod *fortallainn* tri mer, 'except the breadth of three fingers,' where the gl. 24, seemingly explains the word as *meit* or *inad*, 'breadth or place.' But now, what is evidently the identical gl., on 246, 15, is given, mog *for' tallaind* tri meir, and tr. 'a *space in which* three fingers *would fit*' [!].

For-teit [?], 'it helps' ; but apparently also, 'it prevails,' 'goes over' ; I. 8, 22 *forteit* a n-ennacc, 'their purity *helps*,' tr. '*by which they go* into purity' (!) ; IV. 272, 10 na *fortéd* eigin, tr. 'let not violence *prevail*' ; IV. 330, 17 *fortét* cech cenn bes tressai in ní bes étressa, tr.'*takes precedence*' ; IV. 376, 25 na *fortéd* la sainnt sluinti *o'n* flaitheas, (v. tr. !).

[**For-tengad** is prob. an error, for the text is *in aen tenga*, 'the *one* tongue,' which the meaning also demands, V. 510, y.]

Fortgell-, I. 180, 16 ; I. 216, 24 ; IV. 326, 21 ; see *forgell-*.

Fortna [?], I. 140, z nin-*fortna*, tr. 'that *relieves*' [!] ; apparently intended to be connected with *foirithin*, 'help' ; but in the passage, the reference '*ut dixit Cormac*,' prob. refers to the preced. gl., as these words are not in Cormac as we have it now.

For-tongaim, I attest, depose, swear, give evidence ; infin. *fòrtach*, q.v. ; IV. 326, 19 *fortoing* for grad asid n-isliu, cf. V. 460, 17 ; IV. 332, 10 is toing [*= astoing*, q.v.] *diib*, *fortoing* huadaib vii. cumala, (where the prepp. are noteworthy, for *astoing* = 'swears-*off*,' and takes *diib*, but *fortoing* = 'swears *on*,' so that *uadaib* is not clear, but in any case it cannot mean '*for* them,' as in the tr. ; note the use at IV. 334, 20 is ed laa in-sin *fortoigg* ben a aonur am-macc for rig, 'that is a day on which a woman by her own single evi-

dence, *swears* [=*fathers*] her child *upon* a king.' Here too evidently belongs the word, II. 120, 23, fortongar forsna bechaib, as rightly given at z, *fortongar* forru, 'it is *sworn upon* them,' 'they are proved guilty'; V. 460, 16 nech grad bes isle araile, is fair *fortongar*, where the higher grade *for-toing* the lower; while of the lower grade, it is said, *is fair fortongar*.

Fortuigim, I make oath upon; deriv. of *fortach*, infin. of for-tòing-, q.v.; II. 286, 3 *fortuiger* forru, as gl. on 284, 23 *for·do·tuigithur* do coruib, tr. 'against whom bad contracts have been proved'; the other gl., *fir-thigthur* is equally vague, but it seems a deriv. from *fortach*, whence *fortaigim* and so *fortaigther*; V. 436, 14 flaith *for·do·tuigaidtear*, cf. gl. doni *fortach* imdenma of V. 460, 16, is fair fortongar; and on V. 462, 2, 13, gl. *fír-tuiges*.

For-tuisim, tr. '*he answers* his tutor'; IV. 356, 17 *fortuisim* a aitte, gl. on *fursaindtig*, 'an illustrator'; [cf. con·*tuaise*, 'he hears,' and so *fortuis im* a aitte, cf. 20, where we have freisneidid i.e. *fricomarc di*-a aitte; the word does not occur elsewhere but in the form *urtuasacht*, cf. LU. 88 β 28 is écen, *aurthuasacht* a brethir ind fir-sin, 'there is needed *attention* (a=*as*?) to the word of that man'; see the root *tuais*-im, I listen; for the deriv. affix *-acht*, cf. *éitsim*: *inf.* *éitsecht* =*tuas aim*; *tuasacht*]. The word glossed is *fursann-*, from *fo-ro-sen*, but *tuisim* can hardly be other than *fo-sem*, *to-fo-sem* (?).

Foruachtatar, IV. 180, 5, see *fo-fichim*.

Fo-ruair, 'it caused,' see under *fo-feraim*.

For-uaisle (?), nobility; III. 464, 8 d'*foruaisli* ata do'n cind.

For-uaislidetu, nobility; dignity; *dat.*, I. 34, 9 ar *foruaislidetaid*, cf. I. 84, 1.

For-uaisliugud, id.; II. 14, 4 dobeir *foruaisliuga* air.

Foruigled, I. 10, 22, *fo·m·rùigled*, 'it was granted to me,' where prob. *-ruigled* is the redup. perf. pass. [*fo-rò-gĕgĕll*] of *fo-gell* with infix *ro*, or prps. *for-ro-gell*; or, a bye-form of *do-ruigled*, as on I. 12, x; see *do-ro-gell-*.

For-uilleth, redup. perf. of *fo-lethaim*, q.v., prps. *fo-rùilleth* for *fo-rò-lĕ-lĕth*.

Forum (?), tr. 'motion'; V. 300, 20, see note, 418, 3 *forum inbuid* (?); cf. the common *cheville*, *forum* nglé, MR. 212; 246, &c.

Forus, habitation, dwelling-house; then, often in technical sense, a 'pound,' in which distrained cattle were kept; I. 110, 26 *forus*='dwelling' of the pltf.; I. 104, 29 cru co n-indi *forais*, tr. 'cattle with increase of *habitation*'; the *gen.* as *attrib.*, IV. 304, 12 muc *forais*, tr. 'a house-pig'=a boar-pig, [why?], but 310, y tuircc *forais*, tr. '*housefed* hogs'; and 352, 1 fer *forais*, 'householder'; IV. 312, 20 leth-dire *foruis* for *indra*, 'half-dire of a *forus*-house on a ridge,' (v. tr.!); *pl.*, *foruis*, *three* forus pounds being

spoken of, at II. 10, 24 *forus n*-acra, *forus n*ditin, and *forus m*breitheamun; but *seven* are mentioned, of a special class, V. 266, 19, into which distrained cattle may *not* be driven, though as a rule every body can make a *forus*-pound of his own green, 268, 14; but cf. I. 288, 10 do na secht *forsib*, and II. 78, z, where the seven 'forus'-pounds are treated very differently (in the tr.). But if the heptad is to be accepted, the phrase *fuinneal foruis* of II. 78, y will also have a very different turn given to it.

Forus, knowledge; V. 482, 18 cen *f.* ndligthech, as gl. on 480, 20 cen *ail* (?).

Forusta, firm, steadfast; II. 278, 24 bes *forusta* fri hurnaide s., gl. beas deach forus trebaire, or, is é is *f.* i n-a baile, 280, 20, cf. IV. 374, 6 bes a *forusda* fri hurnad somaine; so prps. IV. 334, 15 rop *forus*[*ta*] ainmnet[ach], 'let him be *steady* and *patient*.'

Fos, *dat.*, in phr. *i-fus*, *i bfus*, *abus*, here, on this side, here below, on earth; I. 74, 26, cf. I. 76, 23 in lucht *afus*, 'the folk *on this side*,' (i.e. the South), as contrasted with *a tuaith*; II. 82, 4 *abfus*; 382, 22 *hi fus*, &c.; cf. also the use, V. 478, 12 ni bi *i fus*, of a 'thing which is *at hand*, extant.'

Fós, further, also, besides; II. 298, 2; 348, 3; 384, 15, &c., i.q. *beos*.

Fosaigim, I maintain, support (?); [prps. from *fossad*, 'rest, station,' cf. *fosaigh*, Gen. XXXII., 13; FM., p. 1672; MR., p. 192, y, fosugad, 'to restrain'; or *fo-saig-*, *sub-venire*; but the forms are used in connexion with the deponent *fo-suidiur*, *-suidither*, which I have placed here for comparison]; I. 134, 33 imin mboin *fosaiges* no *fothaiges* carra, tr. 'he *provided* or *procured*,' referred to at I. 228, 6, imin mboin *fosuigiter* carru; II. 380, 16 *fosaigid*, tr. 'entertains,' 'gives refection to,' gl. on *fosuidither*, 12, gl. 386, 8; IV. 266, 4 *fosaidter* tir n-Aoengusa, tr. 'is placed,' gl. *fosaigter* a ndaor-aigillnecht; *infin.*, *fosugad*, q.v.

Fo-suidiur, (depon.):—II. 380, 12 *fosuidither* bo-airig (!) an aile [*bo-airig n-aile*], tr. 'one *bo-aire* chief entertains another'; 12 *fosuidither*; II. 386, 6 *fosuididter* in ben leth-dam in fir, 16, 18, 19 *fosuidithter*, 17, 19 *fosuidither*; V. 436, 14 eaclais *fosuigaidter*, gl. 18, no's *fosaigenn* iat im bathes ocus im comna; 506, 11 fal *fosuidigtear* dag-nadmaim, i.e. in ime doni inti ac a *fosaigter* deg-fonaidm trebaire, 508, 11.

Fosair, tr. 'accompaniment'; II. 224, 21 in bo co n-a *f.*, cf. 260 9 bo co n-a *timtach* (?); 250, 21, with ety. gl., 252, 6, cusin ní *fos-fhoirithnither* le, 'which is given along with her,' 254, 24; IV. 302, 19 molt co n-a *f.* bes a tige; 318, 16 bo co n-a *thimtag*, ocus colpdach co n-a *fossair*, but as *timthach* means 'garment, covering, cloak,' &c., prps. *fosair* is simply 'its *bedding*, *litter*,' cf. V. 196, 8 note, *fosair* na treibe, tr. '*litter* of the house,' see *esair*.

Fo-scad, shade, shadow, [prps. = *shelter*, support (?)]; only found in the curious use: II. 348, 24 o scoil Feniusa F. anall gabair in *foscud* sain, tr. 'custom'; V. 96, 25, id., *fosgad*; but there is nothing to show what the exact meaning is. But in FM. is a phr. *foscad sceoil*, the shadow of a story, meaning 'some *rumour*,' cf. p. 1658, 6; 2004, 7.

Fo-scel, subordinate story, not the highest class of tale; I. 46, 2; V. 58, 14.

Fo-scuichim, I put away, remove, change; IV. 376, 14 a *fos-guiche* a fallsgad, gl. in ti *foscuchas* uatha in t-iumad inndliged; II. 101, last line of note, ni *foscuichend* dithim, *foscuichfit* anad n-inbleogain.

Fo-serbaim (?), I. 276, 19 lain-gille fri somuine *foserbut*, tr. 'rents that *are due*'; O'Dav., p. 117, has *serb* i.e. *gaid*, 'theft,' quoting *foserba* bega i.e. min-*gata*, 'small *thefts*,' cf. also p. 117, *searbadh* i.e. *saoba*.

Fo-sernaim, I publish; [(?) *sub-ordinate*, arrange in proper order and subordination, cf. O'Dav., p. 116, *searn* i.e. *oirnedh*, (&c.)]; I. 84, 10 *fó-searnad* airechta, where the gl. 19 has *srethaig* dliged i n-airecht; IV. 326, 19 *fosernnat* a nóillig, tr. '*he dissolves* (or *arranges*) their oaths' (!); IV. 384, 23 *fosernar* sir-focal, gl. is *maith sernaiter* [as if *fó s.*] in suthin focal so, tr. 'a constant word (*byword*) is circulated.' This of course is O'Dav.'s *fosernair* i.e. *is ardairc*, p. 84, where the quotation *ser-focal* is amended by the editor into *fír* f. but our gl. *suthain* evidently meant *sír*-f. = *sen-focal*, 'proverbial utterance'; III. 20, 20 *fo sernatar* feba, tr. 'it is distributed according to dignity,' gl. 25, *do srathnugad*, probably meaning that the rank of each individual is clearly enunciated, so that his proper share may be given him; II. 20, 13 *fosernuigtur* saire, tr. 'free quarters *are graduated*,' gl. cu ra maith *fír-srethnuigthur*, [note *fo* = *maith*, as above]; it will be seen that the root is regularly glossed by *srethnaig-*, so that the notion of *series* is probably always at the bottom.

Fos-foirithnither, tr. 'is given in addition,' an ety. gl. to explain *fosair*, quasi *fos-fhoir* (!), II. 252, 6.

Fosgenig, tr. starting, unsteady; only at IV. 352, y, no doubt O'R.'s *sgéanach*, 'furious, wild,' as the gl. on *mear ocus fonachtaide*.

Fo-sguirim, I put off (a period); V. 306, 1, 6 secht fondaid *fo·da·sguirdais* gach re, 6 *fo·do·sguirtis*, gl. 12, *disguirit* an comrag.

Fo-sisiur, I confess (fault, sin); I. 10, 23, tr. 'it *decides*' (!), but it can only mean, 'I confess'; (?) IV. 284, 17 ni, i *fuisedar* cuir bel, gl. *faeisidnigter*, 288, 16.

Fo-siubal, act of going under (?); II. 310, y tre *fo-shiubal* isna fir-réib sin, ety. on *anreib obuill*, 23, whatever that may mean.

Fo-sligim, I swear; only in pp. [Z] *fùlachta*, q.v.

Fosluigim (?), tr. 'take away'; I. 202, y mad espug ... *fosluigther* o'n ecluis, prob. intended as *fosgail-*, 'to open' (a grave?).

Fosnaidm, II. 28, 23, see under *fonaidm.*

Fossugad, act of making stable; maintenance; IV. 306, 22 uaire nad n-og *fossuga* a thigi; 324, 15 *fossugud* morsesir, '*maintenance* of seven.'

Fosuidither, see under *fosaigim* and *fosuidiur.*

Fot, 'sod'; II. 240, 21 *fotaib*, 'in sods'; V. 270, 26 *fot* for cloich, 'sod on stone,' *top-fence* of sodding; 360, 21 etir *fot* ocus indngnam, 'both *land* and crops,' see note[2], p. 363; 448, 29 *fot* na hullta, gl. on *fod*-folach, 24.

Fot, *fota*, see *foda.*

-Fot, III. 40, z cia dib *do fot* [do-fuit = tuit (?)] don eclais.

Fotha, cause; foundation; I. 68, 17 is e sin *f.* aideda F.; III. 234, 20 *f.* na n-uasal, tr. 'property of the nobles,' where it is distinguished from *rith*, 'interest,' so *fotha* = 'capital' (?); IV. 382, 28 fiach for *f.*, tr. (fines adjudged) '*upon a title* not found' (with Feine); V. 92, z dá prim-dán do beith aigi i *fotha*, 104, 8; 352, z brethem cen *f.* n-eoluis; 498, 8 raith lais-a mbi *f.*, where *fotha* is gl. *bunad tochusa*, y.

Fothach (?), *athach* (?); *gen.*, II. 128, 4 athgabail *fothaig* a chumat, but there is nothing to determine its meaning.

Fothach, glanders; only found in the cpd. *bill-athach*, q.v.

Fotaig, IV. 220, 10, see *fotbach.*

Fothaigim, I base, give a foundation, support, maintain; I. 134, 33 *fothaiges*, 'which he *procures*,' cf. I. 228, 3 *fothaigis*; IV. 36, 3 muna-s *fotha* (?) selb, tr. 'unless he *possesses* land,' gl. 12, mana *fothaigter* ferann aici, d'a *fothugad*; *depon.*, II. 380, 12, ni *fothaidter*, 'does not *entertain*,' gl. nochon *fothaigeann* se, 17; IV. 208, 17 in fearand i *fothaigter*; V. 218, 26 ceilsine *fothaigther* do rendaib na nga; 264, 17 *ro-fothaiged* o neoch, gl. on *fod* (?).

Fo-thana, thinness of (*cream*); II. 254, 5 cen *f.*, gl. in *medg.*

Fot-bach, see *fobach.*

Fothla, act of digging; deliberate trespass on land; I. 166, 26 i *fothla* t'airget-laig, defd. 170, 17, loc i mbi mein airgit; IV. 98, 18 *fothla* and *tothla*, names of certain 'trespasses,' the latter being defd. as the trespass of a party who have unyoked their horses on the land of a person who *hints* that they are trespassing, whereas in *fothla* the offenders were plainly *told* of it, also IV. 146, 17; cf. also the unintelligible *fer fothlai*, IV. 298, 18, and IV. 314, 24, see word follg.:—

Fotlen (?), in a gl. on *fer fothla*, IV. 314, 25 ar inní *fotlen* a bo-airechus do thaurcreicc ceili, tr. 'because his *boaire*-ship *extends to* giving proportionate stock to tenants,' seemingly as if it were equated with *folethann* [!]; cf. II. 282, 7 naide *fotleann*, where the aliter reading in the note is *nad fo-etlann*, 'does not conceal'; V. 462, 3 in a series of verbs, fo·do·fich, fo·d·aclaid, *fo·da·tlean*, for·do·tuigaidter,

where the gl. (14) gives i.e. *foetlas* he dantait (?); see under *toethlo*.

Fothracad, act of bathing; in *gen.*, I. 68, 17 cloch *fothraicthe*, 'the *bathing* stone' (?).

Fotrad, act of covering; IV. 148, 20.

Fo-trebad, house (?); II. 364, 26, do urgnamtaib *fotrebtha*, (*gen.*).

Fothugad, act of supporting; maintenance, refection; II. 18, 16; 26, 14 *fothug*[*ad*]; 378, 4 *fothu*[*ga*]*d* where the gl. 12 distinguishes between the refreshment given to visitors as *fothugad* in the *day*-time, and *fuiririud* in the *night*; V. 48, 6; 52, 16.

Fothus (?), tr. 'refection,' see preced.; IV. 302, y ni dligter *fothus* a tige do neoch cein *mbis maici*[!].

Fourt, V. 268, 21, see *fert*, 'heap.'

Foxal, act of driving away; abduction; [see under *fo-coislim*]; I 166, 12 feich a *foxail*, gl. on 162, 25 hi *f.* do moga; 220, y *f.* tar crich o fechem[ain] cin a breth co rig, &c.; II. 62, 12 *foxul* tar ceart, 'unjust seizure,' 64, 4, 18; 76, 22 (dual), dá *focsul*, apparently gl. as diablad na hathgabala i n-a *f.* tar cert; III. 398, 17, 23 refers to the *cét-muinter foxail*, 'first wife of abduction,' and the *adaltrach foxail*, 'adulteress of abduction,' where *foxail* is contrasted with *urnadma*, 398, 8; 400, 6, 8, 10, 11 seqq.; also their respective *cland*, 402, 17, 20, &c.; V. 190, 17 aithne *focsail*; 198, 17 is d'eiric in *focsail* in t-altram; 256, 14 eiric *foxail* tar cert, 258, 23; 326, 8 do *foxal* in frithe ro-eda, [as *inf.*], 334, 7; 360, 13; 464, 10; 476, 22; see also II. 12, 9 (= I. 266, 2) *do-foxla* triar do cethrur, where *dofoxla* is evidently treated as a verb, gl. foxluit, 288, 19.

Foxlaid, name of ablative case; V. 4, 4 a *occslaid*.

Foxlaim, see *fo-còislim*.

Fraich, heath; IV. 276, 19.

Fraige, wall (of house); *pl.*, *fraigthi* V. 326, 13.

Frais, rain, (of abundance and readiness of knowledge); V. 100, 13, *frais*-eolus i fenechus aicgi.

Freccuir, see *frecor*.

Frecmairc, act of consulting; IV. 334, 15 rop fer *frecmairce* fiss, tr. 'a man *that is consulted* for knowledge'; see *fris-comarcaim*.

Frecnairc, present; IV. 358, 12 friscomarchar ni *frecnairc*, tr. 'what he is asked for, *he refuses not*,' (!!) but it seems to mean, 'when he is asked anything, he is ready,' prepared to answer on the spot.

Frecnarcus, presence; I. 286, 21 a *f.* fiaduin.

Frecra, act of answering; corresponding to; infin. noun from [A] *frith-gàr-*, [Z], *frecr-*, '= answer,' V. 338, 8. Its commonest use is in the phr. **frecra do**, which is often tr. 'to answer *for*,' but it must mean 'answer *to*,' in many instances, at least, if not in all. Prps. the clearest passage is the comm. at I. 84, x, in its statement of the relations of

deorad and *urrad*: the *non-native* [deorad] has to bring a *native* [urrad] into court to carry on any law-procedure, but he was to be *told* to do so; hence, if the *deorad* had *not* been told, and therefore had not brought an *urrad*, the person whom he was prosecuting was not permitted to evade the legal procedure on this technical plea, but had to pay the fine for evasion, (88, 6; 90, 7). Or if in ignorance the *deorad* had taken distress illegally, he was not liable to the fine for illegal procedure. The tr. goes on to say, "but he shall answer for it who seeks to get rid of his contracts with the stranger or the foreigner," frecra do tiachtain fo coraib in faendlegaig, (88, 8), 90, 8. But cf. 12, tr. "he shall answer for it who seeks to get rid of his contracts with the son who supports his father." The contract was not set aside, and the reason was that there was a justifiable plea to be urged for their non-compliance with legal formulas, and so the *non-fining* of the *deorad* 'answers to' or 'runs parallel' with the *non-impugning* of the contracts of an emancipated son, 90, 16; I. 82, 22 in treise dechmaide *frecra* do dechmaid apaid, tr. '*correspond with*'; 88, 7 *f.* do tiachtain fo choraib, 'this corresponds with,' 'is the same as' an impugning of contracts, cf. 90, 8, [where it can hardly mean, (as tr.) '*shall answer for it*']; I. 114, x cen *f.* dligid umpu, tr. 'without giving a legal answer respecting them,' without replying by the legal offer, &c.; I. 250, 5 is dó dobeir *fregra*, 'to it it corresponds'; I. 284, 35 *fregra* d'a nemtarrichtin, just as on I. 90, 9; but the phr. is not explained in any passage, and inferences are all dubious, and cf. V. 182, 4; 184, 13, 19; 226, 5, 34, 36, y, z; V. 204, 6, where it seems to mean '*accounts for*,' 204, 8;—II. 68, z *f.* do aithgin gnimraid, &c., this corresponds with, 'stands for,' &c., cf. II. 196, 29 *f.* do los ocus d'fas ocus do gert, &c., II. 212, z; (very noteworthy is the use on III. 112, x *f.* do na gradaib sechta sin, where it seems to mean, 'that *refers* only to the septenary grades'); V. 276, 20 *frecrad* d'indligi sein, ocus nocha *frecrad dligid*; V. 282, 18 *frecrad* do'n fir anfine, tr. 'the extern must answer for their restoration'; V. 294, 10 *fregra* d'airecht ata sin; V. 302, 30 *fregrad* do'n raith no do'n fechemain fein, where 'either the security or the debtor *is to answer* for it,' seems to be the only possible meaning; 414, 11 *freagra* d'a dithim; 488, 19 *f.* d'iasacht.

Frecraim, I answer; II. 98, 10 *ro-frecuir*; II. 140, 18 recht dian do-*frecara* recht foruis, tr. 'severity of law *shall respond* to the law of the forus-pound,' but the text in this maxim is impossible, and the comm. useless, 25 mada *frecru* in giall in fechium, tr. 'if the hostage has *responded to* the pltf.'; *Pass.*, II. 140, 28 dia *frecruither* do reir dirgidetad in fiach, 'if the debt *is offered* (to be paid),' cf. IV. 10, 29 madia *frecairter* hi do reir dligid; cf. also II. 286, 30, and note[3].

Frecur, [inf. of *fris-cùirim*]; act of opposing, '*sending back*,' acc. to gl. on III. 22, 11, *freccuir* cach domaine do-fuba fri flaith, tr. 'to *remove* every inconvenience which annoys his chief,' gl. y, do *athchur* ass, 'to expel from them'; O'Dav., p. 93, gives as ety. gl., *fir-athchur*; cf. *frithcor*, II. 304, 22.

Frecur céill, phr. denoting 'cultivation,' [of the land, or of worship, &c.']; IV. 98, 15 ar ba head ba techta leo, *frecor* ceille in talman di-a torad fadesin, 'the *cultivation* of the soil (in return) for its fruit.'

Frecurim céill, I cultivate, see preced.; II. 286, 16 muine *frecurthur cell* co foltuib techta, tr. 'unless he is *responded to*' (!); the gl. has muine *freagartur* é do reir *incialla* [H. 3, 18 in *ciallaide*, q.v.] in breitheamun, tr. 'unless the return is made according to *the sense* of the judge,' a tr. based prob. on the subsequent gl., 30, muna be d'a cell acud *fir-athcur* [O'Dav., gl.] na set uad, no fognum dib; [it has nothing to do with the word *frecra*, 'answer,' from *frith-gar-* 'to reply,' but is from a root, *frith-cuir-*, 'oppose,' object, *place opposite*].

Freisci, see under *fris-aiccim*.

Freitech, V. 294, 23 renunciation, repudiation; act of putting-away (finally, so that the person 'shall not come back again'); *fris-tòing-*, with the enclitic accent of the noun, *frìth-tach* gives *frétech*, *fritech*, with *t* of soft timbre; O'Dav. has, p. 88, *freitech* i.e. *fregra*: "co *f.* cach neime do atgara," i.e. co *freacora* i.e. a gcenn gach nemi aigeras; p. 93, *frecur* i.e. *fir-athchur*, ocus *fretech* i.e. aire, co na ti doridhis, is i-sin a ndethbir, (cf. below under V. 234, 23); I. 62, 20 (nocu ndernut pennuit ocus) gu tardat *freiteach* a mi-gnima, cf. V. 120, 12 and V. 172, 24, where the same expression is similarly used; hence V. 234, 23 fear, dobeir fine a *freitech*, must mean 'a man whom his relations utterly *put away*, reject, will *not answer for*,' whom the gl. 236, 3 describes as the *deorad 'frecair'*; cf. also V. 292, 21 bean *doberar freitach*, 'a woman who is sent back,' (and her dowry returned, as says gl. 294, 23 o uair *in freitig* amach, 'from the time of her being sent away'). This is plainly the meaning throughout, therefore the text is inexplicable at I. 296, 24 (27), masa coimgech *slan* ocus *fretech*, tr. 'security and *guarantee*,' the gl. on the word, 266, 15, 13. The examples of the meaning given in O'D. Supp. are all instances of the phr. *dobeir freitech*, so that there is no need to assume any such meaning as 'atonement,' &c. [given on I. 62, 20]. The expression was a perfectly recognized one, cf. LL. 137 b 41 nech ni *thabrad frettech* furri, said of a lady who 'had never been *sent back*, repudiated'; and the FM., *ann.* 926, (p. 619, 11) (mithig ascnam sualach), mithig *freiteach* ndualcha. tr. 'time to seek virtue, time to *reject* vices.' It is used in the Virgil story, BB 461 *a* 38 dobeir

fretech na dingned cluichi ceast o-sin amach, 'he renounced, made a vow of renunciation, saying that he would never play the game of cestus again,' hic victor caestus artemque *repono*, Aen. V. 484, so that O'Reilly's entry *freitech* = *vow* is not inexplicable; cf. fretech Ml. 65 d 3 = renuntiatio. [In II. 130, 7 *fritech* has nothing to do with our word, it is *fritecht* q.v.]

Frém, root; I. 36, 5 *frém* ocus bunad; IV. 350, 4 *frém* laime, tr. '*root* of arm.'

Frepaid, act of healing; cure, recovery, cf. O'Dav., p. 93, *freptha* i.e. *legas*; IV. 302, 8 mana eta nech a *frepad* o fir cinaid, 'if he does not get his doctor's expenses from the offender'; V. 144, 14 *ré* 'na *f.*, 'a *term* for her *recovery*'; *gen.*, V. 308, 19 re *freptha* do liaig, (spelt *phrepaid* in z), in airet bes ag a ic aige; for this *frepaid*, cf. I. 300, 26 in fer bis isin *freptaid*, 'the man who is *under treatment*,' cf. Ml. 58*a* 4 non est locus *remedio*, do *frebaid* i.e. du *ic*.

Fresabra, tr. 'opposition'; I. 76, 18 ro·bui *f.* ac F. risin tan sin, 'for Fergus met with *opposition to his authority* at the time'; the term is defd. at V. 50, 27, where the *ri co f.*, 'the king with opposition' is held to be a king who *had not the whole* of his country under his command; if he were deficient of even one townland, he became thereby *co fr.*, and as such was not entitled to the *eneclann* of the *ri cen fr.*, V. 114, 10; 116, 12; 50, y; cf. II. 224, 10, 13. It is tr. in a similar sense on I. 48, 13 croichet *fresabratt* rig.

[**Fresan** of I. 82, y and 84, 2 is unmeaning: it is not *im fresan* fiadnaise, tr. 'with respect to *tendering* evidence' (!), but imbresan, *imresain* (q.v.) '*conflict* of evidence.'

Fresce, °cither, see under *fris-àiccim*.

Frescrith, decay (?); III. 106, 14 dochuaid *freiscrith* i n-a tochus.

Frescsiu, act of expecting, see *fris-aiccim*; expectation, hope; [cf. O'Dav., p. 92, sub *frecmad*]; III. 364, 2 *freiscisiu* sailtinchi aici; V. 110, 13 *frescuisiu* imscair, cf. III. 328, 19 re *freiscisin* imscair, as also II. 194, x re *frescesin* imscair, [where seemingly *re* was regarded as a *prep.*, not *ré* = period, which would have taken a follg. gen., *freiscisen*]; V. 444, 3 beith oc *frescisin* na mi-chur, 'to be *looking on at*.'

Fresgabáil, act of ascending; V. 26, 14 ord *fresgabála*, opp. ord n-*aineda*, cf. Ml. 42 c[30] cen frisngabail, cen *toined*.

Freslige, act of lying down, I. 106, 1 firium a *freislige*, which gl. 21, analyses into: 'n-a *lige ris*-in slabra, or *ris*-in cinaid (?); IV. 314, 9 diles suide ocus freis sligi inni, 'it is lawful to sit and *to recline* in it, (the bed)'; O'Dav., p. 93, glosses by *fir indeall*, explaining his quotation as "it is not a lawful *nos* ['custom' ?] unless it be that it be *well-arranged* according to the good knowledge of the legal authority," on the text, ni nos na *freisligi* coimgne gach naosa.

Frestal, act of attending on (a sick person); V. 260, 13 bis ac *f.* duine galair.

Fri, prep., towards, &c.

Fribert, V. 290, 25, see *frithbert.*

Frichnam, see *frithgnam.*

Fricomarc, see *friscomarcaim.*

Frindis (?), IV. 90, 18 leth meich fri moin *frindis,* prps. only frisind *feis,* see *feis.*

Fris-aiccim. I expect, hope, look forward to; [A] *fris-àiccim*; [Z] *frèsc-im.*

[A] IV. 328, 11 arindi *frisaicci* tuath huili do rigiu cen cosnum fris, 'the heir-apparent expects to rule the whole territory undisputedly'; IV. 382, 1 aire forgill *frisaice* ri no abdaine, quoted also at V. 48, y, 'looks forward naturally to becoming'; so no doubt I. 266, 8 fechem fo miad feicheman *frisi-aici* agrud, 'the advocate whom he *hopes* to have in his suit,' see gl. 294, 7.

[Z] IV. 352, 13 (of a man who has no money) ocus co *freisce* cuile caith, tr. 'the supply of whose stores is chaff'; IV. 64, 6 (is luga is dichra lais)..., da *freisci* a tochus uaithe, 'if *he expects* that her property [is to be taken] from her'; I. 294, 7 (acc. to the rank of the advocate) *frescidther* agam-sa, 'that I expect to have'; II. 48, 24 na hecoinn oc a *frescther* ciall codnaig, 'the infants into whom the sense of an adult is expected to come in due time,' just as III. 156, 25 in t-ecodnach d'a *friscither* ciall codnaig.

Frisaidid, frisaige, see *frith-saige.*

Fris-ailither, 'he expects,' from a depon. *-ailiur* (?); I. 42, 29 ni hi Senchas Bec *fris ailither* i.e. *ro-heraluaide* as gl. on ro-*airletha,* 40, 21.

Frisbruim, I oppose, III. 28, 12 *frisbrùig* L. fri Patraic, (gl. tucustar *frìthbrud*); IV. 206, 16 fine fo·da·foccair, fo uith *fris·n·da·bruid* (sic leg.) sochaide, 'the tribe proclaims them, because many *oppose* them': text reads fris *na dabruid,* and the tr. 'they *do not* approve' [!]. In exactly the same way we must read, IV. 336, 1, tri toichnedai *fris·n·da·ruid* e, 'there are three fastings, which he *opposes,*' or something of the kind, instead of the wholly impossible *fris na ruide,* tr. 'which bring *no* offence' [!]. Prps. the extraordinary words at I. 2, 20 may be connected with this verb *fris-bru-.*

Friscara, II. 378, 6, in the gl. [each airliciud] *friscara* araile, tr. '*answering* another,' as if *frecra*; it can hardly be separated from V. 372, 2 airligud *fre·n·gair* araile, 'which another opposes' (?), see *friscuir.*

Fris-comai (?), 'he guards' (?), V. 370, 17, cf. O'Dav., p. 92, ar-a *frècma* gach gaire a flatha, i.e., ar-a *fir-coimédad,* &c.

Fris-comarcaim, I make enquiry of: [A] *fris-còm-arc-*; [Z] *frè-cm-arc-,* IV. 356, 20 *fricomarc* di-a aite, tr. 'he interrogates his tutor': IV. 358, 11 *friscomarchar* ni, 'he is asked something' (?); I. 72, 25 *friscomarcair* doib, tr. '*he asked* them';

prps. on IV. 18, 18, mad *fris* gais *comairser*, where the gl. seems to contemplate, *friscomairser* gais, tr. 'if thou *consult wisdom*'; cf. O'Dav., p. 93, *friscomarser*, i.e. dina *fiarfaidhe*: "cotrirther *friscomarser* and-so uile," quoted in Gr. Celt.[2], p. 1095 a foot, 'detur tibi quidquid *poposceris* ibi'; cf. V. 356, 25 *friscomair*, which is gl. by *friscoimedaid* (q.v.), but also by *comraice ris*.

Fris-comét-, to guard; V. 356, 25 *fris-coimedaid* cach a baoth, as gl. on *fris-comair*.

Fris-cuirim, I oppose; [A] *fris-cùir-*; [Z] *frìthcor*, *frècor*, (infin.). [A] Dep., II. 306, 18 is flaith *friscuirther* flaithi, tr. 'he is a chief *who removes* the (other) chiefs,' gl. *ada-chuires*, tr. 'who expels'; but IV. 46, 2 is main do neach *friscuirethar* cor, tr. 'it is wealth to the person *by whom* the contract *is made*' [!]; see *friscara*, above.

Fris-drengaim (?), only in the 'Right of Water' Tract, and the meaning is not clear; IV. 206, 6 *frissdrengatar* na la aile, tr. 'the remaining days *are distributed*'; IV. 210, 24 *frisdrengar* a tir, tr. 'it *is regulated* acc. to the land, &c.'; gl. *fírdreimnigter*, 212, 5, cf. 208, 10.

Fris-gna-, to serve, do service to; [A] but only with infix. *ro*, *frisròġna*; [Z] *frìthgn-*; II. 262, 2 acht *fris-rò-gnat* a flaithe, 'if they have served their chiefs,' gl. acht *cu'r-fognat*; II. 316, 19 ma *fris-rò-gnaither* somaine, madia *fognaigter*, cf. 318, 8; but 322, 3 (4 mani *frìth-rognaither* in [Z] form), II. 308, 16 *na frìth-rognaither*; cf. II. 196, 3 muna *frithrognuither*; so II. 166, 3 dia *frithgnaiter* leigis, 'if medical attendance *be supplied*.'

Fris-gabim, I oppose (?); [A] *fris-gàb-*; [Z] *frìthgb-* (?); II. 76, 22 cetharda *frisgàibiut* a cethirslicht; [Z] IV. 126, 2 is cathaig na *frìthgaib* fola, 'it is a trespass that does not *oppose property*.'

Fris-indlim, I prepare; I. 37, note, is i *fris·n·indle*, 'it is it that *ministers*'; I. 290, 32 aigne *fris·n·innle*, tr. 'the *judgement* advocate'; V. 92, 2 aigni *frisìndli* breth, 100, 22 in t-aidni *fris·n·indli* breth; cf. Cor., 27, sub *leithech*, *frisindle* coindil, tr. '*light* a candle.'

Fris-nascaim, I bind *against*, counterbind; [A] IV. 304, 1 acht ma *frisnasar* a flaith, tr. 'if the chief *prevents* him' (!); V. 216, x giallu, *frisnàscar* iar n-ecaib a flatha, gl. ceilsine d'*fonaidm* air, 218, 31, 'service which *is bound*, made compulsory.' [Z] V. 220, 11 munu *frìth·ro nasaiter*, 'unless a *counter-bond* is made' (?).

Frisneidith, interrogator, IV. 354, 23, 356, 20; on the analogy of *aisneid-*?

-Frisoirg, cf. III. 408, 7 fear *er-frisoirg* [q.v.] rechta rig.

Fris-seillgim (?), as if deriv. of *sellach*, 'eye-witness,' q.v.; IV. 350, 24 *frisellagar* in fer, tr. 'he oversees,' i.e. *friseillget*, also tr. 'he oversees.'

Fris-tongaim, I renounce; V. 420, 15 *fris-tòngat di-a* pecthaib, 'they renounce their sins,' cf. O'Dav., p. 86, "*fristoing* cerd cainti," see *frèitech*.

Frith, was found; I. 26, 10 uair na *frith* remthestus reomaind; 68, 28 iss-ed *f.* d' imarcraid and, in tir, cf. 76, 25; 244, 8 amuig *f.*, 'he was found (= caught) outside'; II. 6, 24 mad *fo-frith* (?); 314, 29 *f.* a foluib filed; III. 48, x *f.* in fearand; 468, 17 mana *f.* slicht na aidirbe dar a eisi (?); V. 118, 8 ceall oc na *f.* airitiu tratha; 288, 20 cumad e ini ar a *f.*; 330, 3 *f.* an set a n-eccoimdi sleibe; 394, 2 nocon *f.*; 486, 4 muna *f.* a cumaing a coimeta cena.

Frith faithche (?), is tr. 'a *true* green,' IV. 316, 4, with a note which does not explain the word, but the tr. seems to analyse the word as *fir-faithche*, and *frith* is often so glossed.

Frithaide, V. 364, 19, see *frithe*.

Frithalum, act of attending on, attendance; curing; remedy; I. 300, 5 do *frithalum* na mna bis uaithne fri idna; V. 124, 18 na tratha do *frithalum*, 'to attend to, observe' (the canonical hours); *pl.*, V. 452, 7 tri *frithailme*.

Frithbert, obstruction; opposition; V. 290, 17 secht *frithberta*, gl. fír-eberta; O'Dav., p. 114, under *sgiath*, quotes our passage as: ata vii *friberta* i ndliged ad annsa do ursgiathad; cf. FM., p. 1550, y.

Frithbrud, act of opposing, rejecting; refusal; inf. of *fris-brù-*. III. 28, 27 tucastair L. *f.* do Patraic; IV. 208, 35 bid in sochaide g'-a *frith*[*b*]*rud*, 'the multitude *reject* them,' v. text [!]; cf. O'Dav., p. 83, i.e. *dichur* or *diultad*.

Frith-cor, act of sending back (?), II. 304, 22, gl. *fir-athchor*, 26.

Frith-duas, reward; V. 230, 16, x duas ocus *frith-duas* do ic tar a cenn risin filid.

Frithe, thing found = 'waif,' [bona *vacantia*]; II. 228, 9 a *frithe* (see note); III. 104, 24 cuitig *frithi*, 'a waif'-share, cf. V. 334, 8 seqq.; III. 272, 14 cascairi in "*frithi* tire"; 306, 6 o na *frithib*, from the rule regulating 'waifs'; IV. 30, 9 *frithe* (sic leg.) a roit; V. 320, 7, q.v., secht *frithe* la Feine, 'waifs of house, church, green, road, wood and mountain, strand, sea.'

Frithe, in a phr., *cin co frithe*, [offence with equivalent punishment ?], occurring thrice, I. 90, 12, 13, 16, tr. '*justified* illegality'; the gl. says that 'the emancipated son is *not* liable to have his contracts impugned (by his father), in respect of his *cin co frithe*, but *is* liable to have all his *bad* contracts impugned,' I. 90, 16, but 'the son at the age of maintaining [his father] *is* liable to have his contracts impugned, for it is a case of *cin co frithe* to him,' 90, 12; which seems to be what is intended at V. 364, 19, where are mentioned the *cinta co frithaide* [cf. II. 290, 10], apparently of a child in a state of pupilage, whose contracts are all impugned, *quasi* 'offence *with* retaliation'; see under *frith-aige*.

Fritech (?), II. 130, 7, prps. follg. :—

Fritecht (?), tr. 'attendance' [on a sick person]; IV. 302, 8 og-*fritecht* for ratha, tr. 'the whole of his *attendance* falls upon the securities'; but *fritecht* means 'opposition,' 'contradiction,' cf. Hom.-Pass., p. 728, b.

Frither, remedy; V. 452, 1 atait teora *frither* no·da·icat, gl. *fir-aire* riu, cf. O'Dav., p. 93 *frithir* i.e. *aire fris*; our gl. has further, i.e. tri *fir-torithne*, with the not uncommon equation of *fir*=(prep.) *frith*; but it is prob. only *frith-aire*, care, watchfulness, see Hom.-Pass., p. 728.

Frith-folad, counter-qualification; counter-consideration; the *folad* to be given back *in return for* (frith) the *folad* that was bestowed; II. 98, 5 cait-iat *frithfola* dilsi a fornaidm, as gl. illustrates, 'what shall I *get* for *giving it up*'? 286, 13 cach *folaid* co n-a *frithfolai*, tr. 'stock with its *returns*,' gl. 24, in manchaine, 'the *service* to be performed *for* the stock given'; III. 20, 16 dofet a *frithfola* cach flaith (?); 58, 4 gl. *fir-fola*, the text is unintelligible, but the note explaining *frithfola*, as 'a thing given in exchange,' is substantially correct; IV. 54, 23 gaibid ima *folta* dib con·da·ragbat a *frithfolta*, for explanation, prps. we may take V. 178, 15 araill dib gabait 'm-a folta con do ragbu a *frithfolta*, tr. 'some of these affect his property till his counter-qualifications are regained'; but so much here depends on the exact meaning of *gab im* and of *ra-gba*, [see both under *gabaim*], and so obscurely is the clause interjected, that its meaning is far from certain.

Frith-gais (?), wisdom, IV. 20, 14 q.v., as gl. on *fris gais comairser* 18, 18, prps. *friscomairser* gais.

Frith-gnaiter, II. 166, 3 dia *f.* leigis, 'if medical attendance be supplied'; see *fris-gna-*.

Frith-gnam, care, attention, diligence in duty, in the righteous performance of an office; going over into *frìchnam*, with *ch*, not like *frecre*; but O'Dav., p. 85, analyses it as *frith-thoghnam*; I. 20, 20 tria forcraid *frithgnama*, cf. 44, 18; II. 166, 1 galur cin *frichnam* leigis, 'medical attendance'; II. 196, 26 *frichnam* na tri mbliadan, 'labouring service,' and so prob. 364, 8, gl. on *urgnam*, 16, cf. III. 130, 11; III. 264, 10 faill *frichnama*, 'negligence'; IV. 276, 15 etham *frichnama*, tr. 'land *requiring labour*,' i.e. good enough if properly attended to, cf. 278, 4; and cf. also V. 220, 24 fearann as a n-asann çach arbur can *frichnam*; V. 214, 5 trian do *f.* ocus d'eladain; V. 276, 2 indilsi a codach *frichgnuma*; 362, 14 (in the division), trian *bunaid*, trian *tire*, and trian *frichnama*.

Frithige, see *frith-saige*.

[**Frithire**, merely an error *frithige* [q.v.], IV. 254, 22 is comardug cen *frithire*, tr. 'adjustment without *reprisal*.'].

Frithisi, back, again; I. 78, 9, *a frithisi*; cf. *aridisi*, *arís*.

Frithiu (?), only in the bad text at II. 118, 15, apud cina imbe *frithiu*, where the tr. is curious, viz., 'a prohibition of hedge-crime that they be not taken away.'

Frithmeas, counter-measurement (?); only in *gen.*, IV. 44, 3 fri fod *frithmeasa*, tr. 'in ground *to be valued*.'

Frith-rolat (?), IV. 210, y it he teora trebuire in-sen, nad *rith-rolat* comarbai, tr. 'which the 'coarbs' cannot *change*'; the gl. 214, 14 has na *fír-athcuired*, 'cannot *set aside*,' as if *rith-rolat* meant *frith-cuiret*, regarding it prob. as *frith-ro-lá*, 'to fling back,' in which case we should have *fris-láim* as [A].

Frith-saige, act of opposing; opposition; tr. 'reprisal, retaliation'; prob. *infin.* noun of [A] *fris-sàigim*; [Z] *frithshaige*, [=*frithaige, frithaide, frithuide*]; II. 132, 13 mad *frithuigid* do'n bidbaid; II. 290, 10[2] cin *co frithuide, cen* frithuige, 14, *-suide*, 15, *-uide*; II. 404, 17 cen *frithigide*, tr. 'drawbacks,' 406, 14 dia mbe *frithaighte*; III. 136, 16 dilsech *frithaige*, tr. 'retaliation'; 216, 9 comardugad co (cen) *frithaigid*, tr. 'reprisal,' [cf. IV. 254, 22 where it is wrongly given *frithire* (!)]; III. 228, 21 ce beth, cen co be, *frithaigid*, tr. 'provocation.' cf. V. 152, 12, 154, z; III. 470, 13 na (*rñc*) *frithaige*; V. 82, 14 *frithsaidi* ruc trian uad; 272, 14 *frithsaige* in dligid;—*pl.* V. 272, 2 dilsi i n-a *frithigib*; see under *frithe*.

Frith-slicht, only in connexion with *fasc*-notice; a technical term, defined II. 14, 12. It is one of the 'fasc'-notices, viz., *fasc frithslicht, fasc in treas breithir*, and *fasc cin anad*, 14, 8, (I. 226, 3); cf. I. 104, 14, 16, tr. 'notice by the *track of the cattle* when the *inbleogun*-surety came after the distraint, but if he did not come, there is no *eric* in the case to an *inbleogain*, even though there were no *fasc fr.-sl.*'; in the Text, the word occurs only once in all the BL Voll., I. 268, 11 frithsrethar fasc *frithslicht*, gl. 302, 9 fir innsither ar do rith a fir fuillecht, &c., prps. to be read *fír-innsaigther* air do *rith* a fír-fuillecht, where *sreth* may be represented by *rith* 'to run,' unless *this* again is for *shrith*! The meaning of the term *frith-slicht* seems clear: notice that the distraint had been taken, was to be sent to the dfdt. along by the track on which the cattle had been driven away, in order to enable the dft., or his attorney, to follow up and redeem the distress; as expressly stated at II. 14, 12, 'to bring the notice on the very road along which the distress that had been carried off,' and there is 'smacht'-fine on the pltf., if and when the dfdt.'s surety, in going to redeem the distress, went past him, i.e. had not known the road on which the cattle had gone, and so missed overtaking them.

Frith-srethar (?), I. 268, 11, gl. 302, 9 fír-innsaigther; see under *srethaim*, but the form is as uncertain as the meaning.

Fromad, act of proving; I. 180, 31 *f.* felmais i.e. *f.* na pisoc; of the *testing* of ale; II. 236, 9, 12; V. 166, 12, 168, 4.

Fromaim, I test, prove; [really, Lat. *probo*]: V. 166, 21, 26, &c., muna *fromthar*; V. 168, note[1], *ro-fromad*.

Fuach, word; II. 310, x nocon ar *fuach* toltanach neich aile doniat an urfocra, 312, 8, tr. 'at the *designing word* of another'; cf. V. 12, 6, where *fuach* is equated with *foccul*, in the ety. gl., *fasach* = *fis-fhuach-*, 'knowledge by words.' O'Dav., p. 85, equates it with 'rann,' verse, "the 'file' says *fuach* where the Latiner says 'fers' [*vers-*]."

Fuachnaig-, see *fuachtnaigim*.

Fuacra-, V. 502, 16, 19, see *focraim*, *fo-garim*.

Fuacht, cold, gen., *-a*, I. 144, 30; I. 2, 7; 32, 11; IV. 90, 5, 7; V. 28, 3.

Fuachtain, act of attacking, injuring; attack, act of violence, trespass, &c.; [roots ending in gutturals, have inf. ending in *-tain*, cf. saig, *saigthin*, tiag, *tiachtain*; so here the cpd. verb, *fò-fich* [=*fuach*], has *fùachtain*, [as *nom.*, with *gen.* *-tana*]; I. 130, 25 fer *na fuachtana* ocus fer na fola, 'the injurer and the man wounded'; 256, 17 in fer fris-i ndentar in *fuachtain*; II. 24, 2 doni an *fuachtain*, gl. on *fofich*, 22, x; 398, 13 cidbed d'*fir-fuachtain** fogla donethar ria, 'whatever of *real-assault* of hurt is done to her,' and this cpd. shows precisely what is intended at II. 230, z in gach gne ..... do *fuaichne* foglu, (*fir-fuachtnib*).

Fuachtnaigim, I injure, assault; do violence (to = *fri*); deriv. of preced., constantly used to gl. *fo-fich-*, q.v.; II. 2, 17, ce *fuachtnuigid* mil dib re 'cele, cf. III. 238, 1 (286, 7); = III. 258, z narab d'a ndeoin *uachtnaigit* ris; V. 154, 21 cibe fogail *fuachtnaigit*, [*subj.*]; III. 156, 14 is slan in fer *fuachtnaiges*; III. 132, 8 tuath, is mence *uachtnaigus*, 'it is the people that oftenest *disturb* (the regulations)'; IV. 222, x ris-a fír-*fuachtnaigend* se; V. 462, 11[2] co *fuachtnaigenn*; do'n ti *fuachtnaigius* ris; III. 132, 22 in tuath, *ro-uachtnaig*;—I. 60, 22 inti ris-i *fuachtnuigset*, [as should prps. also be read in 14]; 252, 5 *ro-fuachtnaid*, or pass. *-aiged*; (cf. II. 4, 10; III. 174, 12); [prps. IV. 102, 7 where *fuchtdis*, should be *fuachtnaigitis* !]; V. 302, 1 atait secht neithe im a *fuachtnaigther*, gl. on *fechaiter*, 'pugnatur,' 300, 21.

Fuadach, see *fuatach*.

Fuagrad, see *focraim*.

Fuaibrim, I attack, take in hands to do, attempt, *offer to* do; [A] *fo-bèr-im*, [which does not occur here]; [Z] *fuaibr-*, cf. the interesting form Ml. 54 d 29, *illi me iniuriae subdere festinabant*, gl. *fu'n dam'thàbartis-se*, 'they tried, attempted to attack me'; here it occurs in [Z], IV. 16, 19 cid fogal *no-fuaibread* duine do denam.

* This gl. further shows the ety. of the verb, on II. 396. y, cia *forruastar* fria, in connexion with IV. 220. 12 do neoch *forrol*, gl. ris-a *fir fuachtnaigend* se, i.e. *fo-ro-fich* = *foruach*: and *foruastar*: tiastar = *forol*: *tei*, from √*tiag-* of the *s-fut.* forms, used as subjunctive: *cia forruastar* fria, 'whoever may assault her,' just as *do neoch forrol* [=*fo-n-rol*], 'to any one whom he injures.'

Fuaichne, see *fuachtain*.

Fuaidred, fuaithred, act of opposing, hindering, impugning; setting aside (of contracts); disturbing (a person in his occupancy); II. 178, 11; 216, y; 282, 19 (*fuaithriud* na cor); III. 6, 17; 56, 26; V. 198, 16 tar *f.*, 'in spite of (the father's) opposition,' gl. on *tar apu*[*d*] 'n athar; 238, 3, 7 fuil ac a *f.*; 356, 16 *fuaidri* cor in abbad; 444, 2 beith a n-aititin na ndroch-cur can a *fuaidred*; 518, 1 em *f.* [=*imf.*]

Fuaidrim, fuaithrim, I oppose; impugn; set aside (contracts); [does not occur in the Text, but is frequent in the comm.]; genly. *pass*; V. 224, 15 dia mbe art fine ar aird oc denam in cunnartha, ocus ni *fuaithrind*; 427, note, ni fuil nech *fuadris*; II. 146, 6 altruma *im* a *fuaithter*; III. 4, 15 fir saera, nad *fuaidirter* cuir; V. 316, 13 ni *fuaiter ime*; 356, 4 muna-r *fuaidri* [°*red*] iat.

Fuaigim, I sew; I. 152, 26 cro *fuaigther* d'iallaib.

Fuaiprim, I sew (?), V. 106, 21 coir-*fuaiprid* na paiti corra.

Fuair, used as pret. of *fogabaim*; see *fo-fer-*; I. 96, 4; 294, 15, &c.; 1 *pl.*, *fuaramar* I. 214, 1.

Fuaire, coldness; V. 166, 17 ar a *f.*

Fuairged, V. 158, 10 *do-f.*, see *tuargaim*.

Fual, urine; V. 468, 8 feis i *fual*; 506, 12 is and teid *f.* fo trebaire; III. 48, x a dualgus *fhuail*.

Fuar, cold; **fuar-gres**, V. 472, 7 na tri *fh.-g.*, 'the Three Cold Strokes.'

-Fuarascaib, = 'utters, describes,' see *tuarascbail*; I. 42, y in file, *do-fuarascaib* a soas, *a* so·fis, tr. 'who *tests* his knowledge,' cf. O'Dav., p. 83.

-Fuarcartur, III. 220, z, see *tuargaim*.

Fuasgalad, ransom; I. 298, 18, see *fuaslucud*.

Fuaslaicim, I set free, release, redeem; set aside, invalidate contracts); from *fo-od-slaik-*, the [Z] forms have (normally) *fùaslaic-*, but the [A] base *fo-òslaic*, led to the form *fo-fùaslaic-*; the verb *do-od-slaic* became [Z] *tùaslaic-*, to which was prefixed *fua-*, producing the curious *fua-tua-slaic*, q.v.

But the [Z] form *fùaslaic-* is used as an independent root without consideration of enclisis or orthotonesis at all; cf. III. 418, 27 coin na ngrad flatha, *fuaslaicter* dib; cf. IV. 134, 19, 23, 26, x ocus *fuasluicit* in fine a dénta, cf. also the use of *fuatuaslaic-*, III. 38, 19 mac, im-a *fùatuaslaicend* in mathair a broind; V. 216, 10 set *fuatùasluices* in neimid; 128, 20 trias·a·*fùatuasluicer* o'n eclais na hudbarta; 496, 9 *fuatuaslaicther* de, gl. on *fuaslaicther*; V. 496, 1 *fuaslaice*, [prps. merely an error for *fuaslaicther*]; II. 312, 22 vii mbeo·scartha, *imu·s·fùaslaice* dligid, &c., gl. is *eim uatuaslaicit*, 314, 2; II. 362, 6 *fo-fùasluice* cechtar dochuru araili; V. 214, y set *fo·n·ùasluice* nemid; 450, 1 nad *fuaslaici* dliged; V. 128, 13 secht n-anfolaid *fo-fùaslaicet* udburta in domain; II. 228, 17 *ro-fùasluig*, 'redeemed it'; V. 464, 26 *ro-fuaslaic*

do'n (?) athgabail; III. 24, 16 co *ra·fuaslaicet* na ceile, doberat na flatha tar a cenn; I. 4, x da *fùaslaictea* de; I. 50, 26 cip indus *fo·n·uaslaicther*; III. 24, 11 dlegait flaithe, *fo·n·uaslaicter* a ngella; III. 70, 17 muna *fùasluicter* di; V. 196, 17 ni *fùasluicer* de; 464, 10 athgabail *fuaslaicther* ar toirisean (?); V. 216, y cini *fò-r-sluicter* coruib, gl. cu *ro-fuasluicter*, 220, 2, cf. V. 340, 18 raith *fuasluictar* coraib, 342, 8; I. 6, 1 *ro-fuaslaictea* di-a gialluidecht, tr. '*he was released*,' which cannot be correct, but is prob. only occasioned by the [correct] use on I. 4, x, da *fuaslaictea* de, '*if he were* released.'

Fuaslucad, act of freeing, releasing, opening, redeeming, dissolving, setting aside, &c.; I. 50, 10 *f.* cor mbel, gl. *uatuaslucad*, 24; 204, 13 a *fuaslucud*, 'to redeem it'; 278, 9 fri *fuasluccad* toiscide, 'to *stop* fasting'; 282, 28 ag a *fuasluga(d)*; II. 14, 14 do *fuaslucud* a athgabala, V. 178, 5; III. 66, 21 manach.....ro-lég [in t-airchennach] cin *fuaslugad*; V. 170, 21 i n-*fosolocad* in tige, 24 a n-*oslucad*, '*opening* a house'; 198, 13 a altram do iár n-a *f.*; 220, y a *f.* o bás; 376, 11; 450, 15; 464, 10; 476, 21, 22; but *d'uatuaslucad*, V. 450, 23.

Fuasnad, act of disturbing, inf. of *fo-od-sen-*; disturbance; [gen. *-a*, Ml. 16 b[12] ainm *fuasnada* = perturbatio mentis]; II. 290, 24 cach *fuasnud*, tr. 'every *dispute*,' gl. *fo-osnad*, 292, 16; also *foegium*, 292, 20 and *fuaitriud*, 20, all of which appear in O'Dav., p. 90, in the gl. on this passage, sub *fuasnad*.

Fuasnaim, I disturb, impugn; quarrel about a matter; (here also note the re-prefix of *fo*); II. 288, 1 nach cor nad atuim fine, *fo·n·ùasnat*, 'they *impugn* it,' gl. doniat a *comsgailed*, no *fuaitrithe*; II. 382, 1 *fo-fuasnaide* a curu uile, 'would be impugned,' gl. *cumscailit* (!), '*she* impugns,' but *fofuasnaide* can only be *pass.*; I. 52, 18 cid etir X no etir Y *no-fuasnaig* cuir, prob. *fuasnaide*, 'if contracts should be impugned'; II. 286, 19 muna *fuasnuit* in fine na mi-churu; III. 4, 10 da sochond, nad *fuasnaithter* cuir, gl. noco (*co*)*mscailter* na cuir, noco *tecur futha*.

Fuastar (?), IV. 376, z; V. 462, 2, see *fo-fichim*.

Fuath, shape, form; I. 30, 7 *fuath* cacha randa, of the *signs* of the Zodiac; I. 152, 23[2] *fuath* in gresa, 'picture of the needle-work,' inn *uath* ledb, 'the leather *pattern*.'

Fuath, a bier; V. 484, 15 *fuaith*, gl. on *crand fedna*; cf. LU. 21 β 12; LB. 29 a 43.

Fuatach, °*dach*, act of carrying off; abduction, rape; the infinitival noun from *fo od boing*, [*fò-od-bàch* =] *fùatach*; 180, 19 is comraite in *fuatach*, 'rape'; 296, 11 *fuadach* na hathgabala, (266, 21); II. 78, 16 i n-a *fuatuch* uad, I. 204, 5; II. 82, 1 ni hacluid *fuata*[*ch*] n-athgabala; III. 82, 5 iar *f.* ingine S.; 486, 7 *f.* fo tairisim (?); 540, 1 *f.* dichmairc, abduction (*ar eicin*) without the woman's consent,' cf. II.

124, x; *gen.* (as attrib.), I. 180, 22; II. 402, 5 in ben *fuataig*, III. 540, 2.

Fuataigim, I carry off, abduct; deriv. from preced.; in the *s-aor.* forms, *fuadis* [=°daiges], and *fuadaig* [=°daig-s]; I. 264, 9 ni *fuad*[*a*]*is* la foxul, gl. ni ro*fuathdai*, &c., 286, 12, 'don't distrain it'; I. 266, 11 ni-s *fuadai*, for which the corrupt text at II. 122, z, has *ni's fuatnge* (!); II. 70, 28 in ti *fuatus* (!) hi; II. 78, 4 *ro-fuaduigustur* in athg.; II. 82, 11 dia *fuatuigiut* in athg.; I. 286, 12 ni ro-*fuathdai* hi; *pass.*, I. 204, 17 mad *ro-fuaduiged* uaithi e.

Fuatuaslaicim, see under *fuaslaicim*.

Fuba, act of attacking; [*fo-diuba* = *fo-dì-od-ben*, and this *fo-dìuba* is given as gl. on *fuiben* from *fo-bènaim*;] a technical term generally rendered 'attack'; often found in connexion with *ruba*; cf. I. 160, 1, where we have '*the three fuba*' referred to as attacks on *pirates* (daily), on *extra-tribal assailants* (daily), and on *wolves* (at the end of each week); I. 106, 17 *fuba* ocus ruba, tr. 'services of *attack* and defence'; cf. I. 158, 19; 156, 28; 230, 22; II. 232, 18; III. 22, 5; V. 308, 17; 502, 1; II. 248, z cen *fuba* ngalair, 'injury of disease.'

Fuba (!), V. 172, z ni tabair *fuba* fair, '*fuba* is not charged against him,' it is not regarded as 'refusal.'

Fuba, I. 162, 22, 'scaring,' see *fubthad*; cf. also:—

Fuba, I. 176, 3 *fuba* n-imda, gl. 180, 24 pisoca isin lepaid; cf. V. 472, 23 issed doni fir geindtlide dib, *fuba* do breith chucu.

Fuba (!), I. 152, 6 leth na *fuba* do'n mnai [fh]ige i.e. *fuba berrtha* i.e. luag ligo; now this *log berrtha*, 'price of *shaving*,' is called also *rath fubaide*, I. 132, 19:—

Fubaide (!), I. 132, 19 imin rath *fubaide* i.e. imin imboim (?) *berrtha*, gl. on *im fobrithe*.

Fubaide (!), V. 6, 11 ni *fubaide* idir doib, H. orig., ni *fuba dire*.

Fubthad, act of frightening; [A] *fo-bàthaim*, I terrify; [Z] inf., *fobad*, (Ml. 40 c²); [prps. also *faebad* of V. 482, 17 is this word]; I. 162, 22 hi *fuba* do grega, gl. 164, 14 *cor-[illegible]* no *tothfond* forro, co mbrister; I. 174, y i *fubtud* [illegible], tr. 'scaring the timid,' where gl. 178, 3 says, 'it is to *fubtud* with the purpose of killing,' defined as [illegible] (!), 178, 1, tr. 'a battle of sticks,' to which [illegible] added 'the *mask*, or the *cert* ('rag') upon a [illegible] the same purpose, cf. V. 138, 13 *fubta* la feargaib [illegible] by O'Dav., p. 68, *comci*), which also is gl. [illegible] *fabtad for cuaille*, but elsewhere, O'Dav., [illegible] with *fabtad* or *fodiubadh*, follows [illegible] co fesaib i.e. a leanad no pisoga [illegible] the same drift as at I. 176, 3, *fuba* [illegible] *charms* in the bed,' 180, 24, [illegible] *lemad* i.e. nem-dul cuice 'n-a imda, [illegible] word; then follows *imarchor*, [illegible] fruamad na *pisoc*, 31.

Fudomain, depth (of hell); I. 28, 19.

Fuiben, see *fobenaim*.

-Fuich, II. 282, 8, 9 [V. 462, 1 *fuith*], see *im-fuichim* and *fo-fichim*.

Fuich, cuckold; III. 310, 16 (314, 2) cacha *fuich* a mac co ndergeltar de; [this is obviously the passage quoted in O'Dav., p. 93, sub *fuiche* i.e. fer mna ag a roibe fer aile tar a cend, ut est, &c.; the remainder of the text of O'Dav. is prob. inand *fuca* ocus *imet* imderga, ('a lot of disgrace'), for on p. 89, it is glossed by dobeir *ceo* n-imdergtha fair; the deriv. *fuachachta* in O'Dav. is given in O'R. *fuicheachd*]; gl. is *auptha* leisin *fuiche* a mac, &c.; V. 284, 3 fer *fuichi*.

Fuid, see *faidim*.

Fuidbet, see *fogabaim*.

Fuidell, see *fuigell*.

Fuidir, tenant of land, with some subordinate status; but as often in these technical terms, no definition is given, and the gll. give distinctions that assume on the part of the reader a familiar acquaintance with the word which we do not possess. The general notion of the ety. gl., *fo-daer*, is quite vague, and is nearly emptied of meaning by the subdivision of *saer*-fuidir and *daer*-fuidir.

Its occurrence in the text is as follows:—Vol. I. 84, 29, gl. 90, 27 in *daer-f.*, as also on 104, x, where the gl. 106, 6 gives *daer-f.* or *deoraid*, adding i.e. *daer aicinta*, (tr. 'the natural bondsman'), i.e. *gabla*, (which the tr. expands into 'the hereditary bondsman,' a very improbable tr., see infra); 124, 12 im chobair do *f.* cach tair etechtu, the gl. (138, 26) speaks of 'distraining the *tigerna* (lord), if he does not come to the assistance of *the servitude*,' '*na fodairi*'; the *f.* is here defd. as 'the *common f. of the tribe* [*fine*].' In II. it occurs only twice: 24, 11 tr. '*fuidir*-servant,' which is gl. as *doer* erinnuch na n-isul, tr. 'the Irish servant of the common people,' the same gl. as given at 24, 23 on the expression *amus urergi*, which prob. denotes the *fuidir* in this particular relation to his lord; anyhow the *daer of Irish birth* was held to be different in honour-price from the *foreign* daer, [though here the phr. V. 110, 3 na ngrad n-*uasal*, seems to stand in opposition to *na n-isul* of II. 24, 11]; but II. 24, 15, 17 distinguishes the *daer* from the *fuidir*, while the other instance of its occurrence, viz., 288, 5 is gl. by *doer-f.*, tr. 'the f.-labourer' [was an *urfocrach*]. This is made plainer on III. 10, 16, *fuidre* flatha, who had to have their *fir-codnacha* present, in order to validate their contracts; here the gl. 21 mentions *saer-fuidre* and *daer-fuidre*, and distinguishes several species, na *f. grui* [prob. *crai*], *gola*, *gabla* and *gill* de bas, [see infra in V.]. In IV. also it only appears twice: 38, 18 f., ni beir cin comfocais, 'he does not bear the liability of kinship,' '*kincogus*'; here too the gl. 42, 20 refers to the *f.*

gabla, &c., and expounds the word as *fo-daer* i.e. the *daer aicinta*, 'natural serf,' as above, I. 106, 6; and IV. 236, 20 where the fognam *fuidri* is regarded as the performance of menial service. This equation with *daer aicinta* is met also on V. 234, 23, (236, 4), where the text however is not in keeping with its character as a Heptad, unless we identify *two* of the entries, for we have 1 king, 2 bishop, 3 insane, 4 recluse, 5 *deorad*, 6 *fuidir*, 7 poet, and 8 *cu-glas*; where, if 5 and 6 are the same, there seems no need of the mention of *fuidir* at all! In Heptad LXXII. (360, 13), there is an essential distinction made of two classes of *fuidir*, for one set *may separate* from their lord when they please, 360, y, 362, 7; whereas the other set may *not* separate from him, 360, z; these were prob. the *saer-f.* and the *daer-f.*, respectively. The investigation of the preceding passages enables us to give an explanation of the text here, for the three *f.* who *may not separate* were, in all likelihood, those referred to as *f. goible*, *f. crui*, and *f. findgol*; if *these* three be omitted, the remaining *seven* constitute the heptad, who seem to have been—1, a *fuidir*, carried beyond his own *crich* into that of his lord; 2, a *fuidir*, who separates from his *fine*, and is living in the same *crich*, on his own land*; 3, a *fuidir*, who is *slan*; 4, a *fuidir*, freed from debts of bargain and contract; 5, a *fuidir*, rescued from the sea; 6, a *fuidir*, who has 'seds' of his choice; 7, a *fuidir*, to whom is given only *land*. This would be made clear by inserting, after *la Feine* 360, 13, all the words from *conail suire* of 14 up to *findgol*, of 16.

The three who are excluded are apparently referred to on 450, 14, where *saerad fuidre* is glossed, 21, *f. crai*, *f. gabla*, &c., who are then specifically described as *daer-fuidir*, [and where also the expression *taris* 21, is prob. the same as *tairis* of 110, 1, 14]; cf. also 480, 15 *fuidre* comaideadan cis, gl. 482 10 na *fo-daeir*, and explained as the *sen-cleithe*, q.v. But the text of 516, 1 and 518, 14 complicates matters somewhat; for the *fuidir* of 516, 1, if a *daer-f.*, is the *daer aigenta* by 10, the *daer erendach na ngrad isel* of 12; but the *daer-f.* of 518, 14 is *not* the *daer-aigenta*, but [according to the gl., 18] is the daer *gabla* or *crai*. The *fuidir o ucca set*, already referred to, is treated on 520, 1, where again the gl., x, repeats the statement with respect to the permission to separate at pleasure from his chief, categorically excluding the *daer-f.* from this privilege.

The status of the *fuidir* is discussed on 512, 1: he must have his lawful property; he does not pay for the crimes of his relatives; gets no *dire*; and in general is *represented* by his chief, who pays for his offences and supports him. But here again, a *wealthy* fuidir, who possessed the *five houses*, 514, 17, was evidently regarded as a 'responsible' person

* The other gll. also cast light on this passage, at 360, 24, where prob. we should read a *cinaid comocais*; at least it is noteworthy that this is the point of IV. 38, 18.

who *could* and *had to*, pay for his own offences, &c. The gl. on 512, 10 gives an explanation :—

saer-fuidir, during the life-time of *two* persons ;
daer-bothach, „ „ *three* „ ;
sen-cleithe, „ „ *four* „ .

On the other hand, if three persons [grandson, father, and son?] of *daer*-status spend their lives in *fuidir*-ship during the life-time of *three* chiefs, they then become completely forfeited to that condition, 512, 13.

Fuidrecht, 'fuidir'-ship, prob. of the fuidir-tenants, collectively ; I. 176, 24 slogad *fuidrechta*, tr. 'of a fugitive host' (!).

Fuidris (?), cf. V. 512, 13 *fuidres* ; IV. 320, 17 glenomon *bothais* ocus *fuidris*, where prps. we should have *bothachta* and *fuidrechta fuidres* = *faidirecht*.

Fuigell, remainder, remnant ; tr. 'relic,' at I. 200, y, but the gl. does not show this to be necessary ; II. 238, 3, 8 mar-aon re *fuigell*, but even here there is nothing to fix the meaning : the paragraph in which it occurs seems to belong to a *different* comm. from the preced. par. at 236, 27.

Fuigell, decision, judgement ; common in comm., only once in Text of I. (118, 5) and of II. (12, 1) ; not in III. ; only once in IV., (18, y tul *fuigeall*, where also the gl. is incomprehensible, 22, 27 f. *uili* dait (?) ; see 8, 27, and its gl. 12, 5, *tal* [tall?] ata a *f. uili* di ;—I. 18, 15 ; 146, 22 ; 276, 8 ; 296, 19, &c. ; V. 98, 1 breithem bes tualaing *f.*, gl. cuimgech *fuigill*, 6 ; 352, 18 is go a *f.*, and therefore of these brehons it is said that *nad fuigliter* ; 442, 28 is do *an-fuiglib* airechta *fuigeall* impu ; *gen.*, II. 12, 1 a faithchib [*roū*] fir *fuigill*, prob. 'the brehon' ; *dat.*, I. 118, 5 a *fuigiull* Fene ; I. 252, 20 *dochuadar* a *fuigill* S., tr. 'they submitted to the adjudication of S.,' cf. II. 334, 5 is ann *tiaguit* a *fuigell* a mbeolu achtrunn.

Fuigl-, see under *fo-gèllaim*, (V. 388, 3 ; 352, 17).

Fuil, blood ; I. 130, 10 dia ferthar *f.* ; V. 128, 14 a fodearca[d] co *f.* ; V. 478, 24 *fuil tsrona*, *f.* ingne no caire, *f.* ceithri mbaindi ; *gen.*, V. 146, 2 tealca[d] *fola*, 146, 13 tuidrech *fola* ; *pl.*, V. 142, 1 secht *fuile*, fertar, &c., 152, 1 ; 362, 15 ; 476, 25.

Fuilechair (?), I. 10, 19 co na forcraid forbair for *fuilechair* fer, tr. 'upon the *bloody crimes* of men' (!).

Fuiliugad, act of shedding blood ; II. 156, 20 o ro-sia *fuiluga*[*d*], cf. III. 294, 12 co *ria* in *f.* ; [III. 532, 24 in *nuilligh*u, (tr. 'the bleeding,') gl. on *athligib*, apparently as if ety. gl. *nu-athligib*, in connexion with *nuithlech*, q.v. !] ; IV. 232, 5 re *fuilithaib*, for *fuiligthib*.

Fuille, V. 448, 23, gl. 25 by *fo-leth-*, q.v.

Fuillecht, (a) mark ; impression, track ; (b) division, subdivision ; infin. from [A] *fo-slig-im*, I smear over, see also ptcpl. adj. *fulachta*, infra ; (a) I. 36, 10 co facaib a *f.* isin etergna ; I. 302, 10 *fir-fhuillecht*, 'true track,' as ety. of *frithslicht* ;

(b) I. 282, 31 ceithri *fuillechta* [= cether-slicht]; IV. 320, 8 cis-lir *fuillechta* for-suidib, [quasi *fo-slicht*].

Fuilled, °**liud**, act of adding, addition; prob. for *fùiln*-ed, from [A] *fo-lin-*, to supplement; see also under *im-fuilled*; I. 24, 9 ordugad ocus *fuilled*; I. 194, 7; II. 164, 5 *f.* ocus los ocus gert, 166, 25; II. 232, y; 270, 27; 286, 28 *fuilliud*, (cf. 304, 24; 338, 19; 376, 3; 388, 17,); 326, 4 (*fuilleth*); V. 32, 21, y *f.* cert- tochusa; 378, y *f.* cairde, 'additional respite'; V. 238, 23 co n-a slanaib ocus *fuilledaib*.

Fuillem, °**lium**, *interest*; from a different root from the preceding:—[A] *fo-ill-* to deserve; [Z] *fùill-*, 'usura,' interest; a masc. stem in-*u*, *fuill-ium*, gen., *-iuma*, (V. 414, 3 ind *fullima*). In the text it occurs, II. 270, 28; 286, 16; 290, 25, 26; 304, 24; 324, 6 *fuillima*; 328, 11; 376, 3; it does not occur in I. or III.; twice in IV., 52, 25 and 188, 7; often in V., 186, 2; 228, 14; 238, 18; and frequently in the pp. follg. 378. In the comm., it is explained along with *fuilled*, but not always in the same way, cf. II. 270, 27, 28 with 286, 15.

Fuillim, see the occurring forms of this verb quoted under the word by which it is commonly glossed, viz., *fo-lethaim*.

-Fuillmech, in *cain-fuillmech*, 'well-rewarded,' V. 112, 7, gl. *eneclann* taitnemach, cf. the gl. II. 286, 16, where *fuillium* is equated also with *eneclann*.

Fuilng-, see *fo-loingim*.

Fuiltne, see *folt*.

Fuine, setting (of the sun); I. 104, 23 turgabail greine ocus a *f.*; II. 124, 18 co tair i *fuine* ngreine.

Fuine, act of baking; IV. 10, 24 inni for a certaigenn a *f.* leo i.e. a *lec fuine*, 'her baking-stone' (= griddle); V. 30, y bairgen *ban-fuine*, and b. *fer-fuine*.

Fuinniul, see *foindell*.

Fuinnside, ash-trees; IV. 276, 12, pl. of *fuinnse*.

Fuirb, only occurs in II. 332, 12, said of an unworthy chief, *guach* anfoltach *conad fuirb* amires, [tr. 'one who impugns the truth' (!!), though the gl. is tr. 'his knowledge cuts him off from doubt,'] gl. 24, i.e. co *fír-eibeann* a fis umares he, where prps. *fír-amaras* was intended, viz., 'his real *unfaith* (am-ires) truly cuts him off from judging, &c.' Anyhow, it is clear that the gl. understands *fuirb-* as the [Z] form of *for-bèn-im*, 'I bring to an end,' so that prob. we have co *no·d·fuirb* amires, 'un-belief cuts him off'; cf. *do-roirbe*.

Fuirb, at III. 142, 13 in foltach *fuirb*, seems to be the same as *in foltach fuithribe*, q.v.

Fuirech, act of delaying; I. 252, 8 nocha roibe *f.* aca, gan comrug do denam; I. 296, 28 *fír-*[*fh*]*uirech*, 'real detaining of the distraint,' cf. II. 78, 15 i n-a *fír-fuiriuch*; II. 72, 8 cin *fuiriuch*, 14 (gl.); II. 128, 19, tr. 'to seize' (!); II. 124 8, tr. 'of the *feast*' (!).

Fuirecar, see *fo-ricim*.

Fuirgim, I delay, detain; [A] *fo-règ-im* (not here); [Z] *fùirg-*; I. 122, 4, 5 nochon *fír-fuirget* anad..., ba go doib dia n-[*f*]*ír-fuirgitis*, gl. on *ni aufuirig*, 120, 19; II. 56, z acht na *fuirgit* acu, 'if they do not detain them with them'; I. 192, 20 in ti *ro-fuirig* imuig he; II. 238, 4 noco *ro-fuirgithur* tre faill frichnuma; 294, 3 dia *fuirgithur* tar dechmuid; V. 2, 14, in *fír-fuirgiter* de du'n fir (?); 200, 12 dia *fuirgither* cin a ceannach; 248, 34 cein *fuirgither* de a tir; 248, 34 frisin re *ro-fuirged* de.

Fuiririud, act of effecting, effectuation, bringing about, completing; the word is variously used, but there can be no doubt that its essential meaning is *effectuation*, as demanded also by its derivation: *fo-feraim*, *foirim*; with particle *ro*, *fo-rò-fher* = *forùir*, whence, (through *fo-ruir-ed*) *fùirired*, spelt variously *fuiririu*, *fuirru*, *fuirre*, *fuiririug*;—sometimes used in the *nom.*, cf. V. 264, 3 is *fuiririu* gaitte, 'it is an *effected*, *completed*, theft,' 'a *real* theft, the plain and undoubted *product* of theft'; V. 86, 16, 19 noco roistis *f.* a n-aisi, 'till they reached the *completion* of their full-age, the *effectuation* of their *majority*'; often in the expression *f. tidnaicthe*, meaning 'the *completing of the gift*,' 'the *effectuation of the transfer*.' But its more common usage is after prepp., *ar*, *as*, *fri*, *tre*: (*ar*), I. 168, 15 is ar *f. tidnaic*[*th*]*e* ata in fiach forcraid foimelta for oin, [cf. I. 210, 8 is ar *f. tidnuic*[*th*]*e* bis in gell, and III. 182, 11, where the same phrase occurs, with considerable variation in the tr. (!)]; (*as*), I. 170, y cach eneclann *fasas a f.* aithgina, but II. 198, 22 is *ar* (?) *f.* beo-dilsi *asas*, where the prep. can hardly be anything else than *as*, 'it grows *out of*'; (*fri*), III. 170, z regar a les *re f.* ngnim, 'it is needed with a view to the effectuation of, for the purpose of'; (?), I. 184, 21 is *a f.* gnima aile ata; (*tre*), a very common use, *tre f.*, 'owing to the action of,' = 'in consequence of,' cf. II. 44, 7 *tria f.* a gabala i n-athg.; III. 188, 21, x, y; 190, 4–6, 12–15; 238, 17; 346, y; 348, 1, 7, (*tre f.* droch-leigis, &c.); 362, 9 *tre f.* cned d'ferthain orro. The meaning at II. 122, 18, 19 is uncertain.

Fuiririud, feeding to be given to a chief, as part of his due; II. 18, 16; 254, z *f.* trir i samrad, gl. *foirithniugad* biata, 256, 7; 268, 16 *fuirire*, with same gl., 270, 1 *f. bid*; 378, 4 *f.* do cechtar da lina; III. 18, 18 *fuirired n*-aiged De, with the same gl. as above, but explained in this case as *feacht feile*; III. 20, 13, 17, 'feast *without ale* in the *night*-time'; IV. 320, z fossair ocus *f.* ocus enncai, tr. 'bed and *supper* and washing'; IV. 346, z la diabul *fuiririud*.

It is plain that this word is *not* the same as the preceding. Its ety. also is different, if it be from the root *fo-riuth*, 'I help, succour,' *fo-rèth-im*, with retracted accent, *fùir'th-iud*, *fuirriud*, and so at a later period, *fuir-iriud*. This ety. at once brings into view the normal gl. that accompanies the word, viz., *foirith-niugud*, which is of course from the same

root. The spelling *fuirthiu* in fact occurs, at I. 282, 27, where there is inserted into the *text* a phrase from H. 3, 17, p. 103, viz., *fuirthiu dal,* [=I. 262, 6], but again, cf. II. 272, 12 *forru dall,* brought into connexion with *foruilleth,* and *folethann.*

The *gen.* seems used in the phr. *athaig forrtha,* tr. 'steward-bailiffs' (of the king), II. 94, 1 seqq.; kings having these 'substitutes' of their own tribe who took their place in law-suits, &c., gach cin ro-acurtha ar na rigaib, cumad dib-sin ro-gabtha athg. uime, 94, 15.

Fuiristar (?), see under *foricim.*

Fuirithe (?), prepared = deliberate (malice); V. 132, z is miscais *fuirithe* do aithfega[d] doib; *fo-fèr-, fòir'the* (?).

Fuirmed, act of placing, putting; fixing; II. 348, 21 a *fuirmid* a ngrad; *gen.*, as *attrib.*, V. 196, 3 aithne *fuirmida,* evidently referred to at V. 190, 23, aithne *fuirme,* along with *a. sula,* &c., as on 196, 2; here too the text of J^2, *fuirim* amal *ro-cinded,* brings the word into connexion with *cindtech,* cf. *fuirmithe.*

Fuirmin, I. place, put; [A] *fo-rìm-im*; [Z] *fùirm*-im; [Z] V. 196, 15 *fùirim** and, 'put it there'; II. 348, 26 grad, a *fùir-eama* he, 'the grade into which he *puts* him,' (by educating him, &c.); V. 96, 28 has fuirmema (!); I. 256, 26 *fuirmis* a gabail, (where it is not impossible that we should read *foiris,* as gl. to *fo·da·fera,* 'which *effects* it'); V. 292, 19 ben for a *fuirme,* gl. *fuirmenn* tincur nairi, 294, 11; I. 268, 19 faithche fris-i *fuirmidhther*; I. 146, 6 o's ni, fors' na *fuirmither* aige, 'on which a definite *time* is not fixed,' cf. III. 492, 20; II. 126, 25 smacht darta, do' na *fuirmiter* cuicthe; IV. 382, 16 *fuirmiter* [t. ?] do ced cor, v. tr. (!); 384, 22 *fuirmiter* cach iar n-a miad; V. 196, 15; V. 292, 21 bean for a *fuirmither* ainim coisc; V. 26, y mac *ro-fuirmed* re hae, re hoircetal.

Fuirmithe, placed, put; 'imposed,' hence '*positive,*' *fixed*; III. 96, 27 [is] ainm *fuirmithi* cindtech ar a hagaid budein, i.e., 'it is a *positive definite* noun *per se,*' (v. tr. !). This analysis also explains the other instance of its occurrence, I. 132, 27, smacht *fuirmi[the]* cindtech sin ar a haigid fein, i.e. a *positive, definite* 'smacht'-fine.

Fuirmid, the so-called *mac fuirmid* poet, V. 60, 10. He is referred to in Cormac, p. 28, under *mucairbe,* [prps. only *mac [f]uirme*], with the gl. mac do fhuirmed a dhana, which Stokes in his Ed. of the Tr., p. 107, tr. 'a youth for *repeating*[?] his poetry.' The word was evidently a difficulty: in the Tr., p. 6, sub *anair,* it is rendered '*the ingenuity* (of the poets).'

* It occurs in O'Dav., p. 85, in an entry quoted by Stokes in his edition of the Tr. of Cormac, p. 81, where the editor, 1, alters the gl. *tabair,* 'give thou,' into an *infin.* 'tabairt,' 2, edits the quotation *fuirsin,* which he translates 'he gave,' 3, translates the whole clause, 'he gave a heifer for a *dian* with a strong caldron.' How a poem called *dian* could be defined as a '*poem with a strong caldron,*' how *fuirsin* could be a *past tense 3 sg.,* or why *tabair* (imperat.) should be altered into *tabairt,* (infin.), it is not easy to say. Then *fuirim* is doubtfully tr. 'a gift' [?], and equally doubtfully, *ellach aisti* is tr. 'a present for a poem' [?]. Anyhow, the passage is referred to at V. 58, z

But it prob. means here what it always means, 'placing,' 'imposition,' 'settlement'; and the gl. on II. 348, 17 clearly points to the analysis, 'the boy to whom *he gives* his *learning*,' where in mac d'a *tabair* a *foglaim*, may be compared with Cormac's do *fuirmed* a *dhana*; and the subsequent gl. 348, 26 logenech in graid a *fuireama* he [or 21, a *fuirmid* a *ngr ad*] shows the traditional analysis.

Fuirseóir, jester, buffoon; I. 162, 2, gl. on *obloire*; III. 24, 6; IV. 354, 4 *reimm* i.e. *f.*, (cf. *reim*, gl. by Cormac, p. 38, from the *distortion* he puts on his face); so also cf. V. 108, 21, where their art is defd. as facial contortion, (as a m*belaib*).

Fuirseóracht, buffoonery; V. 108, 31.

Fuirthiu, I. 282, 27, see *fuiririud*.

Fuisedar, IV. 284, 17, see *fo-sisiur*.

Fuissither (?), 'it *flows*'; apparently *depon.* 3 *sg. pres.*, from [A] *fo-sèm-*, [Z] *fùism-*(ither); only found at IV. 208, 17, in fearand i *fuisnither*, [gl. along with *fuisidnigther*, 15] 206, 8 tír, *fuissither*, tr. 'in which the water is *detained*,' apparently as if from *foss* [!]; the text in any case contemplates a connexion with *foessam*, 206, 9, 11, 17; and prps. the forms *foessam*, *fuisitiu*, *fuism-*, were not very clearly distinguished by the comm., cf. *fuisedar* IV. 284, 17, under *fo-sissiur*; see the form *fuisim*, quoted from O'Dav., p. 92, under *tuism-*.

Fuiter, see *faidim*.

Fuitit (?), IV. 248, 6 in tellach, is neso *fuitit* ann, tr. 'nearest hearth that *happens to be* there'; see *tuit-*.

Fuithribe, ridge, furrow (?); III. 60, 4, 'Cain *Fuithribe*' law, cf. III. 150, z (and note[2]); prps. only *fo-threb*, [cf. *foithrib*, &c.]. As a technical term, we have mention, on III. 142, 14, V. 80, 10, of the '*foltach fuithribe*,' 'holder of land, who had *land* but not cattle,' and who accordingly associated himself with the 'carbat ar imram,' 'person who had *cattle* [24 cows] but no *land*,' in a yearly agreement, whereby the two entered into a partnership of mutual liability; on V. 80, 10 it is used in glossing *bruig-fer*, i.e. fer ag a mbi *brug feoir* i.e. in *foltach fuithribi*.

Fulacht, act of cooking, roasting, &c.; V. 482, 26 *f.* cacha caille, gl. 484, 12 ar a ndentar *f.* isin caill; I. 206, 4 both *folachta*, '*cooking* tent'; I. 206, 12 crand *fulacht* fianachta (?); II. 252, y ag, for *fulucht* a samrad, 'a calf, to be roasted in summer,' 254, 12; cf. *Oss. Soc.*, II. 182.

Fulachta, smeared over (?), past ptcple from *fo-sligim*, I smear over; [A] *fo-slìg-*; [Z] *fùlachta*, 'smeared over,' IV. 14, y comdar ferba *fulachta*, 'blotches were smeared over his cheeks,' opp. comdar fearba *falguide*, 'blotches were hidden,' removed.

Fulang, act of supporting; maintenance; I. 138, 19; III. 480, 11.

Fulgadar, V. 372, 3 (nad·*id*·fulngadar [?]), see *fo-loingim*.

Fuile, in ólai *f.*, tr. 'the *magic* wisp'; I. 90, 26; 300, 11; see under *dlui*.

Fuilad, prob. same as preced.; I. 104, x (gl.) 106, 7 gl. **raitech**, 'wanderer,' bis for ullatecht i.e. duine dilmain bis for **sirbal** a hinad d'inad; nothing is to be made of II. 76, 1, **fiachach** gach *fullad* do cechtar da lina: the gl. is irrelevant.

Fulustar, O'Dav., p. 54 (*ara-f.*), see *folong-*.

Fulusa (?), young cattle; I. 184, 14 im *fulusa* cacha cethra, tr. 'the *young* of all animals,' ety. gl. 190, 6 ini *folosas* no *inasus* 'what grows'; this is referred to on V. 386, 29, na ceathra *foilli inasas* acu, [quasi *foill* + *as*, 'young growth'], said of the young heifers, &c.; but also with another ety., I. 190, 7 is foilli-*losait*, 'they *produce little*'; and this was prob. intended, *fo-los*.

Fuluth, prps. for *folad*, 'substance, wealth'; IV. 362, 1 (cumal braiget) ar *fuluth* guth, tr. 'for *laughing* and for voice'; but Cor[2] has *fuluth* i.e. *luth foi* i.e. *utmall* p. 81 so that it might refer to the *motion* of the neck.

Fur-, for words beginning thus, see also under *ur-*.

Fur, act of preparing (?); V. 78, 2, 3 ag i *fur* ocus molt i *fur*.

Furail, act of enjoining ('on,' *ar*); V. 216, 3 cundrad d'*furail* air, 218, 28 saor-raith d' *f.* air, &c.

Furbaid, wounding; IV. 102, 7 coma[d] a *furbaid* aicearus cach a chin, &c.; see *urbach*.

Furnaide, act of waiting; III. 368, 3 *f.* na sailtinche; but O'Dav., p. 92, gives it as a technical expression, *furnaide* i.e. biadh naill itur dá notlaic i.e. fair [read *faer*, 'food'] inn-idnaide, and under *faer*, p. 91, he quotes '*faer fuiric furnaid*,' these three words being names of the special 'foods' given to the lord, in *autumn*, *before Christmas*, and *at Shrovetide*, respectively.

Fursaintid, illustrator, interpreter, IV. 354, 23, gl. 356, 17 fortuisim a aitte i ceill ollomon.

Fursannad, act of enlightening, [see *fo-rò-snaim*]; proof; V. 460, 25 fiadnaise, do *fursannad*, 'witness, *to prove*'; IV. 316, 15 *fursunduth* cethrair, is tr., '*food* for four (is *required*)'; if this *meaning* were correct, the *word* would have to be altered to *fossugud*, [cf. 322, 14] or *faiririud*, but prps. the *word* is correct, and in that case it can only mean, '*proof* of four persons,' however that be interpreted. It occurs also in some metrical lines, at V. 498, 3, speaking of the three kinds of evidence, viz., *ear*, *poem*, and *writing*, *cluas* la Feine tidnachur, *laid* la filid *fursundud*, *litre* la caid comarba, &c. It is curious to note the turn given to these phrases, in the Introduction to the Battle of Magh Rath, p. 92, where they are elucidated.

Fursmailt, improper use, waste (?), V. 186, 4 geall dobeir ri tar cenn tuaithe ar *fursmalta* flatha [?]; O'Dav., p. 88, quotes: is-e fear ann-sin da·n·eirnither dire a *fursmalta* i.e. ise *feruan sin* da·n·ernither ni, do denum a riara, co na derna foromailt

in dligthig [!] for nech; here Stokes in the Corrig., p. 166, reads *for annsin* instead of his text *ferann sin*, but that emendation is not amelioration.

Fus, in the form *i fus*, I. 74, 26, *afus* 76, 23, in t-athech *i fus*, in lucht *afus*, tr. 'the men of the South,' in contradistinction from in lucht a *tuaith*; but it can scarcely be *faitse*, 'the South,' and prob. is only *i-fus* = 'here.'

Fut, only seems used in phr. after prepp. *ar*, *i*, and *iar*; *ar fut*, is very common in the technical expression athgabail *ar fut*, tr. 'distress *with time*,' opp. *ath. tulla*, 'immediate distress,' see under *athgabail*; ex. gr., anad *ar fut*, I. 84, 15; 92, 12; 102, 13, &c.;—*i fut*, 'throughout,' I. 186, 13 *i fut* Fenechais, 'in the whole of';—*iar fut*, 'altogether,' IV. 152, 15; V. 340, 20 slan ngill *iar fut*, gl. *iar fut eneclainni*, 346, 18.

Ga, see *gae*.

Gaba, see *goba*.

Gabaim, take; (recite, I. 2, 10; II. 120, 6; V. 230, 27); in the use **ro·gab**, 'there is,' "*se trouve*," the particle **ro** is prob. a *prep.*, cf. I. 18, 23, 30; IV. 48, 3, 4; 50, 1; 54, 23 (?); 168, 2; 334, 6, 10; 358, 19, &c.; cf. I. 74, 18 **nit gab** ri ar Ultaib, 'there never *ruled* [was ?] a King over Ulster,' or else it is a pregnant usage of the simple verb, but cf. V. 124, x; 126, 16.

The follg. synopsis of the forms occurring in **Vol. I.** is fairly representative of the other Voll.:—*ind. pres.* 3 *sg.*, **gaibid** 94, 2; 220, 26; 256, 8, 16; **geibid** 98, 26; 142, 9; **gabaid** (?) 64, 8; often we have examples of the '*subjoined*' form, **-gaib**, viz.: 84, 28 *ni·s·gaib* (296, 27); 104, 1 inti *no·do·gaib* in athg.; 210, 24 cach, **no·ta·gaib**; 216, 22 **no·s·gaib**, 296, 24 *no·s·geib*; but yet we find, 90, 23 cin *co·s·gabaid*, and the unintelligible 266, 11 **is geib** (?); [2 *sg.*, is alleged to be found at 286, 10 ni *ro·gabair* (!)]; 3 *pl.*, **gaibet** 108, 16; (92, 9; 84, 27 **ni·s·gaibet**); **gabait** 84, x; 148, 16; *enclitic* form, **gaband** 108, 17, and **gebenn** (!), 224, 26; the *relative* form has many variations in spelling, cf. **gabus** 54, 29; 98, 15; 104 34 [about a *dozen* instances in I.]; **gaibes** 138, 24; 154, 1; 158, 12, 14 [about *twelve*]; *gebes*[4], 130, 2; *geibes*[3] 138, 20, 28; *gaibis*[2], 154, 2; *gebis*[1], 218, 27; *gebus*[8] 106, y, &c.; apparently a *rel. plur.* in the form **gaibde** (?) 226, 29;—*subj. pres.* 3 *sg.*, 84, 9 ni tualaing **ro·d·gaba** athg.; 286, 16 mada **ngaba** [2 sg.? tr.]; *imperf.* 3 *sg.*, [III. 110, 22 cu **ngabad**] does not occur, but apparently 3 *pl.*, 20, x dia **ro·** [no ?] **·gabudais** (?);—*perf.* 3 *sg.*, **ro-gab** 18, 22; 46, 16; 48, 12 (?); 70, 1; 72, 3 &c.; a few times with infix, **ro·s·gab**, 212, 14; **ro·s·gaib** (!) 122, 2; 136, 16; once also we have **gabais**, 'she took,' 74, 1; the depon. form is also found, **ro-gabustar**, 140, 8; 156, 22, 24; 212, 7; 216, 20; 218, 7; (°**tair** 6, 1; 54, 5, 6); once **do-gabustar**

66, 29 ; 3 *pl.*, **ro-gabsat**, 46, 20, &c. ; once **do-gabsat**, 226, 30 ; [a curious example occurs at 302, 26 **ro-gabuis** t'athg., tr. 'I have distrained thee,' where **·gabus** alone is theoretically possible for 1 *sg.*] ; *fut.* [stem **geb-**], 1 *sg.*, 132, 25 **no·t·geb** imu t'abartain (?), where the text has fonot gebi'mu tabartain, tr. 'whilst he is giving it' [!] ; 3 *sg.*, **gebaid**, 18, 20 ; 272, 19 ; *sec. fut.* 3 *sg.*, **no-gebad** 224, x, y, and so prob. *no-gaibaid*(!) 128, 23 ; 3 *pl.*, **no-geibtais** 72, 25.

Passive pres., *gabthar* (°*thur*, °*ar*, mostly °*ur*), but also (very commonly) **gaibther** ; *gabthar* 92, 4 ; 98, 16 ; 6, 21 (°*thur*), 84, 7 ; (°*ur*), 60, 3 ; 62, 6, 24, 29 ; (°*ar*), 132, 26 ; 228, 10 ; **gaibther**, 94, 4, 8 ; 136, 3 ; 152, 8 ; 166, 19, &c. ; (°*thur*), 120, 26 ; with prefix, **ro-** (**gabar**, &c.), 48, 11 ; 92, 4 ; 104, 31 ; 110, 23 ; 92, 5 *gabaiter* ; rarely **do-**, 62, 30 ; 268, y ; 274, x ; *pret.*, [A] **ro-gàbad**, (66, 17 *gaba* ; 74, x) ; 100, 16 ; [Z] im'ar **-gàbad** 70, 1 ; 78, 1 [sic corrig.] ; 108, 24 ; 94, 9 ; but also, 152, 2 ciata-**ràgba**[**d**] ; 158, 13 muna **ràgba**[**d**], (cf. 15 cia *ro-gàbad*, in the same phr.) ; the **r** is however sometimes left out, 198, 15, 20, 25, x, (cf. 27) ; 200, 12 ; 220, 20 (!) ; once we have **do-gabad** 196, 19 ; **imper.**, **no-gabtha** 196, 10, 15, '(distress) should have been taken,' but **ro-g.**, 224, 27 ; 240, 11 (!) ; **fut.**, *gēbthar* 84, 26 ; 108, 1 ; 134, z ; 144, 13 ; 214, 14 ; 234, 10 ; (*gebar* 286, 23) ; *geabthar* 296, 21 ; *sec. fut.*, **no-gebtha** 282, 33.

The meaning of the verb is largely determined [or shown] by the complement-prepp., e.gr. **co**, 142, 24 in deorad, *ro·gab* cuice, 'the stranger whom he has *invited* unto him' ; **de**, 'take from one the power of doing,' 'hinder,' II. 58, 16 ma dethbir *gabus de*, 'hinders him from, &c.' V. 124, 18 ; **do**, in the very common phr. *gab do laim*, 'take in hand, undertake to,' I. 138, 23 ; 216, 26 ; 218, 9 ; II. 70, y ; 182, 22 ; III. 114, 7 ; 184, 8, &c. ; **fri**, 'be a defence against,' IV. 112, 6 *gebaid fri* dam, 25 *risin* ndam ; cf. CGG. 188, 27 nir *gab* [see MR. 132, 9] sciath na buireach *fri* beim dib, cf. LL. 72 b 47 ni *riss* ra·gabastar, 'could not *hold out against* him' ; **im** [a very important prep. with this verb], 'take a distraint in the matter of,' I. 128, 14 ; 172, 28 ; 144, 13 ; 186, 10 ; 272, 18 ; II. 16, 26 ; 70, 27 ; 76, 26, y ; 78, 1, 10 ; 80, 5 ; 84, 11 ; 92, y ; 94, 14 ; IV. 128, 4, &c. ; but cf. III. 290, z and 304, 8, 9, 12, where a very different tr. is given, and certainly *gab im* is used in the sense of 'taking clothes about' one, 'putting on' (clothes, armour, &c.) ; on the other hand, the phr. is tr. '*undo*' (an evil), '*repair*' (a damage), at IV. 16, 13, 20[2], (but see IV. 54, 23 [!]) ; again, cf. its use in the sense of '*refusal was made in the case of*,' cf. I. 180, 6 ar daigin crunnachta **ro-gabad** *im* in mbiad ann, tr. '*the food was withheld*' ; and this seems to be the drift at V. 120, 15, 21 ; **o**, after pass., to express acceptance *got* from a person, cf. IV. 256, 11, 13 *nir-gabad* uad ; **oc**, occurs at I. 242, 7 *gaibes oca*

cach nirt, where the tr. is not satisfactory, but the real meaning is uncertain: prps. '*he spared to use*,' cf. the use II. Cor. 1, 23, where do *gabhail ag*uibh-se renders φειδόμενος ὑμῶν. Further, there are several instances of the simple verb *gab* in connexion with the *prep. cum relat., fris-in*, 'into which,' which have been misunderstood; e.gr. II. 10, 16, where the text is emended by the insertion of *athgabail*, which should prob. have *gaibther* before it, as in the gl. at x; II. 50, 8 forus bad ferr *fris na gabad*, where the *na* is unintelligible; but it is only the relative, for cf. nearly the same phr. at I. 268, 16 *forus fris-i ngeibter*.

Gabáil, the act of *taking*, in all the senses of the verb *gabaim*; [sometimes in phr. of conventional meaning, cf. I. 50, 19 amail goiste n*gabala*, 'net of capture,' which is glossed as denoting, '*destruction* of people'; II. 392, 25 *g.* lama, tr. 'hand seizure' (?), but IV. 114, x teid a *láim gabala*, 'it goes into the hand of capture,' prob. 'into the possession of the man who made the seizure'; V. 246, 17 tar coibne *gabail* (?)]; 1, taking (distress), I. 64, 2, 6; 90, x, *g.* etechta II. 84, 10; V. 476, 21; 256, x, (gl. 258, 17 athgabala); V. 254, 3; 256, 28; II. 70, 27 (*g. impe*); gathering (fruit), I. 52, 7; III. 38, 13; receiving (evidence), V. 284, 11, 24; receiving pledge, security, &c., V. 428, 12 (*trebaire*); 432, 18 (*aititen*); getting, I. 6, 16 *breth* do *g. i* n-a fer muintiri do marbad; 268, 7 *g. cuisc* [a drink]; taking captive, abduction, V. 200, 13; *seizing*, IV. 176, 21 (bees); V. 152, 4^2 (cattle); V. 430, y; V. 490, 4 (of a hound seizing his quarry); taking a person's part, II. 280, 15 *g. leis*; taking possession, I. 202, 2 im crand n*gabala*, where the *note* on p. 206, speaks of a tree, whose "right is in the person who has taken possession of it"; cf. V. 484, 14 caill *cen g.*; 28; hence in *gen.* (*attribut.*), V. 442, 24 *boin gabala*; 484, 11 *fid g.*, 'appropriated wood'; 474, 15, 30 *caill* gabala; V. 430, y (property); 440, 8 (kingdom); putting (clothes) on, III. 290, z *g. impu*, but the construction with *im* is various in meaning, cf. III. 304, 8, 9, 12, where *g. impi* is tr. '*adhering to* it,' [to the decision], as if identical with the phr. *lenamain as*, of 18, but cf. V. 252, 23, and see under *gabaim*; taking (the pilgrim's staff), V. 296, 16; 2, prosecuting (a suit), V. 444, 22; 3, chaunting (a requiem); III. 38, 23; V. 428, 16 (ar *g.* n-ecnairci); 4, yoking (oxen), V. 152, 4; 486, x;—in cpds, with a not very definable meaning: *glas-gabail*, III. 92, 12, some sort of satire; *leth-gabail*, IV. 212, z tr. 'half a step,' from the gl. 214, 18, defd. as 'a foot and a quarter,' half the normal 'pace' of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Gabal, fork (of a *gallows*), V. 362, 1; branch [of *tree*, IV. 146, 23; of a *tribe* III. 78, 20; of *knowledge* (?), V. 364, 1]; arm (of sea); V. 440, z; corner, angle (of land) [gen., *gaible*; pl., *gabla*]: I. 46, x in coire, fiuchus for a *gabluib*, of a boiling

cauldron hanging on its *hooks*; I. 98, 20 ma dar cro, no *gabal* tire, (V. 258, 21 tar *gabail* tire); I. 164, 1 aithgin a *gabal*, said of the large branches, (distinct from the smaller *craeb*); 180, 12 said of a woman's *pelvis*, apparently, or perhaps more definitely 27, *gabal* cumang, tr. 'narrow passage for childbearing,' III. 316, z cen *gabail* mara, ma ta *gabal* mara, 'arm of the sea,' cf. IV. 190, 22 gen *gabail* mara; *gen.* as attribut., I. 106, 7 *daer gabla*, gl. daer fuidir, daer aicenta, tr. '*hereditary* bondsmen,' V. 518, 18; *set gabla*, IV. 144, x it *seoit gabla*, tr. 'seds of graduation,' cf. V. 58, 16 aen set *gabla*, 'the sed of lowest value'; V. 388, 4; 478, 25, (cf. 388, 13 set *gablaigthe*); fuidir *goible*, V. 360, 15, (450, 21 *f. gabla*);—*pl.*, III. 78, 20 ni cuirithur cuaird for *gablu*, tr. 'the succession shall not devolve upon the branches of the tribe,' &c. (cf. IV. 38, 15 *gabul* echtranda).

Gabal-lorga, V. 420, 11 (*gobol lorgga*) (of the poets, &c.), whose *gabal-lorga* are more valuable to them than their weapons; gl. says, i.e. *three samaisc*-heifers, but this gl. does not define the meaning; nor can it refer as might be supposed to the staff of the pilgrims, for the gl. 16, applies it to the *brewy-farmers* and the *poets*; in *S. Gadel.*, 148, 30, it is tr. 'fork-spears,' which is literal, but scarcely clear.

Gabar, goat; I. 268, 21; V. 76, 18 *gobair*, 166, 5 *gabair*; IV. 86, 2 *gabraib*.

Gablach, forked, branched; title of a treatise, *Crith Gablach*, IV. 298, Title.

Gablaigim, I fork, branch; only in the technical phr. with *set*, cf. V. 58, 18 aen do na setaib *gablaigter* and; cf. V. 388, 13 set *gablaigthe*, (infin. *gen.*).

Gabud, danger; V. 372, 12 dia tecma *g.*

Gad, V. 490, 3; V. 458, 6, see *gait*.

Gae, spear; sunbeam; membrum virile; (gen., *gai*, V. 484, 16 adbur craind *gai*, 'the makings of a spear handle'; 490, 8 tiscail *gai*); I. 54, 19 'penis'; III. 284, 20 na *go clis* (q.v.), V. 108, 30 'spear-feats'; IV. 352, 26 *gae* greine, 'sunbeam'; IV. 310, 13 *gai* gona cethrai, 'spear (of=) for wounding cattle'; V. 216, 21 gialla fri rind *ga*, gl. 218, 27 do rendaib na *nga*;—it seems used as a determinative prefix, cf. V. 30, 11 bundsach na *goth-gaithi*, prob. meaning 'the straight shaft of the lance,' cf. MR. 236, 10 urchar na gothnaide, 'the shot of the *javelin*,' which O'R. analyses traditionally as *goth* + *neid*; S.Gad. 136, 20.

Gae, falsehood, see *go*.

Gaedel, Gael, Irish; I. 4, 16 P. do toidecht.....do *Gaeideluib*; III. 214, 17 comcath itir Gallu ocus *Gaedelu*; V. 54, 10 x i apstal tiri *Gaedel* i.e. Erenn; V. 4, 14 a *Gaedel*, = 'in Gaelic (Irish), no doubt *Gaedelg*, as 28.

Gaedilge, the Irish language; I. 34, 24 iar seanchaidib *na Gaedilgi*; V. 4, 28 is 'cid' a *Gaidelg*.

Gaeth, wind; I. 26, y; *acc.*, z, itir *ngaith ngil*; *gen.*, I. 26, 30 dath cacha *gaeithe*; *pl.*, I. 26, 27 na hocht n*gaetha*; 30, datha na n*gaeth*.

Gaeth, wise; opp. *druth*, 'fool,' III. 156, 18; I. 84, 19 fer *g.*, eolach; III. 54, 5 ceni-b *gaeth*; III. 90, 12 *gaeth*, as gl. on *ged* in *et-ged* (!); IV. 20, 11 mac fir *gaith* (*rot̄*); V. 312, 3 folach fir *gaith*; *pl.*, III. 90, 12 *gaith*; I. 72, 27 comairli *gaeth* *n*-Ulad; I. 72, 23 teit co *gaetha* Ulad; cf. *gais*, 'wisdom.'

Gai, see *gae*, 'spear,' and *go*, 'false.'

Gaillite tacair, tr. 'foreign curiosities'; V. 220, 11, gl. 22 na *gall-seoit*, 'the foreign 'seds,' tar muin *tocairter* ann; O'Dav., p. 95, holds that the *gaillit* was a British mare, [cf. our word 'galloway'!]; and defines *gaillire* as 'the male foal sprung from the *gaillit*,' see note[b], V. 221.

Gaimen, **gamain**, skin, hide (of animal); IV. 314, 5 direnar dag-*gamun*; V. 406, 17 *gaimen*; *dat.*, I. 184, 20 bo co n-a *gamaind*; I. 194, 3 a taeb risna *gemnib*, gl. on fri *gaimniu*, 192, 13; *pl. acc.*, IV. 326, 8 itir corcailli ocus *gaimniu*, cf. V. 406, 17; ety. gl. *gam-fhind*, '*winter-hair*,' i.e. '*long hair*,' Cor., sub *croicend*, p. 10, though it gives *sam-ghemen*, as the summer hide!

Gainde, niggardliness, see *gann*; III. 206, 13 ar daigin secdachta no *gaindi*.

Gainim, sand; V. 270, 24 aile, donither risin tracht i.e. in *gainim*.

Gair, crowing (of a cock); II. 108, 18 *gair* in cailig, as the measure of a distance, 'as far as the cock's crow could be heard.'

Gair (?), apparently, in *ar a gair*, 'in his neighbourhood,' 'near him,' 'handy,' V. 80, 3; 84, 24.

Gairde, brevity (of time); V. 314, 11 ni fil comus for a fot ná for a n*gairde*.

Gairde, 2nd compar., 'the shorter for it,' but also simply, *shorter*, *less*, cf. I. 100, 27; V. 378, 26; I. 82, z is *gairde* a toiched sim i crich ar foruaislidet; II. 146, x gurub *gairdi* leo, tr. 'that they may be amused,' 'that it [the time] may be the shorter in their opinion'; II. 212, 25 ni is *gairdi* ná ar secht mbiadaib, 'for *less* then seven feedings'; II. 216, 7 coir cia-mad *gairdi* in re, see V. 20, 10, where the entire paragraph is repeated.

Gaire, proximity; I. 2, 6 ar *gaire* leo, a conad ocus a uisce.

Gaire, act of caring for; maintenance, support; especially of the maintenance of *parents* in old age, of foster-children by their foster father, &c.; I. 90, 12 in mac i n-ais *gaire*; I. 136, 24, 25, inti di-a n-id nesa in *gair*[*e*], acht o obus *gaire*, cf. y, z denum *gaire* in druith, *g.* cach mire; II. 190, 16, of the 'seds' given by the foster-father to his foster-child, ar a *gairi* do denum ac techt uad; 19 amail donitis *gairi* a n-athar, cf. II. 268, 24 with 274, 20 II. 280, 21 *gaire* in tsenorach, (282,

29; 284, 19; 286, 10, 20); III. 36, 8; 50, 27; 54, 25 (lán-*gaire* a ndis); III. 310, 2 mac-slabra *gaire*; V. 96, 27 *gaire* fri sendataid; V. 256, 11; 318, 15; 364, 17; 436, 23; 480, 14.

Gaire, laughter, act of laughing; V. 230, 12 *gaire* uime, cf. 14.

Gaire, act of proclaiming, announcing; I. 302, 28, where *nasal-gaire* is given as gl. on *tesgaire*, 268, 14.

Gairig *gilla*, II. 256, 17, tr. '*under-age* youth,' evidently *gairid*, as in V. 78, 23; 80, 4; 84, 20.

Gairit, short time, shortness (of space or time); I. 82, 13 in *gairit* a re toiched so; I. 152, 28 in *gairit*, of the short, tough little rods, opp. *in fota*; I. 274, 27 in *gairid*, the short end, the breadth, opp. *in fada*, cf. V. 468, 21; II. 114, 1 (*gaired*); V. 296, 27, of the length or shortness of an illness; 356, 7, cf. also the common phr., V. 248, 35 cid foda cid *gairit* in re.

Gairm, act of calling, shout; invitation; V. 188, 26 ma rainic in *gairm*; *dat.*, IV. 340, 17 comaithig do *garmmaim*, tr. 'invitation of co-occupation.'

Gairmin, I shout, rouse; III. 456, 19 in fiad *gairmeas*, 'the deer which the hunter rouses,' x, in fiad *na gairmenn*.

Gais, wisdom; I. 22, 8 aireg[d]a i n*gais*; I. 84, 14 manib fechem ar *gais*, which the tr. apparently takes as *argais* = *airges*, 'who binds' [?]; I. 156, 8 amnus co n*gais*, cf. V. 28, 12 ar amuinnsi *gaisi*; *gen.*, I. 22, 33 ugdar *gaisi* fer n-Erenn; 248, 8 ollam *gaisi*, cf. IV. 166, 9 and V. 112, 9.

Gais, sprig (of bough); IV. 150, 13 leacla i dilse an aen *gais*, cf. FM. sub ann. 904 or-*gais*, tr. 'golden *scion*.'

Gaisced, valour; II. 256, 15, with ety. gl., *ga* ocus *sciath* leis (!); IV. 348, 24 dligid *gaisced* inraic ina eneclann, 'he is entitled to a trusty *sword* for his honour-price,' prps. only concrete for abstract.

Gaisgedach, champion; IV. 348, 14.

Gait, gat, act of stealing, theft; I. 132, 9; III. 208, 11 mad *gait* gataiter he; III. 240, 27 cid *gat*, 'whatever stolen thing'; V. 218, 8 ma *gat*; V. 458, 6 *gad*, 490, 3; genly. in *dat.* (as *inf.*), I. 126, 29, &c.; V. 162, 12 iar n*gait*; III. 108, 11 a n*gait* lui; V. 16, 3 a n*goid* a oirnisi; V. 218, 10 gialla ar *gait*; or *acc.*, I. 54, 23 doni *gait* ocus brait, (V. 172, 16; 174, 14); V. 168, 11 ithus *gait* ocus brait; *gen.*, III. 56, 15 cin a *gaiti*; III. 240, y fer *medon-gaiti*; V. 216, 8 set *gaite*, 218, 6; 250, 6; 370, z; airlicud *gaiti*; 490, y gabail in seoit *gaitte*.

Gaithi, of wounding (?); V. 30, 11 bundsach na *goth gaithi*, tr. 'the shaft of the wounding spear'; this is no doubt the *meaning*, but what each word separately means, is not so clear; *gaethe* is the regularly employed *pl.* of *gath*, a 'spear,' in the Bible, so that *goth* [gath ?] *gaithi* seems to mean simply 'spear,' prps. like *ga greine*, 'sun's *ray*,' it denotes the 'spear-*point*.'

Gal, fervour; valour; rage;—steam; [III. 266, 17 in *gail* doniat, tr. 'the *act* i.e. the injury they commit,' as if *fogail*); V. 152, 3 fuil aige, ro-giallathar *gail*, gl. 154, 11 d'a ngialland a *gail* merachta, 'its *fury* of madness'; V. 170, 14 *gal* for in fine, as ety. of *fin-gal*, 'murder of fellow-tribesman'; *gen.*, I. 128, 2 bal na *gaile* oc a broth, 'fury of the steam'? IV. 348, 25 conair *gaile*, 'path of valour'; *gen. pl.* (?), I. 154, 18 co meit n*gal*; I. 300, 7 comroth [combruth?] *gal* do denum, perhaps this also is *broth-gal*, (cf. 128, 2); IV. 218, 1 d'ingnaib n*gal*, tr. 'of wonderful *work*.'

Galar, disease; I. 176, 8; II. 2, 14 *g.* bunaid, no difoiche De; V. 198, 7 mna i n*galar*; V. 260, 3 bo co n*galur* (do beith uirre, adds gl.); *gen.*, V. 138, 24 soeth *galair*; 296, 15 indsguchad n*galair*; *pl.*, V. 352, x *gallra*; 482, 17 *galara*.

Gall, foreign, foreigner; IV. 340, 18 (*oi*) *gaill* comlaind caithigthi; V. 244, 18 fer doberait *gaill* amach, in tan is beg, (cf. I. 142, 12); V. 84, 6, 10 do luibib *gall* (*τῶν*?).

[**Gall-cno**, *wal-nut*, prps. referred to, V. 220, 22.]

Gall-glas, tr. 'the young foreigner,' I. 142, 12, gl. on the text, 126, 2 *glas cona allmuire*, tr. 'a lock for securing things from across the sea,' *cona* being gl. (142, 12) (*cometus*) na lia doberar dar oll in mara, cf. O'Dav., p. 68, *cullach*, and p. 95, *gaillite*; so that *cu-glas* [q.v.] seems a different kind of cpd. from *gall-glas*, each term being prob. only an *ety. gl.*

Gall-seoit, 'foreign valuables,' V. 220, 22, an ety. of *gaillite*, q.v.

Gamain, see *gaimen*.

Gamain, yearling calf; IV. 100, 15 *gamain*, [gen., *gamna* Ezek., I. 7]; *pl.*, IV. 100, 5 secht n*gamna*; IV. 86, 2 urcholl fo na *gamnaib*.

Gamnach, a 'stripper'-cow; II. 126, 26 bid *gamnach* a mathair; cf. CGG. 50, 1 cid oen *g.* no-beith ison taig, nocho lemtha a blegon.

Gamul, tr. 'shaft of mill-wheel,' I. 140, 20.

Gann, small, scarce; I. 74, 12 uath, fa *gann* gle, 'a form of *small* beauty.'

Gar, noise; I. 74, 4 co teiged a tonn-*gar* for tir.

Garaid, see **gairid**.

Garg, rough; I. 68, 11 *garg* a ngle; III. 536, 19 indsaig cach glas gnodaig *gairg*, v. tr. [?].

Garim, I speak; V. 372, 2 airligud fri *ngair* araile nad escomrad, but this is nearly proved by another passage to be a cpd. verb, cf. II. 378, 6, where the gl to diles cach *oin*, (cach *airliciud*) is *friscara araile*; evidently therefore on V. 372 2, what was intended was a cpd. *frith-gar*, q.v.

Garmmaim, see *gairm*.

Garma, (weaver's) beam ; I. 152, 14 do *garmnib* ocus do claidmib i.e. na slata fige ; [cf. Judges, XVI. 14 tairnge *na garman*, and *leis an ngarmuin* ; FM., p. 2108, go garmain na croiche, 'led to the gallows tree' ; a fem. *n*-stem].

Garr, tr. 'filth' (?) ; O'R. Supp., tr. 'garbage, offal' ; II. 202, 4 co n-a *ngarr* ocus co n-a n-*ing*lan.

Garrda, garden ; V. 326, z.

Gat, a withy, tie ; I. 174, 10 *gat* salach, 'an ozier *withe*' ; II. 118, 22 *gat* im indeoin, 'let a '*gad'-tye* be put upon the anvil,' (as a distraint) ; III. 176, 14 z más e a *gat* ro-maid, 'its *tie* that has given way.'

Gataide, °ge, thief ; I. 144, 14 ; III. 110, 24 ; 240, z ; V. 138, 20.

Gataim, I steal ; carry off, take away, remove ; I. 104, 5 *gataid* leisci lesoc, tr. 'sloth takes away his welfare' ; V. 136, 19 *gata*[*id*] an imáin leth de, cf. V. 174, 7, v. 176, 10 *gataid* leth-eneclann uaithi ; I. 138, 31 nahi ro-uaisi *gatus* sirg do na macaib beca ; V. 176, 2 bean *gatas*, gl. doni gait ; I. 122, 6 ma *ro-gata* (subj.) nech do torc airiut ; I. 164, 20 in maigin as-a *ngataither* in t-ech ; III. 310, 4 inní doberar indiu, *gatair* air amairech ; 208, 11 mad gait *gataiter* he ; V. 164, 27 ce *gatar* ní as-in tig ; V. 446, 18 *gatair* set a ceile ; V. 360, 3 *no-gata* na seoit, 'used to be stolen' [?] ; I. 132, 9 is gait *ro-gatad* hi ; II. 170, 20 ma *ro-gadad* iat ac in aite ; also in *pl.*, III. 144, 14 ma *ro-gatait* seoit uaithib :—with stem *get-*, [prps. *fut.*] ; III. 366, 3 o *getar* ciall do'n tsailtinchi, 370, 3, tr. 'when the idea of the expectation *is abandoned*' ; V. 404, 20 ní muine *getar* mucca, where some error lies hid prob. in *ni muine* (?).

Gean, sport, see *gen*.

Géd, goose ; V. 76, 19 coin, cait, cerca, *ged*, [cf. V. 472, 29,] but 166, 20 *cerca* ocus *geod* ; *pl.*, V. 472, x cethri *geoid*.

Gég, branch ; V. 28, note, *geig* (pl.).

Geibech, tr. 'cloth-figured,' [see O'Dav., p. 63 and p. 96, and note[a], V. 105] ; V. 106, 7 *gebeic*, 106, 2 in *gebiaich*, (*gen*.).

Geibend, fetter, gyve ; I. 110, 12 gemel no *geibend*, cf. II. 76, 11 glas no *gebinn*.

Geibidecht, act of cloth-figuring ; V. 104, z, a man who practises this art.

Geilt, tr. 'lunatic,' in the name Suibne *Geilt*, III. 88, 3, see *geltacht*.

Geilt, grazing ; [cf. amail *geilt* da each hi corait, *Lect.*, p. 634, 13] ; II. 252, 22 bo *geilte* (*gen.*), 'a grazing cow' ; I. 232, 8 cuma *geilt* a lesa d'acra [?].

Geimnib, see *gaimen*.

Geimred, winter ; I. 2, 5 a *ngeimrid*, 'in winter' ; II. 226, 2 a *ngeimred*, 254, 11 n*gemrid* ; *gen.*, V. 270, 26 loch in *geimrid* ; II. 248, 8 aimsir *gemrid*.

Geimreta, belonging to winter ; V. 464, 13 athlumpaire feoir *g.*

Gein, birth; child; I. 282, 3 o *gein* Crist; cf. also I. 40, z *gein* is coir do *rig*, ety. gl. on *ri-gan*, queen, *quasi* 'king-woman'; *gen.*, I. 180, 12 marbad a *geine*.

Geinemain, act of being born; I. 256, 27 iar n-a *geinemuin* o 'maithir.

Geinim, I am born; IV. 164, 16 cibe lais-i n*geinend* siad gu aith; V. 20, 27 inti o'*r-geinestar*.

Geinti, Gentiles; I. 2, 12 na *Geinti*.

Geintlech, pagan; V. 472, 6 do firaib *geindtlige*, 'of pagan tests.'

Geintli[ge]cht, paganism; I. 8, 12, 16 i *ng.*, nertud in *geindtlechta*, (*gen.*).

Geir, tallow, fat; (Exod. XXIX., 22); II. 252, 2 tumud na cainnell a *geir*, which cannot be '*in*' tallow, but '*out of*,' as the text stands.

Gel, white; I. 10, x *gel* miad, 'white honour'; I. 26, z itir ngaith n*gil* (*τήν*); *pl.* I. 152, 19 na ceirtli *gela*.

Gel-miad, 'white honour,' its purity; I. 10, x.

Gelestar, tr. 'cooling pond (for cattle),' one of the conveniences that add to the value of land; IV. 278, 9. The gloss given in Cormac, p. 22, and the translation by O'Donovan, (revised by Stokes), p. 82, run as follows:—

Text.	Translation.
Gellstar, i.e. ainm dáth uisce ambit cethra for óibell, ocus do-epetar gulba da each ferand ambi uime ocus do-gnither cuairt nairbed uime mád iter chomaidchib beas (intath) arna hethat cethra na gurta. Anniumain dognither isin áth [.....] is dó is ainm gelistar.	*Gelistar*, i.e. name for a ford of water in which are cattle in heat, and they bite a mouthful from every division of land, which is about it, and a circle of stakes is made around it, if the ford is between neighbours, so that cattle may not eat the cornfields. The grazing which is made in the ford, is what is called *gelistar*.

Here there seem to be *two* meanings assigned to the word, *cattle-pond* and *grazing*; IV. 278, 9 shows clearly that the former was intended, the latter being inapplicable here, even on the supposition that the word ever meant 'grazing.' The pool was a *necessity* for the cattle in the fierce heat of summers; it was protection *against heat*, '*for aibell*,' see the quotation given under *aibell* from *CGG.*, p. 192. Probably therefore there was a *tax* laid upon the neighbouring farmers to provide this cattle-pond, and prps. a 'donation' of such a pond may have from time to time been made as of tanks in India. The word by which this is denoted was *gelestar*, which is plainly a Germanic word, viz. OHG. *gelstar*, Gothic *gilstr*, used in Rom. XIII. 6 *φόρους* [τελεῖτε], which the Vulgate renders *donationes*. The subsequent word given as an equivalent, in Cormac, is *iumain*, *imon*, which is only the common word *imma*, 'gift, donation, bequest,' [cf. tiomna, 'Testament']: in other words *imma* was the native Irish word used for the Germanic *gelstar*, which was imported bodily into the phraseology of the farming folk. It is curious that the Anglo-Saxon term for *gelstar* is *lâc*, which might possibly have been

confused with the Latin *lac-us*, and so might have brought in the theory that *áth*, 'ford, pool,' was the conventional specialisation of the *iumain*, 'donatio.'

Gel-fine, name of the first of the sub-divisions of the term '*Fine*,' q.v.; its ety. cannot be stated with certainty, nor can the exact meaning be fully ascertained. One thing of a perfectly definite nature asserted in the comm., is found on II. 160, z, the *Gel-fine iar mbelaib*, 'frontwards,' and *G.-f. iar culaib*, 'backwards'; the *former* including five men of the direct line, Father, son, grandson, great-grandson, and great-great grandson; the latter denoting the similar descendants in the direct line from *Father's-brother*. The former at all events are often referred as the '*five men* who are in the *geil-fine*,' IV. 286, 14, but that treatise on the Divisions of the Tribe of a Territory, is unintelligible as a whole. The notes tend to the opinion, expressed on 286, note', that "The seventeen men [5 + 4 + 4 + 4 of the four *fine*, *gel-*, *derb-*, *iar-*, and *ind-*, respectively] next in point of relationship by blood to the chief enjoyed peculiar privileges, but *all outside these* were considered *the people*, not *the family*, or tribe, or sept." The very next 'note' says: "Dr. O'Donovan says:—'these were the chief's immediate family, including himself, the seniors being always preferred to the juniors, as far as five persons, i.e. his uncles, his brothers, his sons'": it is a curious commentary on II. 160, z. O'Donovan's views on the matter are stated in the note on p. 290, but it seems impossible to harmonize the statements of the commentators. The word only occurs thrice in all the five Volumes of Text, I. 260, 2; IV. 166, 24; 282, x. But it is impossible to harmonize into anything like an intelligible whole, the statements in the comm., and in the notes; IV. 40 seqq. and 284 seqq. are not of a nature to clear up difficulties. Almost the only definite information given anywhere, is that the *gel-fine* consisted of five persons, and that it was regarded as *the* 'fine' in the special sense.

According to the comm., II. 94, 8 seqq., kings and bishops had steward-bailiffs *of their own* 'fine' (to represent them in law-suits), or a *daer-ceile* for the king, and a *daer-manach* for the bishop; the comm. says, 'thus were all the septenary grades, and all the church-grades,' 10, which seems unmeaning in this connexion with steward-bailiffs; adding 'and of the '*daer-ceiles* of the chiefs or of their *gel-fine* [cf. V. 244, 8] were their steward-bailiffs, while the steward-bailiffs of the church were of the *daer-manachs* of the church or of their *gel-fine*.' Here unhappily the vagueness of the pronouns, and the indefiniteness of meaning in the particle *no*, 'or,' [= *aut? vel?*] leaves it impossible to say whether the term *gel-fine* here is used as a strictly technical appellation: in fact, from the words on 9, *d'a fine budein*, [cf. the gl. III. 50, z], it seems that it is simply

the '*chief's own* '*fine*,' whatever that may have been. Anyhow, the '*gel-fine* chief' [cf. IV. 40, 4, z; V. 242, 4, 28;] was evidently the principal personage in the limited community, cf. the par. II. 280, 23, where apparently also his privileges are mentioned, 26, viz., 'first of exhibition, first of speaking, choice of divisions, and the seventh of land-legacy [IV. 40, z] in his possession,' (cf. IV. 286, 16); cf. also the use of *cinel na gel-fine*, V. 146, 16; 186, y; 210, 24; 302, 23; 440, 7; note also the opposition of *gel-fine* and *an-fine*, V. 244, 9; 248, 19; 322, 18, 20; and the use of the term *fer gel-fine*, V. 322, 18; 326, 28.

Gelim, graze, of animals grazing; [infin. *gleith*]; II. 74, 18 *cun ngealut*, cu-*ngelut*, though here it is plain that the word is [A] *congèlim*, q.v., but cf. the text quoted at IV. 100, 20, *gealaid* dia boin sech ro-dam, [= II. 74, 18 *cungelut* da dartuid sech ro-dam]; II. 246, 17 is maith *geles* in fér; I. 66, 31 *do-geltis* a eich fér; IV. 98, 13 mad gleith *ro-gelid* na muca; the peculiar translation of *iumain* in the Cormac quotation, given under *gelestar*, viz. 'grazing,' is obviously owing to the speculation which treated the word as a pret. 3 sg. of this verb, quasi *gel-istar*.

Gell, pledge; [gen., *gill*, (I. 76, 16; V. 308, 19; 340, 20); dat., *gill* [= giull] (I. 68, 1; 216, 23; II. 42, 6; 386, 4); *pl. nom.*, (*gill*, V. 186, 13;) *gealla* V. 186, 1; 228, 13; 238, 17; dual, *da geall* deidinacha, V. 186, 11];—a pledge might be assigned for many things; cf. the Heptads, V. 186, 1; 238, 17; 228, 13; we find *gell do bás*, V. 206, 19; 220, 13; *gell mna do inchaib*, V. 214, x; 308, 19; *g. di-a anmuin*, V. 208, 11; it might be *étechta*, V. 186, 3, &c.; a very important maxim is referred to on IV. 36, 5, which the gl. explains, *a cumach do gill do cach*; the special function of the pledge is set down at I. 210, 19, "if the dfdt. is about to redeem the distress, the law does not enjoin on the pltf. the letting out of the distress, till there be given him a *pledge* for all that is due, viz. for *five* '*seds*,' and *honour-price*, and *payment of debt*, and *as much more*"; and by 26, the distress was kept in the *faithche* [green] *ar cinn gill*, '*till* the pledge.' But now cf. I. 246, 23, where we have slan *ngeill*, tr. 'security of *pledge*,' *and* slan *ngill*, tr. 'security of *hostage*'[!], the former with a gl., *colann eiric* and the latter, *slan n-eineclainne* dligius a tuitim a ngell tar cenn neich, v. tr.; here *gell* and *giall* are apparently confused, but these formulæ are very difficult to interpret accurately. Every one should have his property in readiness to give the necessary pledges, I. 264, 6; the pledge by which debt was secured, 260, 25, and with a view to 'saving his face,' his honour, 268, 4. The *gell* was one of the four elements that perfect *recht*, viz., *fír*, *gell*, *com-ic* and *comlaine*, 260, x; there were four divisions of it, *lán*, *leth*, *trian* and *smacht*, 260, 19, [cf. 118, 25]; but the speculative Introduction limits *gell*, for it propounds the thesis that for *urradus*-law, [i.e.

native-law, *urrad*] there are four *securities* [*araig*], *athgabail*, *giall*, *aitire*, and *gell*, in reference to *brath-cai*, *cain*, *cairde*, and *neimthiu*-persons, respectively, 260, 17. In II., Text, it occurs 94, y (*g.* athcomairc); 136, 17 (*leth*, *lan ng.*); 140, 19 (!); 268, 16. In III., the most detailed paragraph is at 322, 10, seqq., compared with I. 276, 8, &c., q.v.; the analyses I have drawn out would occupy far too many pages; and unfortunately the details given in the comm. are not always clear. In IV., it only occurs once, and that in 'Precincts,' 232, 9. In V., the most interesting use is in the *Fuillem Gell*, see the Tract, p. 376, seqq.

Gellad, act of pledging, promising; I. 176, z uide *gellta*, 'period of pledging'; II. 16, 1 (!) briatur no *gellad*, with nothing to show what the word means; 54, 24 noco tincur e im *geallad*, (56, 1 cu n*gealluib*); V. 124, 13 a *gellad*, 'his promising that he, &c.'; V. 420, 28 *g.* d'a chind; V. 438, 7 cuimgech *g.* de; in phr., lanad *gellta*, V. 416, 21.

Gellaim, I pledge, promise; II. 132, 3 is colpach *gelluid*, tr. 'he *incurs an implied promise* of a heifer, &c.'; V. 124, 14 ce *gellaid*, ... ni comalland; V. 466, 12 fer do' na *gellaid* seoit; I. 114, 16 nech, na *gellann* dliged do tairesin dó, (gl. on nad *gella* 112, 16; V. 392, 14 (?)); V. 484, 16 rig, *gellus* dib, &c.; I. 120, 27 *gillfit* di, 'I shall give pledge for it'; II. 122, 15 ni *gelliub*-sa, (see tr.); I. 194, 12 cia dib *gellfus* de, 'whichever shall give a pledge for him'; I. 66, 25 C., *ro-gell* in athg. so; I. 20, x *do-gellatur* side riu tír; *pass.*, I. 210, 27 mani *gelltar dib* cirt coir, (gl. tuctar gell tar a cenn); 258, 15 mani *gelltar di*; IV. 246, 13[2] cia *gelltar* [a feronn de, adds gl.]; I. 64, 5 *gellta* [°tar ?] dib la C., gl. 66, 13 tucad *dliged* dar a cenn; I. 120, 26 *gellta* di, tr. 'the pledge *must be given*'; V. 420, 28 in t-arra, *ra-geallad* d'a chind; V. 430, 17 inni ar a *ro-geallta* di'a chind.

Gellsine (?), for *ceilsine* (?), V. 18, 15 du na·r dliged *g.*

Geltacht, madness; III. 88, 3; cf. MR. 84; 174; 236.

Gem, (**geam**, **geim**, **gaim**, **gam**), winter; *gaim-rid* IV. 88, x.

Gem-fér, 'winter-grass,' IV. 96, 1 (*gaim-fér*).

Gem-orgain, 'winter trespass,' IV. 88, 1 (*gaim-orgain*).

Gem-fuacht, 'winter's cold,' I. 2, 7; IV. 78, 5; 88, 1; *gaim-f.*, 90, 24; 9, 20; 92, 3.

Gem-rad, see *geimred*.

Gemel, fetter; I. 110, 11 glas, no *gemel*, no geibend, cf. V. 486, 8 *gemal*.

Gemnaide, adorned with gems (?); I. 28, z *tren-brat g.*, tr. 'a mighty sheet of *crystal*'; SnaR. 189, has *trénbrat* demin, marbad *gemen*, *tuinech torachta*.

Gen, mouth; I. 8, 10 bennachais P. a *gin* sum; *acc. pl.*, I. 16, 6 do aircechain tria *ginu* na fer fireon, 7, 11.

Gen, sportiveness, levity; II. 356, 27 lanamnus donither tre *gean*; II. 406, 21 nech con·da·ruice ar *gnae*, (28 fo cuitbid), 'a person who unites them for *fun*.'

Genaige, mockery; II. 356, 11 lanamnus *g.*, see preced. (*gen* and *gnae*), but *l. genaig*, 406, 19 ety. gl. tre *gean* n-*og*, 24.

Genelach, genealogy; *pl.*, I. 44, 19 *genelaige* fer n-Erenn; II. 160, x; V. 56, 26 la *genelchaib* senchusa.

Genidil, genitive case; V. 4, 2.

Genmnaid, chaste; IV. 374, 24 (is) maith gach ben *genmnaid*.

Gensa, only in phr. *boaire-gensa*, IV. 310, 6, 'a *bo-aire of chastity*' (?).

Genus (?), chastity, modesty; II. 350, 5 toil ocus *genus* ocus bangnim uaithi-si do-som; II. 358, 12 is cutruma is dligthech in lanamain se im *genus*, [tr. 'to *beget children*' (!)]; V. 272, 4 oides a corp do cach, co ro-gaib *genus*.

Geod, see *géd*.

Gér, sharp; I. 152, 13 feith *gér* ar in fige.

Germain, Germany; I. 20, 32 i *nG*.

Gert, milk; II. 164, 5 iter fuilled ocus los ocus *gert*, 166, 26; 196, 7; 388, 17; *gen.*, IV. 316, 1 log *gerta* cacha bo; O'Dav. p. 94, *gert* i.e. *lacht*: "gin gert ferba."

Gerta (?), in phr., *set gerta*, tr. '*sed* of *maintenance*'; II. 190, 13; 192, 11; 348, 9; III. 50, 26 seota *gerta* no *gaire*, [quoted by O'Dav., p. 95, *giarrtha*,]; the maintenance which the foster-child furnishes, or, the seds given by the fosterfather to the child for his [the father's] maintenance.

Giall, hostage; tr. 'hostage-surety'; I. 82, 10 mag bec, as' na dlig *giall*; 274, y a tobach do *giall* (?), (gl. on 260, 16 *giall* fri Cáin); II. 116, 23; pl., *geill*, 116, x, y; 222, 4 in giallna ocus *gialla* (?); V. 180, 3 cia elathach in *g.* im in coirp-dire; 216, 17 secht n*gialla*, (tr. '*services*'), gl., *ceilsine* 218, 1; 422, 12 (?) seems to be identical with *gell*; at any rate it seems used of a 'value.'

Giallad, to promise one's services (?); V. 218, 1 ceilsine do *giallu*[*d*], (21 do *geallu*); 218, 5; V. 236, y iar n*giallad* do, tr. 'after having *submitted* to him.'

Giallaidecht, captivity; I. 4, 25 a n*gialluidecht* ac L., 6, 1.

Giallaim, I take service, offer service, become a tenant (?); IV. 306, 1 is di thir *giallaid* in graidni; V. 154, 11, 13 in ad d'a n*gialland* a gail merachta (?) gl.; V. 218, 3 in lucht *giallus* iat; V. 152, 3 fuil aide, *ro-giallathar* gail (?); 216, 17 secht ngialla *giallaither* la F.; 216, 19 *gialla*, na tormadut log n-enech flatha di-a n*gialltar*.

Giallna, variously rendered; II. 136, x rannaither itir flaith ocus an *giallna*, tr. divided between the chief and the *hostage-surety*'; II. 222, 1, '*giallna*-security,' distinct from *gialla* 4; at 14, 'the stock itself (*rath*) is the *giallna*-security'; II. 218, 2, tr. 'return in service'; *giallna* ocus mainche, just as V. 286, 12, where are mentioned three contracts that are (apparently) not binding, viz., *giallna*, and *manchuine*, and *ni is len fine*; IV. 324, 4 deich ceile *giallna* ocus deich saer-ceili, where therefore the *ceile giallna* is equivalent to

the *daer-ceile* of II. 222, 1, (where also, 6, 'cain *aigillne*' is gl. 'cain *uca giallna*'); V. 442, 26 nathai (?) na *giallna* (?).

Gilcach, reed, broom, (plant); IV. 148, 2; cf. Matth. xi. 7; xxvii. 29; Isai. xxxvi. 6.

Gilla, youth, 'boy,' servant, messenger, 'gillie'; I. 32, 8 *gilla* do-m-ainic *ar cae*: I. 106, 10 *g.* na filed i.e. *g.* urraith, (defd. here); V. 60, y *gilla for cai*: I. 160, y *g.* turusa, 'messenger,' (cf. 190, 20; V. 72, y); II. 24, z *g.* taistill, 'courier'; V. 72, y i n-a *gillib* glomair, cf. II. 26, 5; V. 292, 23 feis la *gillib*.

Gille, used in the expression *lan-, leth- gille*, apparently as a deriv. from *gell*, q.v. for it can hardly be a genitive; but cf. the use III. 322, 11 seqq., I. 260, 19; 276, 6 and 11.

Gina (?), prob. Lat. *caena*[*re*], to defile, III. 96, 7, like *cinno*, 90, 2.

Ginmotha, see *cenmothu*.

Gin-tuillim, *-tuillmidecht*, occurs four times in the voll. of SM.; III. 68, 14 issed is indethbirius ann, cinta comraite ocus *gin tuillim*, tr. 'such as was *not deserved*'; IV. 58, 12 *gin tuillmideckta* a cain, tr. 'he being *without merits* in Cain-law'; V. 20, 5 fear recus ferand a athar i n-*gin-tuillmidecht*, tr. 'through *extravagance*'; V. 462, 12 *gin tuillium*;—in III. 68, 14, the comm. is speaking of crimes of *deliberate purpose*, and *gin-tuillim*; in V. 20, 5, it speaks of a man who sells the land of his ancestors through *gin-tuillim*, hence it is evidently intended to denote a form of reprehensible conduct, and it is possible that this 'evil conduct' was regarded as *gen-tuillem*, 'without merit,' and that this ety. gl. got currency; but it is plain that the text V. 20, 5 denotes a cpd. substantive, with the meaning assigned of 'extravagance,' hence prps. *toimled* 'eating, consumption,' was at the bottom, quasi *gin-toimled*, 'mouth-consumption.'

Girr (?), V. 80, 3.

Giuis, fir-tree, Mod. Ir. *giumhas*: IV. 148, 5 in crand *giuis*, gl. on *ochtach*, q.v.

Giunad, act of shaving; III. 352, 19 seqq., *g.* co lomad, cen lomad, 360, 17; *gen.*, III. 354, 4 eiric *giunta*.

Glaim dicenn, some form of satire, such as giving a nickname, &c., one of the four insults for which honour-price was given to descendants; V. 230, 8; 234, 8: there is no authoritative statement of the exact meaning: *glam* prob. means 'shouting at,' but it is impossible to determine the case-relation to it of the complement *dicenn*. The attitude assumed in the utterance of this 'satire' is described under *corguinecht*, from the gl. in O'Dav., p. 63; I. 240, 20 *g. d.*, i.e. *tuba n-ainme*, or *les-anmad*; III. 92, 12: V. 230, 8; 234, 8.

Glaine, purity, clearness; I. 2, 2, (*glainni*): V. 24, 3: 448 7; 460, 5 (chastity).

Glaine, glass; I. 28, y.

Glainide, made of glass; V. 408, 16 (vessels).

Glaise, streamlet; IV. 144, 10 uisce *glaisi*, tr. 'water of a streamlet.'

Glaisin, blue dye-stuff; cf. O'Dav., p. 73, sub *doglinn*, where *glaisinib* is given as gl. on *glasaib* of quotation; II. 370, y; II. 418, 4, 5 (τῆς) *glaisni*.

Glaith (?), V. 474, 6 imirt *g.* for rot, where the gl. 476, 1 seems to refer to '*fire-wood*': I have no clue to the word.

Glama (?), IV. 276, 9 (of excellent land, in which) na biat *glama* ann, tr. 'there are no *sticking-plants*,' connecting the word with *toiglean*, 9, cf. *do-glenim*; but in that case we should expect *gleim*, √*glen* : *gleimm* = √*ben* : *beimm*.

Glamad, act of satirizing, ['*lacerating by satire*,' *Lect.*, p. 526, tr. 70]; V. 228, 27 *glamu* gnuisi, gl. 230, 11, explains this as the *glas gabail*, see III. 92, 12.

Glamaim, I satirize, 'howl'; III. 92, 12 *glamfa* iman n*glaim ndigend*; the ordinary meaning is '*howl loudly*,' or '*eat greedily*,' cf. *Oss. Soc.*, I. 100; III. 242; IV. 174; VI. 14; cf. *Luc. Fidel.* 274 glabhthar, 286 glamhthar.

Glan, pure, clean; V. 468, 9 buaile *g.*

Glanad, act of cleaning, purifying; I. 72, 28 of clearing the house of rabble; I. 134, 15 *gort-glanad*, of weeding; II. 330, 9 *fír-g.* re flaith aile, 'removal to another chief'; V. 100, 22, 'correction' (of pleadings?) by the advocate; 474, 12 *g.* raite, gl., 'smacht-fine for non-cleansing (nem-*glanta*) the roads.'

Glanaim, I purify; V. 22, 10, as tr. of '*exorcisto*,' [-izo].

Glann, crystal; II. 146, y, of a brooch with *crystal* inserted.

Glas, green; pale-grey; [for *cu glas*, see under *cu*]; I. 26, 31 *glas* ocus uaine; I. 152, 10 snath *glas* olla, '*pale* woollen thread,' 10 *glas* lín, '*unbleached* flax thread'; II. 146, 12 colour of clothes; II. 254, 9 of garlic; III. 536, 18 of wounds; IV. 286, 12 tar *glas* na fairge, tr. 'over the *azure surface* of the sea,' (V. 204, 8; 516, 20); IV. 322, 9, of the *green* bridles of the '*aire* desa,' co n*glas-srianaib*; V. 108, 29 creccoire i.e. doniad crecad *glas* ar na roscaib, 'who produce a green sore on the eyes'; V. 474, 17 *glas-fiadan*, 'wild herb,' is prob. a cpd.; whether the follg. also belong to this word, is uncertain:—

Glas-aigne, V. 98, 18, (of two *advocates*, *g.-a.* is tairi, is ferr, 21, 100, 25, 26).

Glas-fine, 'son born of tribeswoman and a Scotchman.'

Glas gabail, some kind of satire; III. 92, 12 gromfa immo'n *ng. ng.*; V. 216, 6, 230, 11.

Glas, lock; I. 104, z cos i *nglais*, gl. 106, 19 i *cuimriug*; I. 110, 11; II. 76, 11; V. 196, 17; II. 378, 22 *glas* ['fetters'] no slabrad, 384, 26; IV. 338, 19 gel[l] ndithma i *nglas*[*a*]*ib*; V. 484, 5, (gl. *gemal*).

Gle, grazing; V. 500, 12 fér-*gle* i.e. gleith in feoir, 21.

Gle, form, beauty; only in *chevilles*:—I. 74, 12 fa gann *gle*; I. 68, 11 garg a n*gle*; I. 288, 28 torruim n*gle*.

Gle-fis, [ety. of *cluais* (?)], I. 36, 28; IV. 290, 10.

Gle-gel, 'pure white,' I. 28, 1.

Gleith, act of grazing; inf. of *gelim*; II. 74, 12 *gleth* in feoir, 238, 23 (*gleith* in *f.*); II. 232, 6 (a legal expression), 'gleith tar innruic,' cf. IV. 126, 19; IV. 96, 20; 122, 18; *gen.*, IV. 130, 14 dilsi *fér-gleithe*, 'the right of grazing.'

Gleithim, a deriv. verb from preced. inf.; of cattle *grazing*:—IV. 122, 17 *congleithet*, cf. *congelim*; IV. 96, 16 ma *gleithis* [!] fér; [I. 138, 20 *gleithe* ria cach, is tr. 'she *is fed* before all,' *gleither* (?), but it prob. belongs to the verb follg.].

Gle(ith)im, I settle, decide; see inf. *gleod*; II. 332, 29 [fiadain] *glees* a n-imresain; I. 192, 14 co *ro-gleitir* maithre, tr. 'till the mother's tribe *decide*,' gl. 194, 11 cu *ra-deiligther*; I. 198, 14 co *ro-gleithi* in mi-scel, tr. 'until the calumnious story *is decided upon*';—I. 182, 23 cin cacha comocais, it *gleithi* for cuicthi, tr. '*is fixed* to five days,' '*to be* decided' [?].

Glenaim, I adhere, stick; I. 196, 20 is luath *no·n·glenand* luigi aen-fir isin cinaid-sin, gl. on 194, 21 toich *fo·n·glen*; cf. Cor., sub *nescoit*, p. 32, co n*glendais* isin ursain, 'they used to stick in the jamb'; see also under *fo-glen-*, *do-glen-*.

Glenn, vale, glen; I. 2, 4 i n*glind* (dat.) na mbodur; IV. 144, 8 tail *gleann*, tr. 'stony vale' (?); *pl.*, V. 328, 16 *glentada*.

Glenomon (?), IV. 320, 17 *gl.* bothais, &c., tr. 'the *following* of cottier tenants which he brings upon his land' (?), apparently deriving it from √*glen*, 'to adhere,' as *lenamain* from √*len*.

Gleod, act of deciding, settling; IV. 50, 21, (where) *digeand* is *gl.*, 'a thing brought to be settled,' d'a *gleod*, see *etir-gleod*; V. 470, 30.

Gles[ad] (?), tr. (harp-) tuning; (*gen.*?) I. 126, x *crand glesta* i n-aimsir airfitid, tr. 'the *harp-comb* in the time of music'; cf. *SG.* 248, 39; 138, 17.

Glesligi, tr. 'burdock,' IV. 276, 10.

Gliad, feat of battle; *acc. pl.*, I. 66, 30 do-nid *gliada*.

Glinne, surety, security; II. 48, 16 ma[d] uaisle X oldas a *glinne* fadesin; 82, 2 ni bi in *g.* cetna; cf. O'Dav., p. 96, *glinne* i.e. *breth*.

Glomar, the name of the *bit* of the bridle, cf. LB. 232 β 20; 233 β 15; MR. 192, 6 (*glomar-cennsa*, 'bit-tamed' steeds); hence in phr. *gilla glomair*, tr. 'horse-boy, the bridle-gillie'; II. 26, 5 a *gilla glomuir* amuil a amus lethe, cf. V. 72, y; noteworthy is the use in *S.Gad.*, 136, 23; 179, 33; LL. 189 *a* 22.

Glonnas (?), in transl. 'from a woollen-distaff up to her *glonnas*,' II. 354, 8 otha fertuis n-olla cu *glonnas*, the *gift* of every woman according to her dignity; *glonn* is common enough, tr. *might*, *activity*, *valour*, *fight*, &c., cf. Oss. I. 132; V. 290; MR. 150, 182, 248, 252, 264, 306, 310; cf. *an-glonn*, tr.

'stout champion'; FM. III. 2184, and see *andglondus*; but there is nothing to show the exact meaning here.

Glon-snaithe, line, norm, thread, 'sûtra'; III. 88, 15 dochuirsium *glon-snaithi* filidechta fuithib; cf. *glonathi*, Lect., p. 607.

Glor, voice, noise; III. 202, 7 tairm ocus *glor* na sochaide do cloistin.

Gluaisim, I cause to move; set in motion (mill, &c.); egg on, incite (against, *ar*); III. 242, 16 o bas eigem *gluaisfes* ar na huile espachaib; IV. 142, 24; III. 282, 13, 15 *ro-gluaisestar*, started, set a-going, a *horse*, a *mill*; III. 282, 12 cen co *gluaistea* he; III. 282, 14 noco dingned (in muillend) indliged, muna *gluaistea* he.

Glun, knee; IV. 338, y tuargaib espuc a *glun* ria rig.

Glus, light (?); IV. 376, 22 dofed og iar ng*lus*, i.e. soillsi, tr. 'youth takes precedence of *dotage*'; O'Dav., p. 94, quotes the maxim, glossing, i.e. ar as *dere di-a suillsi* do-fuarthéd lasin sen, 'the end of his light is left over to the old'; Cor., p. 23, glosses i.e. is airegda in t-óg co n-a dag-rusc oldas in sean co ndíbell a ruisc, contrasting the youth's *bright eye* with the feeble eyes of the aged; the word is therefore *iarnglus* = 'after-glow,' = 'old man.'

Gnae, beautiful; III. 24, 22 deig *bes gnae* no *aibind* na riagla; [cf. O'Dav., p. 94, *gno* i.e. *airdirc* or *aidbind*]; V. 220, 23 cno *gnae*, '*beautiful* nuts,' (walnuts ? cocoanuts ?), cf. Cormac's *cnoe* = 'cach segda,' p. 24; V. 406, 22 cnoe *gnoe*, gl. 408, 17, evidently 'cocoanuts'; V. 250, 4 fiacail *gnae*, '*big white* tooth of *whale*,' acc. to the gl. 14, f. in *mil moir*.

Gnae, derision, mockery; II. 406, 21 con·da·ruice ar *gnae*, tr. 'for fun,' = gl. 28 ar *gnae* focuitbid; cf. Cor., p. 24, *gno* i.e. *cuidmide*=*cuitbide*, derision; so O'Dav., p. 94.

Gnais, customary association, company; custom; I. 20, 28 ro-bui i n-a *gnais*, 'was in his company,' cf. FM. ann. 705, is lor rodo bo hi-t *gnais*, and prps. ann. 884, p. 536, 3; III. 540, 9 do-cuas i n-a *gnais*, tr. 'she was cohabited with,' the phr. used in Genes., XXX. 4 do chuaidh Iacob 'n-a *gnás*; IV. 68, 2 is comaith *gnais* caich, ety. = *cuma-gnais* = *comaithches*; IV. 68, 7 cuma-*gnas* = *gnas* cumaide.

Gnáth, usual, customary; II. 170, 17 cidbe aiged [death], *gnath* no ingnath; III. 112, 10 duine d'an-a[d] *gnath* maidem, 'person accustomed to boast'; V. 238, 19 fer, is *gnath* a ndáil (aonaig, adds gl., 242, 17).

Gnath-bérla, IV. 358, 5, the ordinary speech, vulgar tongue, as contrasted with poetic phraseology.

Gnath-choir, I. 64, 6; 150, y, 'justice-observer,' 156, 14, (66, 12).

Gnath-lesa, II. 26, y, tr. 'constant dues,' cf. V. 42, 17, 22, 'customary needs.'

Gnáthach, usual, customary; I. 252, 3 in dul is *gnathach* dogres; I. 156, 15 ro-carad *gnathachu*, tr. 'he loved *just customs*'; compar., I. 250, 15, *gnathu* (!).

Gnáthaigim, I am wont, practice habitually; I. 66, 12 *do-gnathaiged* coir, cf. I. 156, 14 *ro-gnathaiged* coir; V. 378, 14 ar na *ro-gnathaigead* nech, &c.; IV. 226, 18 a n-inat a *ngnath-[aig]-dais* a n-a suigi dogres; V. 286, x ar na *ro-gnathaigit* curu i n-ecmuis a cend; I. 234, 30 na seoit *gnathai[g]ther* do breith i n-aenach.

Gnáthugud, act of practising habitually; custom, wont, practice; V. 276, 22 issed fa *g.* doib.

Gné, form, species; way, manner, case; 'version,' III. 396, 9; III. 96, 10, seqq., *gne*='species,' opp. *cenél*='genus'; I. 72, 20 ni maith do *gne*, 'thy aspect'; I. 94, 24 in cach *gne* dib-so, 'in each of these cases,' II. 230, 22; I. 188, 30 fo'n *gne* cetna, 'in the same way,' 234, 31; V. 392, 4 in *gne* aile; I. 276, 17 for *gne* gille, 'after the manner of a pledge'; I. 294, 27 da *gne*, 'two ways (he may do it)'; *pl.*, I. 222, 18 isna *gnéthib* so, III. 96, 12, 14 *gneithib*, V. 446, 7 *gneib*.

Gne-ach, specific, from *gné*, 'species'; III. 96, 10.

Gnethech, active; I. 134, 1 tech in fir *gnimaig* no *gnithig*; III. 90, 22 eitged *gnéitheach*, cf. 92, 9; V. 22, 15 beatha *ghneitheach* i.e. gnimach, *active* as opp. to *contemplative* life.

Gnia, workman, labourer, farmer; *gen.*, I. 124, 15 im lomain tige *gniad*, gl. in fir *gnimaig* in briugad, I. 140, 5; cf. also I. 182, z *uais-gnia* as *ety.* gl. on *as-cnai* [!].

Gním, deed; I. 6, z nem-eiric in *gnima*; II. 410, 5 *g.* laimi, 'handwork'; I. 48, 24 is fo *gnimaib* midither Dia for duine; II. 132, 1 do *gnimaib* giall, of the *services* of sureties; V. 272, 11 acht na methat a *gnima*.

Gnímach, active, busy; I. 132, z tech in fir *gnimaig*; III. 92, 9 eitged *g.*; V. 22, 15 beatha *g.*

Gnímaigim, I put into operation, practise; III. 226, 24 acht narab seol-gnius *no-gnimaiges* fuithib (!)

Gnimrad, collect. of *gním*, deeds, 'duties,' I. 106, 31 fo'n *g.* techta dlegar dib; *pl.*, V. 486, 16 acht tairsead a *ngnimrada* coire, gl. has *gnimraid* (gen. sg.), 488, 18.

Gnímugud, act of putting into movement, action, operation; III. 166, y ma dorala fogail aco'n *g.*; cf. 264, 4 *g.* ocus suidiugad.

Gno, beautiful, see *gnai*.

Gno-bla (?), tr. 'mound-mark'; IV. 142, 10, the word *gno* means 'beautiful,' and prps. the mention (at y) shows that it only means a mark by some *famous* old *tree*.

Gnodaig (?), III. 536, 19 cach glas *gnodaig* gairg, tr. 'every green fierce *wound*' [?].

[**Gnoithe**, 'business,' only in the late, modern note, IV. 258, note[1], mad bionn *gnoithe* agad ris, 'if you have *need* of it.']

Gnuis, face, countenance; I. 64, 11; V. 76, x; V. 228, 27 glamu[d] *gnuisi*.

Go, spear, see *gae*.

Go-clis, 'spear-feat,' III. 284, 20, slan do'n ti eamnas na *go-clis* in n-airdi, cf. V. 108, 30 cuirid na *goo-clis* a n-airde.

Go, falseness; lie; I. 192, 5 a fis ima *fír* fá 'n *go*; II. 50, 16 is *go* iarum; IV. 266, 3 ni bera *gae*, 'he will not judge a false judgement'; V. 178, 4 a mbi cuma *fír* ocus *go* do luga, gl. 23 in *goe*; V. 310, 1 secht fiadnaise forosnat *gae* cach re; 352, 18 *go* tuath a fuigell; 360, 8 dogni *go*; 496, 10; 510, 2 (*go* airechta).

Gɔ (?), V. 400, 8 iar n-a *go* taisig, 'first *choice*' (?), (*dogo*? rogo?).

-Goathair, III. 78, 22, see under *dogaithim*.

Gob, (beak), snout (of dog); III. 416, 8 *gob* in chon.

Goba, smith; (V. 472, 7?); V. 14, x, y (*gaba*); gen., *gobann* I. 72, 17 bolc *ng.*; II. 118, 22 athg. *g.*; V. 16, 6; 104, 19; 312, 2 (folach *gobann*); 474, 18; dat.-acc., *gobainn* III. 190, 3; V. 16, 15; 336, 3; 164, 6 note[2]); *pl.*, *gobainn* [*gobaind*] V. 90, 19; 94, 19.

Gobneda, tr. to impound, on I. 304, 2, isin faithche fuirmidter di-a *g.*, deriv. of *gobann*, 'a pound,' see Keating, TBGB.

Goible, see *gabul*.

Goibnecht, smith-work; V. 90, 25; 94, 22; 104, 18; 114, 22.

Goibniu, nom. pr., the famous Smith of the Tuatha De Danann, see Corm., p. 32, sub *nescoit*; V. 98, 22 im brethaib *Goibnend* (*gen.*); seemingly a deriv. of *goba*, 'smith,' as *Creidine*, their *Brazier*, seems connected with *cred*-una.

Goid, see *gait*.

Goil, stable, paddock, pit (?), see *gola*; V. 136, 25 fri a n*goil* (?) J[2]; V. 360, 16 (?).

Goirim (?), I. 10, x nad *goirfet* gel miad, tr. 'I shall not *stain* their white honour,' but that is merely because the word '*stain*' seems needed; the verb means 'to warm'; prps. 'blister.'

Goirtai, bitterness (of cream?), II. 254, 6.

Goiste, snare; I. 50, 19 amuil *g. ngabala* (?); it seems to be the phr. referred to by O'Dav., p. 95, sub *gaibes* i.e. *gabadh*, in ni ro-fitir do beth in *goisti gabaidh*, 'snare of danger'(?).

Goistib, gl. '*gossips*,' III. 488, 10; cf. the passage in MR., 134, 9 am *goistib* e fa-do de, &c.

Gola, prison, pit; IV. 246, 14 gelltar *gola*, gl. 18 gelltar de e o'n *gola*, o'n *cuithe*, cf. V. 362, 1 fuidir *crui* find *goil* i.e. o'n *cuithi*, O'Dav., p. 95, quotes this possage: *fuidir crai* ocus *gola* i e. o cuithi do·n·esairg; ocus do'm doig is e-sin in *prisun*, i.e. Eng. '*gaol*.'

Gona, see *guin*.

Gonaim, I wound, always = I *kill*; II. 284, 21 no·do·*guin*, gl. *gonus* neach do'n fine, y; IV. 350, 18 ni *goin* duine acht a lá catha; IV. 362, 22 tri cimid a crocha cacha laime *no·d'goin*; III. 484, 4 ni *gona* cimid, manub lat, 'thou shalt not kill';

IV. 322, x cia *ro·n·gonat*, 'though they may have killed him'; II. 102, 2 sloiged *gonus* ocus loisgas; V. 176, 4 ben *gonus*; IV. 178, 7 in beach, *ro-gonastar* e; *pass.*, IV. 178, 18 fer *gonair*, gl. *gontar*, 180, 8; V. 236, 13 cro fir, *gonar* oc fogail, tr. 'who is *killed*.'

Gor, filial, filius *pius* = *mac gor*; tr. 'obedient,' (to father or church); II. 218, 14 (*gair*); I. 52, 31 (cor meic), cid *gor*, cid *ingor*; 88, 29; II. 288, x; III. 10, 2; IV. 230, 7; 374, 25[2]; V. [70, 24]; 184, 11; 204, 4; 236, 9 (cin na mac n*gor*); O'Dav. p. 95, distinguishes *gor* and *ingor* in respect of 'fire,' *gor-tine*, 'a fire that does not burn but warms,' whereas the *tine ingor* is 'a fire that destroys.'

Gor-mac, 'sister's son,' *mac sethar*, I. 206, 16 and IV. 254, 16, see the note referred to, at IV. 230, note[1]; but the gl. on V. 70, 24 evidently denotes *mac gor*, '*filial* son,' opp. *mac ingor*.

Gorm, blue, (of clothes), II. 146, 13.

Gort, field; I. 182, 9 ma dosraid nech do *g.*; IV. 108, 10 a *ng.* faithche; *gen.*, IV. 86, 5 a farrad an *guirt* feoir no arbair; *dat.*, V. 136, 7 áin as do *gurt*; *pl.*, V. 328, 8 na ceithri *guirt* is nesa do'n baili, 'the *green*,' *faithche*; I. 214, 21 tairgille fri *gurta*; I. 132, 12, (of keeping cattle out of fields), do na *gortaib*.

Gort-glanad, act of weeding, clearing a field of weeds; I. 134, 15 im a *g.-g.* ro-gabad in athg. (?).

Gorta, hunger; I. 50, 19 amuil *g.*; V. 450, 29, 'famine,' gl. on *nuna*.

Goth, a spear; V. 30, 11 na *goth* gaithi [q.v.]; cf. *gothnat*, 'little dart.'

Grad, grade, degree; rank, order; I. 60, 9; gen., *graid* I. 60, 10, 19; V. 76, 2, 5; 56, 5 pl., *grada*, I. 56, 25; but also *graid*, V. 284, 1, (22, 1; 24, 10; 26, 24; 56, 13); V. 54, 2; cf. II. 12, 1 *graid*; 160, 8 *gradu*; I. 26, 19 noi *grada* aingel nime; I. 60, 8 na *se grada* Eculsa, contrasted with the *grada ecna*, I. 60, 4, 11; *fo grad*, of a person in holy orders, V. 202, 7; 284, 3; V. 486, 12 fo *gradaib* tuaithe.

Graidni (?), tr. 'the grades' [!]; IV. 306, 1 is di thir giallaid *in graidni*.

Graig, see *greg*.

Grainde, nom. pr. of woman, III. 532, 11.

Grainne, grain, a single grain; V. 18, 7, 8, [one *ounce* has 576 *grains*]; II. 242, 17 *grainde* di, 'a grain of it'; V. 18, 9 *grainne*; III. 334, 20 tri *graindi* i n orlach, 'three grains in an inch,' cf. IV. 276, 21; cf. also II. 252, 1 cutruma *graine*, 15 comfot *in grainne*.

Graithfne, horse racing, tr. 'horsemanship'; V. 484, y do denam *g.* and, isin n-aenach, cia tiasa[r] di-a cluithi ind; cf. *Celt. Misc.*, III. 76; FM., ann. 876.

Gran, grain, (collect.); V. 18, 5 do *gran* cruithnechta.

Grech, (nut-)shell; IV. 36, 17 *grech* na cno faisi; IV. 36, 4 *grethe* cen torad.;

Greg, Greece; the Greek language; I. 20, 30 isin n*Greg*, 'into Greece'; V. 4, 26 a Greig, 'in *Greek*.'

Greg, steed, horse; 'stud,' cf. MR., 130, 7 each do cach *graig*; *gen.*, I. 162, 22 hi fuba do *grega*, 'of thy (*stud* =) horses,' cf. I. 164, 16, 17; V. 242, 9; V. 248, 1 *graig*.

Greim, [*gen.*, *grema*, V. 476, 9; *dat.*, *gremaim*, V. 358, 14]; work incumbent on a person, his duty, service, &c.; V. 518, 10 *g.* dligthech, 'lawful claim'; very frequently as gl. on the word *mamu*, *moamugud*, 'bounden duty,' 'obligatory service,' e. gr. I. 54, 25 a *greim* dligid, tr. 'his lawful engagements'; cf. I. 106, 30 in *greim* dlegar dib, 'the *obedience* due of them'; I. 224, x damad *greim* no-dlesi[d]; II. 320, 16 *g.* ceilsine; II. 382, 23 comlanaigid a *greim*, as gl. on 16 ma ogaid a *mamu*; see also II. 396, 1; V. 264, 5; 358, 14; 460, 13; 482, 7.

Its most noteworthy use is in the phr. *geibid greim*, 'takes effect,' 'has the effect of,' 'takes the place of,' 'acts as,' 'is considered as,' 'stands for'; e. gr. I. 54, 29 is leth-enecland in graid as *greim* gabus; I. 108, 17 nocha *gaband* acht *g.* cumaile; II. 234, 17 gebid *g.* aithgina do, cf. II. 2, 22, 24 teacht a *ng.* aithgina, dul for *g.* n-aithgina; very common in Bk. of Aicill; III. 110, 13, 15, 19 tr. 'it takes effect,' or with negat., 'avails (him) nothing'; III. 198, 12 geibid *g.* leth aithgina, 'half compensation *is incurred*'; IV. 30, x in *g.* gabuitt na tri seoit, is e *g.* gabus a airem; IV. 74, 6 nocha gaband *g.* ime; 122, 20 inní dib sin na fagtar, geibid *g.* in ii. tar-eisi; V. 454, x geibid *g.* fira; V. 502, 2 geibid *g.* eneclainne.

Grellach, mire; O'R. 'clay, loam'; IV. 144, 24 glanad a n*greallach*.

Gres, attack, injury; insult; effort, work; I. 22, 2 ro-taisben doib a *gres*, tr. 'he showed them his *work*'; I. 162, x cach *gres*, cach *enech-ruice*; V. 486, 22 *greas* for indeoin, 474, 1, of a smith's *work* on an anvil; *gen.*, I. 66, 32 na *greise* truime; II. 270, 3 digail *gresi* cineoil, cf. III. 22, 17 and 82, 7, also V. 296, 19, gl. 298, 2 re digal an *grisa*, digla do *greise*; phr. evidently of familiar usage to express the duty of vendetta, the *digaltach greise* being the champion of the territory, 'aire echta,' &c., cf. MR. 310, 18, [a very characteristic instance], and see the line in FM. ann. 758; V. 296, 19 digla *greise*; *pl.*, IV. 350, 1 *do-fich* a *gressa*, where apparently the reference is to an action exemplified on V. 418, 14 *dilla* a *gressa*; IV. 348, 11 di-a trom-*gresaib*; V. 472, 7 na tri fuar-*gres*.

Grés, needlework, O'R.'s *gréus*, 'embroidery,' [cf. *obair-gréis*, *óir-gréis*]; *gen.*, I. 152, 24 fuath *in gresa*.

Gress, permanent; often, *do-gres*, 'semper,' I. 250, 16; 262 z, &c.; IV. 308, 25 is *gress* do.

Gretel, griddle ; I. 142, x ; V. 406, 19 *greidel*, gl. on *lann*.

Grethe, IV 36, 4, see *grech*.

Grian, sun ; gen., *greine* ; *dat.-acc.*, *grein* ; I. 6, 11.

Grian, land, (held by some individual) ; IV. 28, 5, 23 in *grian* ; V. 436, x *grian* techta ; *gen.*, [III. 50, 9 iumais *greine* [!] na Boinne, tr. 'nuts of the *land* of the Boyne,' but the *gen.* is] *griain* or *grin*, cf. III. 72, 16, x, z ; 36, 10 ; V. 184, 15 fer *grin*, (see note), 318, 11 ; V. 360, 17 fuidir *griain* ; *dat.*, II. 180, 2 [ar a] *griun*, 'on their land' ; III. 384, 15 na fuil ar *griun* duine airithi, V. 364, y ; IV. 372, 20 ceall iar n*grian*.

Grinn, pleasant ; IV. 382, 22 mac in abaid isin cill *grinn*, where see LL. 148 *a* 1.

Grinne, only in the phr. *biathad grinde*, III. 18, 18 tr. '*baptismal* refection,' from the gl. 26, biad *cretme* i.e. bathais i.e. log in baistithi ; the note says that the word may also be (in the MS.) *crinde*, cf. the gl. of O'Dav., p. 68, *crinne* i.e. ainm do baisti, from *credintibus* bautisiium [!!].

Grisad, act of injuring ; blistering ; [cf. also V. 298, 2 where *grisa* is equated with *imdergtha*] ; *gen.*, I. 66, 32 eiric in *grista* truim, gl. on *na greise truime*, ibid. ; IV. 346, 1 di-a *grised* gruad, 12 gruaide *gris* (!).

Gromaim, I satirize ; III. 92, 11 *gromfa*, where the three verbs are distinguished, viz. 'grom' with the *glas-gabail*, 'glam' with the *glaim dicend*, 'aer' with the '*full-satire*' (*lán-air*), the so-called *trefocal focra*, 10 ; cf. Cor., p. 24, where the mysterious *cassilerno* [?] is prps. only a misread text, something like *'c-air ocus les-ainm-*.

Gruad, cheek ; used for 'insult' ; II. 128, 21 fer, nad fuilnget *gruaidi*, tr. 'a man who does not suffer 'gruaidhi' ; I. 10, 28 demnigur di'm *gruadib* ; I. 24, 12 bolga for a n*gruadaib* ; IV. 346, 1 grised *gruad*, 'blistering of cheeks' ; V. 370, 6 do fiur, *adnaiset gruaidi*, 'a man whose cheeks burned' (?).

Gruitin, salt butter ; II. 148, 21, y, where the note gives the ety. gl. *gruiten*, i.e. goirt-sen, i.e. sean ocus goirt, 'old and salt' [bitter] ; so also Cormac, p. 24.

Grus, tr. 'stirabout,' IV. 300, 4 ; but 'curds,' V. 40, 13, equated with *grut*.

Grut, 'curds,' V. 40, 25, cf. IV. 122, 20 *gruth*, 'curds.' The word for 'curds' is *gruth*, gen. *grotha*, but the relations of this and the words *grut*, *grus*, and *gruiten*, are not clear.

Gu-, prefix adj., 'false,' e.gr. :—**gu-breth**, 'false judgement,' II. 328, 11 ; IV. 52, 25 ; V. 178, 3 ; 216, z ; 452, 2 ; **gu-brethach**, I. 54, 8 ; II. 332, 11 ; V. 458, 21 ; **gu-breithemnus**, I. 56, 1 ; **gu-eteres**, I. 56, 2 ; **gu-faisneis**, I. 56, 2 ; **gu-fiadnaise**, I. 56, 1 ; II. 278, z ; IV. 52, 25 ; V. 368, 6 ; 452, 3 ; **gu-foirgell**, I. 56, 1 ; 238, 13 ; II. 278, z ; 328, 12 ; **gu-liud**, I. 236, 28 ; **gu-maidem**, I. 184, 8 ; **gu-mes**, I. 58, 8 ; **gu-raithigius**, I. 56, 1 ; **gu-scandail**, I. 174, y ; **gu-scél**, V.

176, 3; 292, 19; **gu-testus**, I. 56, 3; V. 368, 7; **gu-tuarastul**, I. 56, 2; **gu-tuidme**, V. 300, 23.

Gua, falsehood; either attribut. *gen.*, or else simply *adj.*; I. 24, 19 in tan ruced *breith ngua*; 54, 18 beires *bretha gua*; I. 188, 10 imin maidm n*gua*; I. 192, 3 imin liud n*gua*; V. 176, 13 ben canus scel n*gua*; V. 452, 3 nemfoirgeall *gua*; V. 458, 11 cach doni in brath *gua*.

Guach, false; II. 312, 10 ar *guach toile*, tr. 'at the designing word,' as if *fuach* [?], ety. gl. on *tolaich* [= tol-fuach?]; II. 332, 11; V. 458, 5 *guach* cach brathum, gl., is *go* in cach doni in brath gua.

Gual, charcoal; IV. 310, 23 miach *guaili*, 'sack of charcoal'; V. 474, 5 loscad *guaile*.

Guala, shoulder; *gen.*, V. 354, 5 *delgnach gualann*, 'joint of shoulder'; *dat.*, III. 290, 17 for a n*gualaind*, gl. on *dae*, in 'bla deilge dae,' from which passage it would seem that men wore the brooch on their *shoulder*, and women on their *breast*.

[**Gualiath** (?), V. 474, note, prps. only refers to *guaile*, on 5, of which the gl. is *comaithech*, 'of neighbours,' as on 29].

Guide, act of praying, entreating; V. 124, 12 iar *ng.* Dé; V. 292, 24 oc a *g.*

Guidim, I pray, beseech; sue; V. 274, 25 ben *guides* aitiri eclaisi; IV. 54, 17 cia *ro-guided* ind iat, 'though they are sued for it,' cf. V. 366, 4 cin co'r *fir-guided* iat ind; I. 252, 12 *ro-guidestur* em ana[d] fuirre, 'she asked for delay' [*on her* (?)], as gl. on 250, 19, *guidsius* im anad forru, 'she begged them'; V. 478, 22 nar fir-*guidestar* tar a cenn.

Guin, act of slaying, wounding; (a *thrust*, V. 484, 9); I. 2, 14 guma[d] *guin* doronta; I. 56, 14 *g.* tre escce, (cf. II. 34, 3 is amuil '*guin* chuirp tre esce'); IV. 52, 2 im *guin*; V. 128, 23 *guin* neich d'a muinntir; V. 362, 16 *guin* i caith; *guin* ecraite; *gen.*, IV. 48, z dire *na gona*; IV. 362, 21 fiach *gona* espuic oig; *pl.*, I. 58, 12, *gona*; 244, 2 laes (who inflicts) na *gona*; 276, 10, 14; V. 502, 16 *gona* dethbiri, cf. 440, 12.

Guinide (?), fierce cattle; IV. 102, 6 *fairgide* no *guinide*; but at 13 the word is used as = 'liability to fits of furious attacks on persons,' muna feasdar *guinide* forsin ag riam.

Guinte (?), evidently some form of root of preced., IV. 146, 8 do nech *guinte*, prps. only the *plur. rel.* form, 'for everything *that they wound*.'

Guire, hair (of deer); O'R.'s *guaire* = 'rough, bristly hair'; IV. 142, 23 crich in-a-coisce *guire* n-*oise*.

Guirtin, little garden; V. 324, 17 *guirtine*.

Guth, voice; V. 188, 24 dia cloathar do *guth*; V. 328, 11 *guth* an chluig; I. 2, 9 apparently *gen. pl.* (!) by the follg. *n*.

Guthaigthi, vowel; I. 34, 2.

Gu-tir, tr. 'meadow-land' (?), V. 136, 8.

I, prep., in, &c.

I, pron. base, int-*i*, ind-*i*, an-*i*, &c.

Iachtar, lower part; I. 140, 18 in cloch *iachtair*, (attrib. *gen.*); IV. 76, 9, 14 iar n-*iachtar*, 'at the bottom (of the fence)'; V. 412, 31 uma a *i*[*a*]*chtur* ocus iarnd a uachtur.

Iachtarach, lowest (man of 'geil-fine'), IV. 258, 22 otha in fer *i.* co-roige in fer uachtarach.

Iadach, wallet, (work-)bag; I. 150, 9 im *iada*(*i*)*g* con a ecortaig, gl. in *tiag* cusani ecarthar innti; V. 382, 5 gell *iadaige*, (i.e. tiag, 17), where the gl. (382, 17) is practically identical with O'Dav., p. 99, queen's workbag with its necessary equipment; see also V. 384, x, and gl. 386, 8.

Iadad, act of shutting; I. 102, 25 *i.* for terc-trebaib, gl. *iadad uirri*, 104, 20; I. 160, 6 cricha do *iadad* friu; II. 118, 8 a foil do *i.* for mucaib; IV. 96, x fo *iadu*[*d*] (na h-)oidche, 'at night-*fall*.'

Iadaim, I shut; tie, bind; close; [V. 450, 3 eibirt *for* a n-*iada* scribenn d.]; II. 120, 12 *iadaid* for laoga, [v. tr. !]; II. 54, 17 (ro-osluic na hinuta ocus) ni *ro-iat* [t]ar-ési; in ety. gl., I. 138, y *iadustar*, which is explained quasi *iadus* tar cend, tr. 'which closes round the head,' = *adastar*, 'halter'; V. 496, 6 *air*-side noco fír-*iadand* aititiu (?) anfesa in codnaig, which apparently contemplates for's-na *hiatha* aiditiu (?); 500, 9 cis-lir fala for a n-*iadat* dilsi cacha sealba, gl. 16, fir-*iadus* dilsi cacha feraind.

Iall, thong; I. 152, 26 cro-*iall*, gl. on *críol*; I. 152, 26 cro fuaigther d'*iallaib*, 'which is sewn with thongs'; V. 80, 1 ind a *elle*.

Ian, mug, vessel; I. 134, 11 (in an enumeration) caire, dabach, escra, *ian*; IV. 302, 23 *ian* oil aiss; *gen.*, I. 106, 22 lan *eini* in boicht; I. 170, 4 where fomailt do *ene* of 166, 22 is gl. (rīȝ) *bice*; *dual*, IV. 310, 16, biit di *iain* 'n-a thig dogres; *pl.*, V. 94, 9; 104, 5, [v. II. 72, 11 (?)]; V. 392, 12 *eana*.

Iar, *prep.*, after, (of time); of *space*, II. 238, 15 *iar n*-airthur; according to, cf. I. 144, 21; 208, 5; 268, 9; II. 2, 6; 278, 21; 282, z; 286, 12; 306, 18; 358, z; 362, 22, 25, &c.

Iarain-dig (?), II. 262, 6, see *urain-dig*.

Iarair, act of following, seeking; prosecuting; I. 64, 4 etha a n-*iarair*, gl. d'a n-*iarraid*; I. 188, 24 re fri a *iarair*, tr. 'time for prosecuting it'; IV. 106, 12 dia ti a ceile co n-*iarair* techta, 'if he come with lawful following.'

Iarann, iron; I. 140, 22 in t-*iaronn* toll, 'the perforated iron,' the *tual* of the mill; I. 132, 23 *iarn* na scene, tr. 'the *blade* of the knife'; III. 286, 6 in t-*iarunn*; V. 412, 31 *iarnd*; I. 170, 18 mein in *iaraind* (gen.); III. 286, 5, "bla *iarand* airlech"; IV. 226, 9 a *hiarann*, of the iron-head of a spear; V. 16, z, (120) uinge d'*iarund* aithlegtha; 384, 3, (given in pledge); 412, 31 *iarnd* a uachtur.

Iar-conaire, bye-way; I. 232, 19 ramat, cus-a rethenn cach *iar-conaire.*

Iardaige, posterity, survivors; used to denote the days added at the end of the legal time of waiting by the pltf., I. 286, 32; the word first occurs at I. 82, 3, *treisi iartaigi*, tr. 'the three *additional* days,' i.e. 'the days of grace,' as noted at I. 82, 18, where the three days *eimceimnigthi* and the three days *iardaige* are said to be the same, (as well as the *treisi dechmaide* !), cf. I. 104, 23; but *iardaige*, II. 282, 12, is tr. '*support* of seniors,' gl. 29, *iarum-dige*, tr. 'remnant of support,' which is evidently identical with 284, 19 iarum-dirge (!), tr. 'the *last senior surviving*,' as a gl. on the text, *iartuigiu* 284, 1. In the note the word is given as a *masc.*, in *t*-iardaigi, '*the last survivor*' whom all the tribe support in common. This *iarum-dige* is *iarum-didi* in II. 388, 7, tr. '*the last survivor of a family*,' but evidently here the comment. is playing on the previous ety. gl., *iarum didnad* 388, 5, so that *didi* (*dige*) = *ditiu*, 'shelter,' as if 'after-shelter.' Again, II. 402, 15, z *iartaigi somaine*, tr. 'profitable *survivors*'; but if the *iardaige* was the last surviving member of a family, and had to be supported in common by the tribe, one does not see how he could be 'profitable'! He had *othrus*-maintenance given him, II. 388, 6, and this re-appears in the line, III. 536, 24 ailid othrus *iardaigi*, tr. 'sick-maintenance involves *after-fines*'; cf. V. 340, 16 amail dlegda *slan* ocus *uide* ocus *iardaig*, gl. *safety* as to 'honour-price,' *times* of 'payment,' and *iardaig* as to the 'dairt'-heifers (?); O'Dav., p. 98, has *iardaighi* i.e. *sidh*: 'ni dilsighter *i.* n-enech.'

Iarfaiged act of asking, often = asking permission; questioning; interrogation; [also with *prothetic* f.: *fiarfaig*°]; (?) IV. 106, 9 in *t-iarfaige*, is tr. 'the *keeping*' (of cattle out at grass under the *care* of proper herdsmen); I. 172, 17 can *fiarfaiged* d'fir bunaid, cf. V. 300, 15 na tairrsed a *fiarfaidi* d'fir b.; III. 48, 9 cin a *fiarfuide*, tr. 'without asking (*permission*)'; V. 384, 13 do *i.*; but 490, 7 ailid cach econd a *iarfaige*, where the gl. 492, 11 gives, 'every idiot is entitled to an *iarfaiged* to guard him.'

Iarfaigim, I ask (of = *de*); often = 'ask *permission*'; I. 96, 4 nech di-a *n-iarfaiged*, 'of whom he could ask'; II. 52, 7 fogeba nech, dia n-*iarfaided*, 'if he were to ask'; I. 96, 5 ni *ro-fiarfaig*; I. 252, 22 co *ro-fiarfaigustar.*

Iar-fine, division of the 'fine'-family; see IV. 242, 13 seqq.; I. 260, 3 geilfine, derbfine, *iarfine*, and indfine; IV. 166, z, same enumeration in a very curious reference, as per gl. (!).

Iarmaisi (?), tr. 'wealth,' in the single occasion of its occurrence, IV. 356, 9 sai caem canoine, conid *iarmaisi* an maith, tr. 'noble, good *wealth.*'

Iarmbreithemnus, (*after* =) *additional* judgement; I. 176, 18 in t-*iarmb.*, 17 in *leth-iarmb.*; III. 492, 5 do reir *iarmbreith-*[*emn*]*ais.*

Iarmoracht, pursuit: act of following; I. 266, x; I. 298, 15 dul a n-*i.* in crui tic isin crich; V. 26, z robui ag *iarum-torracht* a dana, 'following his art,' see word follg.

Iarmortaig, only in V. 26, z *mac i.*, as gl. on *mac fuirmid*, and itself gl. as robui ac *iarum-torracht*=*iarmoracht* a dana o'n lo ro-bo mac becc, 'in pursuit of his art.'

Iarmotha, cpd. *prep.*, after; tr. as adv., 'otherwise'; II. 128, 12 *i.* sin, 'from that out,' 'in other respects'; 196, 8 *iarmota* secht mbliadna, tr. '*until the end of* (!) seven years,' cf. 10, cf. II. 218, 15; IV. 126, y *iarmota* sin, 'afterwards,' cf. II. 290, 24; 298, 15; IV. 194, 18 mad *iarmota* bliadain, 'if it be after a year'; V. 82, 24 leth miach *iarmotha*, 'otherwise.'

Iarm-ua, great-grandson; II. 162, 1 *athair, mac, ua, iarm-ua, inn-ua*; IV. 286, 8 sech macu, ua, *iarmu*, indue; IV. 38, 13, (where *tr.* puts the *indua* before the *iarmua*); *gen.*, I. 182, 22 cin do *ind-uī*, cin do *iarmui*, cf. V. 512, 2 (cinta a) *iarmai.*

Iarnglus, 'after-glow'; see under *glus.*

Iarrad (?), can scarcely be anything but the word follg., at I. 284, 12, where it occurs apparently as gl. on *espad*, tr. 'defect' [?]; cf. prps. the use of *iarrthu*, I. 234, 13.

Iarraid, act of seeking; [*gen.*, *iarrta* I. 234, 13, cf. Oss., III. 224]; I. 36, 8 ac *i.* gach raeta; I. 66, 7 d'a n-*iarraid*; 154, 13 ac *iarra* a cotach; III. 534, 26 do na bi *iarraig* (?), tr. 'no *demand*'; V. 324, 4 co tora a *iaraid*; co roich *iarraid.*

Iarraith, fosterage fee, see the treatise, II. 146–192; *gen.* I. 218, x aithgin *na hiartha*; I. 48, 27 riagail *na iarrada*, gl. on *cain iarraid* 40, 22; Cain *iarraith* II. 146, 1; but usually *iarrata*, I. 172, 27 diablad a *iarata*; II. 152, 13 trian *na hiaruta*, 156, 2, 4 &c. *na hiarruta*; but II. 162, 16 na *iarruid* (!); II. 174, 21 tuilled *iarrata.* The *altram* depended on the *iarraith*, II. 162, 13, 16, altrum cach meic amuil a *hiarruig*, 146, 20. There were two kinds of *altrum* (fosterage), viz., *for affection* (ar airiur), and for *fee* (iarraith), II. 146, 6. A very considerable portion of text and comm. refers naturally to the legal arrangements in reference to this 'fee,' in cases where the foster-relations were interrupted; and the difficulties of the text are sometimes heightened by the translation.

In a case of fosterage, it might chance that the foster-father gave back the child, *tathchur*; or the real father took it away from fosterage, *tiumgaire.* Four cases of each are mentioned, II. 164, 3, according as the fosterage was *good* or *bad*, and in each according as the withdrawal was *with* or *without necessity*, (dethbire). These will be seen from the following table:—

Four **tathchur** (returning), on the part of the foster-father :—

(1) returning from bad fosterage with necessity, II. 166, 9 ;
(2) „ „ „ without „ 166, 7 [vide Tr. !] ;
(3) „ good „ with „ 166, 14
(4) „ „ „ without „ 166, 10, 20.

Four **tiumgaire** (recalling), on the part of the real father :—

(5) recalling from bad fosterage with necessity,
(6) „ „ „ without „ 166, 18, 11 ;
(7) „ good „ with „
(8) „ „ „ without „ 166, y, 10.

And first, what exactly is *mi-altair*, 'bad fosterage'? The comment on 164, 1 gives a perfectly definite meaning to the two terms, *ill-fosterage* and *necessity*, by defining the former as 'neglecting the child, leaving him without food and clothing,' and the latter as 'such cause for returning the child, as *redness* or *disease* [dejection, melancholia (?)] upon it,' i.e. probably, some physical or mental ailment or disability. On 164, 4 the word *mi-altar* is rendered ('the returning of the child) *unfostered*,' a transl. which tends at least to obscure the real meaning. This case [i.e. (2)] caused naturally the forfeiture of *all* the fosterage-fee. On l. 6, is the case of returning from 'good-fosterage,' which however is tr. 'a *fosterable* child' [!], but no distinction is made in the comm. between (3) and (4). On the other hand, all the four cases of *tiumgaire* are stated, only that the text is ruined in the first case. Cf. the three other cases :—

(7) recalling from *good*-fosterage *with* necessity [for the recalling], 164, 10 ;
(6) „ *bad* „ *without* „ „ „ 164, 12 ;
(5) „ *bad* „ *with* „ „ „ 166, 14.

It is absolutely certain therefore that the text in 164, 8 should be amended. It probably should not be, as it stands now, mad timgaire cen tathchur, [which in itself is nonsense because the *recalling* by the father excludes necessarily, and in any case, the *returning* by the foster-father] gin mialltair; the word *tathchur* should be *dag-alltair*, and the word *mi-alltair* should be *dethbire*, for this item refers to case [8] *recalling* (by the father) from *good* fosterage *without* necessity (for his doing so); whence naturally he would, as here declared, forfeit the whole of the fee given to the foster-father. The text, as it stands, is a gloss that has been substituted instead of the normal statement, but *cen tathchur* is no full statement of *cen dethbire*.

Thus far we have a clear statement of the act, though the penalties in the several cases are by no means all clear. But now the very next line, of so-called Text, 17, is confusing: *tathchur cen mialtar*, 'returning without bad-fosterage,'

which is glossed, tathchur a dagh-altrumu cen dethbiri, i.e., 'to return a *fosterable* child without necessity'; the gl. refers this to case (4), where the foster-father returned the child to its parent, though it had no disease, and up to that he had fed and clothed it. And now the comment. mixes the two classes, for instead of stating the penalty for this case (4), he gives the other case (3), and says that such returning from *good* fosterage *with* necessity involves restitution of the fosterage-fee [!], but obviously the restitution would only be incurred if there were *no* necessity for the returning, which indeed is the case in the clause just referred to, 164, 8. Also, it is plain that the subsequent lines refer to (3) and (7) respectively, and that consequently this particular text is ruined by its punctuation: put a full stop after *iarruid*, l. 19, and a comma after *dethbiri*, l. 18, and the whole clause becomes intelligible, viz., 'returning from good-fosterage without necessity, involves restitution of the fosterage-fee' [by the foster-father]. But *if there be necessity* [occasioned by either father or foster-father having to go out of the district, l. 21], the *recalling* and the *returning* from good-fosterage are alike permitted, on the terms that the price for the time and the labour of the foster-father should be equitably assigned. In this direction is to be amended the translation on 165, 24, &c.

The comment. continues (l. 24) with a definition of the *necessity* referred to in this case, as contrasted with the necessity referred to above, viz., 'bodily or mental disqualification of the child,' but tr. '*and when the foster-father did not choose to keep him under his care*,' which is *not* what the commentator meant by the term *necessity*.

The comment. proceeds to details of penalties.

Here a new definition is inserted, 164, 26, for the phrase '*without* necessity,' now becomes *ar diumus*, 'for pride.' But here again, the word *mi-altram*, which refers to the foster-father, and means 'good fosterage,' is rendered 'not *fit* for fosterage,' and is referred to the child. Thus the translation is given: 'when the child not fit for fosterage is returned through pride'! But it is evidently (2), 'in the case of the returning from bad-fosterage without necessity,' i.e. when the foster-child had been neglected and was at last impudently flung back on the father's hands; the penalty naturally followed, that there should be left with the foster-father no profits, in other words, none of the fosterage-fee, 'ni facabur nach somuine ac in aite, 164, 26. The next paragraph refers to (6) and (8): whether the fosterage be good or bad, if the father *recals* his child, he loses all the foster-age-fee he has paid.

We now have a reference to the medical attendance. If the sick foster-child is left without proper attendance, the comment. says, 'is *aithgin cuirp airrig don athair*.' This is

not translateable: the tr. given is, 'there is restitution of his original fosterage-fee to be made to the father,' as if *airrig* were for *iarraid*, which would have to be proved! In any case, this line must refer to a 'return' of the child, for the next line takes into consideration the 'recal' of the child by the father, no doubt under the same circumstances, of ill-health and no medical attendance: here, the tr. says, 'in this case, he [the father] shall likewise get restitution,' given as tr. for *beirid aithgin cétna*, which is possibly for *in a. c.* 'the *same* restitution,' though the omission of the article is unprecedented, but then *cétna* does not mean 'likewise,' either! But it is clear that common-sense demands a different penalty in the two cases; for the father is surely more justified in 'recalling' his neglected child, than the foster-father in 'returning' him. The two following sentences must refer to the alternative, viz., of medical attendance having been really supplied, in which case, first, the 'return' of the child gives the father the part of the fosterage-fee which has not been absorbed by the medical expenses supplied by the foster-father; and 2, the 'recal' of the child gives the father some restitution, [the phr. is the same as before, *beirid aithgin cétna*], *but*, inasmuch as the foster-father had not neglected to provide medical attendance, the father has to leave *one-third of mouth-contracts*, i.e. he forfeits a settled amount on the general principle of a fine for his breach of (verbal-) contract. But indeed this very clause shows that the phr. *beirid aithgin cétna* is wrongly rendered. Besides the tr. in line 1 leaves it to be inferred, and will surely be understood to mean, that the original fosterage-fee was given back. Yet how is this equitable, seeing that ex hypothesi, the foster-father *has* provided medical attendance for the child? In any case, the rendering of, 166, 5, *trian cor mbel*, [i.e. "one-third of verbal-contracts"] by 'one-third *of the fosterage-fee for the performance of the* implied contract' is too vague. The 'one-third' fine is the normal fine; it is exactly parallelled by the case of the arrogant separation of the tenant from the chieftain, when there is no disqualification on either side, v. II. 318, 5. Here too, there is no disqualification, properly speaking, for the foster-father *has* provided medical attendance, but the father's anxiety justifies him in recalling his child: the penalty here too is therefore identical, *aithgin*, save *one-third*. And it is to be noted that the *aithgin* is imposed on the score of the chieftain's action being *timgaire*, 'recalling,' (318, 15); in this case two-thirds of the stock he had provided the tenant with, is to be given back to the chief, the tenant keeping one-third of the stock. In the case of the fosterage, it is obviously a verbal contract, for the foster-father and the father stand in *no relation* to each other *till* they enter into the contract. After this, we begin again! For at 166, 6,

ther is set down evidently *another* commentary on the same topic. But it is to be noted again, that on the whole page the word *mi-altur*, 'bad fosterage,' is rendered 'a child being *not found fit for* fosterage,' and similarly, 'good fosterage' is rendered a *fosterable* child! Thus we have presented to us the nonsensical statement about the forfeiture of the entire fee, when a child *not fit for* fosterage is returned, *without necessity for bad* fosterage! *Not fit for fosterage* would mean that the child was sickly or incapable, and *without necessity* would mean that the child was *not* sickly or incapable!!

Keeping the terms quite distinct and of one uniform usage, the cases here quoted are as follows:—

166, 7 *returning* from *bad*-fosterage *without* necessity, i.e. case (2)
„ 7 *recalling* „ *good* „ „ „ i.e. „ (8)

In both cases, there is forfeiture of the whole fee, equitably enough.

166, 9 *returning* from *bad*-fosterage *with* necessity, i.e. case (1)
„ 10 „ „ *good* „ *without* „ i.e. „ (4)
„ 10 *recalling* „ *bad* „ *without* „ „ „ (6)
„ 11 „ [„ *good* „] *with* „ „ „ (7)

In these, the whole fee is restored to the father, or left to the foster-father, as the case may be.

But, the last case, 166, 11, is not so stated in the text. I have had to amend in order to extract a sense. The comment. reads, l. 11, 'without necessity for the recalling and with necessity for the returning'; but this is mere surplusage, because the drift of the necessity referred to is plainly involved in the terms:—*recalling with* or *without necessity* [for his being recalled], and *returning* with, or without, necessity [for his being returned].

But the comment. proceeds:—

166, 14 *returning* from *good*-fosterage *with* necessity, i.e. case (3)
„ 15 „ „ *bad* „ *with* „ (!) i.e. „ (1)
„ 15 „ „ *good* „ *with* „ (!) i.e. „ (3)
„ 16 *recalling* „ *good* „ *with* „ (!) i.e. „ (7)

In all these cases, the value of as much of the fosterage as has been performed is left to the foster-father. But it is again clear that the last three cases are either mere surplusage, or that the commentator will have to widen his list, and make *more* than 4 cases of *returning* and *recalling*, respectively! And this he appears to do, for he now interpolates a limitation of the term *necessity*, 166, 15, and talks of 'with necessity for the bad-fosterage,' apparently wishing to excuse the bad fosterage on the score of the foster-father's poverty, &c.! But it is plain that the effect of this is to mix up everything: the *necessity* referred to is to be interpreted broadly in every case: any *imperative reason*, commonly

accepted by everybody, was 'necessity.' This is made clear by the comm., at 164, 24, 25, where the necessity in the one set of examples, was the enforced absence of the parties from the country, and in the other, was the bodily health of the child. The one thing which 'necessity' was *not*, is just what the translator has absurdly made it to mean by adding of his own, "*and when the foster-father did not choose to keep him under his care*"! Why, this was just the *other* thing!

To return to our commentary. In the next clause we have 166, 18 *recalling* from *bad* fosterage *without* necessity, i.e. case (6).

The penalty here is stated thus: 'nothing is left for recalling in this case.' The *translation* says, "nothing is left *to the father*." But in the name of common sense how *could* such a dictum hold? For consider: the father recals his child from bad fosterage—a very natural and proper thing to do—and as the text *says*, 'without any necessity for the bad fosterage,' (clearly an *aggravation* of the foster-father's offence), and yet "*nothing is left to the father*"! Obviously, it is just the case where *everything* should have been given back to the father. The most curious part of the matter is, that the real equity of the case is clearly set down on p. 168, 2, where this very case is put, and where it is translated correctly, 'If the child is taken away from bad fosterage without necessity for bad fosterage, all then shall be made good to the father, for the taking away (the *recalling*) is necessary.' Precisely. But then, what becomes of text and translation on p. 166, 18, 19?

Once more; we have 166, 20 *returning* from *good* fosterage *without* necessity, i.e. case (4). Exactly as above 166, 10, with the same penalty: restitution of fee to the father, whereby *taisic aithgina*, 12 = *aithgin*, 20. Next, 166, 21 *returning* from *good*-f. *with* necessity, i.e. case (3). Here it is a case of 'division between time and labour.' This must be equated with the statement in 166, 14, which prescribes the payment to the father of the balance of the fee after payment taken for the part of the fosterage really performed, so that the phr. 'division between time and labour' acquires a definite meaning. But the remainder of this § is very obscure. It belongs to another commentary obviously, for the word *dag-altrum*, 'good fosterage,' is now given as *so-altur*, in which 166, 20, and 166, y concur, so that we may anticipate mere repetition. But even so, the text is transparently wrong. For *sic* dono of l. 22 cannot possibly stand save at the beginning of a clause, just as in z. Here also, 22, we have a new expression, *imtoga*. The whole translation is a mass of incongruities, resulting partly from a bad text, partly from its bad punctuation, and partly from a complete ignoring of common sense. But before attempting any amelioration, it is desirable to consider the second series, 'of the *recalling*,'

as given at 166, y:—166, y *recalling* from *good* fosterage *without* necessity, i.e. case (8). The father gets nothing back of the fee, just as it is given in the earlier commentary at 166, 8. But then the text here goes on: 166, z "SO ALSO in the case of *bad* fosterage *with* necessity for bad fosterage." As this must be a *recalling*, it is case (5); but can it be "SO ALSO"? The father recalls his badly fostered child, but as it was not the foster-father's fault but his misfortune, an equitable allowance is made to the necessitous foster-father. But now the new element comes in, for 168, 2 says, that if the two parties, father and foster-father mutually agree, if it is a case of mutual choice with the two of them, even though there be no necessity at all, the child may be recalled on terms of this equitable allowance. But the commentary adds, if there was *no* necessity for the *bad* fosterage, the father gets back all, because his recalling the child was *imperative*, 168, 3, which is of course case (6), 166, 18, 11.

We may now return to the previous §.

Here it is to be noted that the phr., *no mad intoga*, of 166, 22 *immediately follows* the equitable allowance for the foster-father's time and labour, just as on 168, 1; therefore we can have no hesitation on this ground also, for putting a full stop after *intoga* at 166, 22. We thus get 166, 21 *returning* from *good* fosterage *with* necessity, i.e. case (3).

This exactly is the equitable allowance, as at 166, 14; but now the new notice comes in, of the mutual agreement, as at 168, 2. On the other hand, *sic dono*, &c., 168, 22, if it was a *returning* from *bad*-f. *with* necessity for the *bad*-f., and therefore *with* necessity for the returning, i.e. case (1), there is no ground here for any equitable consideration, and there is *no* 'mutual choice.' Comm. then adds, 168, 23, that if there was *no* necessity for the *bad*-f., or for the *return* i.e. case (2), the father recovers all the fee; adding (apparently) that if there was no justification of necessity for either the *bad*-fosterage or the *return*, (which is merely an intensification of case (2)), the father claims everything, including addition and increase and milk and restitution. This seems reasonable enough: the translation given is a matter for wonder:—"or, if indeed the foster-father *should select to retain him* (!) in the case of bad fosterage with cause for bad fosterage, and with cause for returning, *he shall not have the choice*" (!!).

I have gone through in detail the entire couple of pages of this confused commentatorial exegesis. The result of it is, as might be expected from the mere common-sense of the matter, that the fosterage-fee was 1, all kept by the foster-father, or 2, all given back to the real father, or 3, divided equitably between them, according to a reasonable estimate of the claim of the foster-father for services performed.

These considerations then were regarded as the normal pattern, to which were referred other delinquencies or neglects of the foster-father. Thus in the following sutra: 168, 5 teora aimsira di-ailtri: bás, ocus andglondus, ocus toga, "three periods of determination of fosterage: death, deliberate criminalty and choice." The commentary is noteworthy here for the incomprehensible rendering of *cin comraiti* 168, 9, as "(crime) *without* intention," as a definition of *andglondus.** The tr. takes *cin*, 168, 9, = 'crime,' as if it were *cin* = 'without,' though the whole purport of the passage is to relieve the foster-father from the consequences of the deliberate crime of the child!

The comm. shows a difference of opinion as to the disposal of the fosterage-fee, in these three cases of determination of fosterage; for it first declares it to be the equitable division according to services performed (168, 8) in all three cases, and gives the alternative decision, that it is only in the case of death and habitual criminality, l. 9. The first crimes of the foster-child, and crimes of inadvertency not of malice, involve the foster-father in compensation, but when the child is old enough to act with deliberate criminality, the real father becomes responsible, if the foster-father has noticed him, or the father has become otherwise aware of his son's bad conduct.

Iarrta, I. 234, 13, prob. *gen.* of *iarraid*, q.v.

Iars-, *prep.* with *art.*, cf. I. 66, 3 *iars-a* talmain; in *Text* only in Precincts, IV. 230, z; 234, 21, x *iars-na* reib, which prob. gives the explanation of the impossible text at III. 72, 18, is *iarsna re* [!] or with *relat.*, *iars-a n-*, I. 54, 16.

Iarsaní, *conj.*, 'after that,' post-quam; because; [iars-ind-í]; not in Text, for III. 96, 6 is really only *comm.*, cf. V. 22, 5 *iarsani* legas; 28, 4 (folld. by *relative form* of vb.), &c.

Iar-sét, by-path; I. 232, 19, gl. *iar-conaire.*

Iar-slaine, tr. 'after-health'; only on IV. 302, 5, co derosc in arslaine i n-a *iarslaine* (?), compared with *ar-slaine*, tr. 'present health'; prps. *nert-slainte*, q.v.

Iar-suidiu, after that, there-after; I. 74, 3; 258, 12; II. 196, 7; IV. 18, 22, 26; 206, 7; V. 340, 23.

Iar-sund, after that; I. 150, 16.

Iartaige, see *iardaige.*

Iar-tain, 'after time'=afterwards; I. 26, 25; 132, 7; 300, 34; II. 58, 23; III. 12, 14 *-dain*, (V. 208, 14; 274, 15; 302, 12); 428, 5.

Iarthar, the back part; after-part; IV. 312, 17 *rot̄ iarthair* tige; II. 238, 15 leithet a crai a n-*iarthar*, gl. 240, 4 itir a da cois tona.

* Cf. O'Dav., p. 53, where the quotation shows how little the Irish transcriber of the MS. knew of the subject: *anglonnus* i.e. *bithbenchc*, i.e., teora haimsire atraillet bas ocus anglonnus, which would have to mean something like "there are three periods *which deserve death and habitual criminality*" [!!].

Iar-trom, heavy-ended (?), only in the technical description of a *dian*-poem; V. 60, 3 dian *iar-trom*.

Iartuigiu, II. 284, 1, see *iardaige*.

Iarum, afterwards; I. 8, 10; 22, 31; 26, 19; 64, 5; 70, 5; 72, 1, 14; 72, 31, &c.; II. 46, 22 (?); III. 12, 14; 24, 10; IV. 8, 19, 22; 108, 12; 128, 10; 234, 17; V. 262, 4; 422, 1.

Iarum-dige, II. 282, 29, as gl. on *iardaige*, q.v.

Iarum-torracht, see *iarmoracht*.

Iasacht, loan; I. 294, 11 mad *creic* no *iasacht*; II. 282, 4 im oin, im aithne, im airliucad, im *iasacht*; III. 276, 4 bla *iasachta* difoicheda, gl. slan don ti beirius *in t-iasacht* da tic a difoiched; IV. 310, 13 cach ndeilm de cen *i.*; V. 488, 19 frecra d'*i.*; 490, 3 *i.* cungnuma do baethaib, gl. 490, x *in t-iasacht*, sirit na baith a cungnam riu.

Iasc, fish; I. 2, 12; 130, 3; IV. 214, y; V. 40, 13; 478, 8; *gen.*, I. 204, z; IV. 212, 23 cora *eisc*; *pl.*, I. 130, 2 *eisc*.

Iascaire, fisherman; V. 106, 18 (*pl.*) *iascairi*.

Iascairecht, act of fishing; V. 106, 22.

Iath, land; *gen.*, I. 254, 19 cenn *iatha*: *acc. pl.*, IV. 346, 5 nenaisc *iathu*, 'has bound the lands'; V. 496, 1 forsna *hiatha*, but the gl. 6, *fir-iadand*, analyses it into the verb *iadaim*, q.v.; cf. also I. 136, 14 (feeding of the people who are in the fort,) re *iath* re or coicrichi, tr. 'to *fortify* it at the boundary of another territory'; here also follows a reference to *orba*; prps. only *iadad*, 'the closure,' 'the defending'; cf. IV. 266, 17, fo *iatha* a n-orba; which also seems to be a verbal noun.

Ib, see under *ada*, p. 7.

Ibim, I drink; I. 2, 20 *ibu*,* (1 sg. ?); III. 202, 12 slan in mer is-tig i n-*ebaid*; IV. 356, x *ebait* as a bais, ('wisdom is the mother of each profession, for it is) out of her hand they all drink'; *pass.*, III. 198, 22 slan do'n mir berair is-tech i n-*ebar* in chuirm; V. 408, 13 ni eistib *eabar* in t-aircitul; 408, 23 in ae aibind as a n-*eabur* na huasal-deocha.

Ibroracht, working in yew-wood (?); V. 94, 4; 104, 11.

Ibur, yew tree; IV. 146, 21; 316, z.

Íc, act of paying, payment, ['to,' *re*, II. 4, 16]; I. 40, 27; *gen.*, I. 98, 1 *íca*: II. 116, 13 *ic* macu [?].

Ícaim, I pay; [β] cure, IV. 16, 1; V. 296, 17; *ind. pres.*, I. 88, 13 *icaid* in imarcraid; IV. 220, 11 *hicad* (but gl. 222, 7 *icaid*) cach cinaid a claid; V. 500, x *iccaid fri* araile; I. 50, 27 atat a tr ino·da·*icat*, gl. *icus* sin; 88, 7 nocha n-*icat* nach ni; 16 co n-*icait* etarru; II. 34, 12 *icuit* eric anbfocuil; IV. 236, x ni *ícait* a n-aitib [!] a cinta, (y); V. 150, 15, 20 cid *icait* 'n-a cluithchi; 234, 20 atait vii. n-aithre, nad *ícat* cinta a mac; 452, 1 teora frither no·da·*icad*; 498, 24 *icait* a rathaiges; *subj.*, I. 142, 23 ar na *hica* cin; (146, 7 da n-*ica*;)

* But the *ibu* of these lines may prps. conceal the word *uptha*, 'charms,' written iopadha, FM. *ann.* 731, so that one might suggest *iubu*=*iubthad*; meaning something like this: 'charms of knowledge against charms of knowledge, but to unknown charms [poisons] I oppose the commemoration of Thy Sacrament, O Christ.'

V. 178, 16 co ro-*ica* fiach ; 472, 31 ni *hica* nach-ae aithgin araile, 512, 1 ni *hicca* cinaid, &c. ; 514, 18 is tualing ro·n·*ica* a cinnta ; I. 56, 20 cu *ru-icuit* ; V. 150, 13 co ro-*icat* fogail, 14, (22 *icait* ?) ; *relat.*, V. 512, 4 is i *icas* a cindta, 500, 10, 516, 8 ; *fut.*, V. 178, 16 nocho n-*icfa* ; 416, 4 *iccfaid* lan-fiach fris ; *condit.*, I. 218, 9 no-*icfaitis* ; *perf.*, V. 500, 11 *ro·n·ic*, gl. 19 *ro-icustar* amach ; [*β*] IV. 16, 1 **hicsai**, 'she cured him,' gl. *ro-icustar* ; *pass.*, *pres.*, *icar* II. 26, 25 cu na *hicur* re X ; IV. 94, 11 *icar* a caiche, 'let the fines be paid' ; V. 466, 22 ni *hicar* ni i n-ecmacht ; 500, 11 co ro-*hicar* fris ; *icair*, III. 372, 20 ; *ictar*, V. 296, 17 ainme na ro·*ictar* [*β*], gl. z ; 468, 14 ni *ictar* aithgin, (15 *icar*) ; *icthair*, II. 328, 11 *i.* aithgein ; III. 6, 25 *i.* a leth do rathaib, (gl. 29 *icair*) ; II. 326, 2 *iccaidtar* fri X. ; *imperf.*, II. 194, 19 nochun ar saire na *hicta*, 22 co n-*ictha* ; III. 370, 2 co na *icta* ni ; *condit.*, III. 370, 1 o ro-*icfaithea* log lachta.

Íd, chain ; I. 106, 20 risin *id* luim, risin slabrad ; V. 188, 19 airg *id* leat-so, 23 an *id* im cois in crochaire, (J^2 has um dunta *eda* in cois) ; V. 484, 18 in da *id*, tr. 'the two *withes*.'

Ida, some kind of tree, not defined, IV. 146, x.

Idaig, 'he puts,' V. 466, 4, see *adaig*.

Idal, idol ; I. 44, 15.

Idan, pure ; I. 44, 17 rob *i.* i n-a cerd ; IV. 144, 16 is i crich, na *idan* do dulius, tr. 'a district into which it is not *proper* to enter.'

Idfeit, prob. for *dofet*, IV. 300, 17 ar *idfeit* il-luga, tr. 'because his oath takes precedence.'

Idna, purity, clearness ; I. 42, 15 *airilled* ocus *indracus* ocus *idna*, cf. V. 96, 2, where the gl. gives *property*, *word*, and *deed*, as the sphere of the three words, cf. V. 460, 7 ; IV. 356, 19 ar *idna* a mesraigthe, tr. '*clearness* of judgement' ; cf. O'Dav., p. 97, cach fogl[aim ?] co n-*idhna*, sub *idhan* i.e. *comlan*.

Idna (?), IV. 348, 16.

Idna, arms, weapons ? ; V. 486, 21 tuaslugad co n-*idna*, gl. 488, 29 do·n·uaslaicther *arm*.

Idna, labour-pains, see *idu*.

Idna, one of the 26 'lawful titles of dignity' referred to in the Crith Gablach, IV. 344, 1, 3, and defined 348, 13, as 'a man who has a number of sons who are born to him, and of male relatives to the number of 30 champions.'

Idnacaim, I give ; IV. 268, 18 nach cora i n-*idnastar* mainib ; see under *tidnac-*.

Idnacul, act of granting, conveying, sending ; verbal noun from *ind-nachim* ; see under *tidnacaim*, where are given all the forms occurring of this root √**nak**, from which will be intelligible the variations appearing here :—II. 290, 18 cach *idnucul* focertur, tr. 'every *bargain* which is made,' 298, 9 ; IV. 268, 19 nocha coir *idnacal* maine inn, tr. 'to deliver

goods'; (V. 308, 5 airet beas ac *adnacul* ocus ac *idnacul* adaltraigi;) III. 154, 24 a seoit d' *idnacul* do di-a thig, 'to be *sent* to him,' but 154, 27 d' *indlucad* a sét; V. 30, 5, 13 an comairce d' *indlacad*, 'to *grant* the protection.'

Idnaide, act of waiting; I. 128, 16 dlegar a n-*idnaide*, tr. 'is bound to *protect* them'; I. 256, 22 *idnaidiu* fiad fiadnaisib, gl. *idnuidi*, 258, 3; I. 264, 15 iar n-*idnuig* dligid; 288, 20 i n-*idnuigi* bis in cethrur, 'waiting for it,' *ar a cinn*, 23; II. 48, 7 co deachmuid n-*idnuid*, 10 bith i n-*urnuige*; cf. IV. 8, 20 co hocht la *iuidnige*, gl. 10, 10 bith i n-a *urnaidi*, where the text is tr., 'she remained,' but the gl. says, 'she is a petitioner';—on IV. 58, 25 we have the expression, in t-urnaidm n-*idnaidi*, tr. 'the *unlawful* [!] contract,' but cf. V. 216, 15, tr. 'the contract of *waiting*,' as gl. on *nad urnuidet*, 214, y, and again at 510, 23.

Idnathar, *idnuid*, I. 37, note[1], where *do·n·idnuid*, and *do·n·idnathur* are plainly forms of *tidnachim*, q.v., intended as gll. on *tidnacul*.

Idu, pain; in *pl.*, of *labour*-pains, I. 300, 5 frithalum na mna bis uaithne fri *idna*; but it is also used of some *trouble* suffered by cattle, cf. III. 6, 6 *iuda* [*idu*?] *fothuch*, *fothach* being the name of some cattle-disease; cf. MR. 170, 1 re *hidnaib* aideda, 'in death-throes'; O'Dav., p. 98, *idha* i.e. *treghat*, ('plague,' OR.), but in quotation, dogni *idna*.

Iffern, hell; I. 6, 13.

Ifus, now, here; I. 74, 26; II. 382, 22, &c., see *foss*.

Il-, for *in*, prep., before *l*, cf. IV. 198, 18, 21 *il-l*ugbart, *il-l*ius, &c.

Il, many, numerous; *pl.*, I. 22, 30 as moam deimnigthur *ili*; IV. 120, 12 cid *ile* sealba, tr. '*several* distinct-ownerships,' cf. V. 242, 10 dia-mut *ili* sealbu; II. 308, 17 do flaithib *ilib*; its commonest use is as prefix adj., manifold, *multi-*, e.gr.:—I. 64, 8 as a gabaid *il-benda*, gl. *benna ilarda* na hathg., 66, 29; I. 20, 7 foglaim na n-*il-berla* fo'n doman; V. 466, 15 imtiagad breatha *il-bruige*, (gl. 470, 3); II. 4, y cumusg n-*il-cethra*; IV. 68, 18 a [=as] *il-comarbus*; V. 108, 11, 12 *ill-danach*, *ill-direach*, (14 *ill*-eneclanna); IV. 330, 4 dofoxla *il-giallu*; V. 414, x acht ni condailet *il-gnima*; III. 64, 20 *il-innerghe*, [but the gl. gives i.e. *innege dethbire*]; V. 122, 6 imot adaltrais ri *hil-mnaib*; [II. 72, 8 where the Text gives *il-muine* [!], though the gl. indicates plainly *dilmuin* as the word intended, (11, 12)]; IV. 266, 24 id *il-maoine* moigter comarbaib, gl. na maoine ilarda; I. 22, 22 sain-ladiri ocus *il-muine* mic Dé, (cf. the conjunction of *sain* and *il*, in the gl. V. 470, 3); V. 448, 2 acht ro-pennead a n-*il-peactha*.

Ilach, shout (of victory); I. 244, 6 focerd *ilach*; more clearly explained on V. 358, 5 *ilach* iar mbuadugad, gl. 360, 1; MI. 51 c 8, *ilchugud*, 'iubilatio.'

Ilar, number; plurality; as grammatical term, = 'plural number'; I. 268, 20 gen cumascc n-*ilur* cethra, cf. II. 4, y; IV. 356, 5 ar *ilar* a cetfada, tr. 'for the number of his intellectual qualities'; *gen.*, V. 4, 30 *ilair*, 'a *plural* interrogation'; 448, 3 iar n-*ilar* comleachta,' after *many* prostitutions.

Ilarda, numerous; I. 66, 29 benna *i.* na hathgabala; I. 120, 23 na hindsaigther aena *ilarda* aili (?); I. 304, 4 gen cethra *i.* eile do chur i n-aon cumusc ria; II. 308, x risna flaithib *ilardaib*, tr. '*various* chieftains'; IV. 266, 25 na maoine *ilarda* fasaid asin tir; V. 92, 28 sairsi *i.* do beith aigi; 108, 14 inti 'c-a mbed dana *i.*; 448, 10 isna pecthaib *i.*

Ilardacht, plurality; V. 4, 6.

Ilarnae, IV. 272, 10 na fortéd eigin na *i.*, tr. 'let not violence nor *the many* prevail,' prob. *ilar n-ae*, 'plurality of them,' see *ae.*

Ille, hither; o sin *ille*, I. 208, 17.

Im, about; concerning, &c.

Im, = whether; for *in*, before *b*, cf. I. 192, 5 a fis *im*(b)a fir *fa*'n go, 'to find out whether it was true or false.'

Im, *imb*, *imm*, butter; I. 106, 28; V. 64, 19; IV. 300, 5 ni dlig *imb*; II. 148, 21 *im* úr, (fresh); *dat.*, II. 254, 3 co n-*imim*; IV. 98, 15 do *imbim*; II. 386, 9 for *im menn* [? *imbim*].

Im-acallaim, conversation; I. 18, 12 cusin *imacallaim* in da Tuar, 'the Dialogue of the Ten Sages'; *gen.*, I. 14, 14 fri haentaid *imacalma*; V. 74, 14 amus *imagallma.*

Im-aclaid, mutual dispute, suit, litigation; II. 362, 9 cen *i.*, gl. has *imacclaide*, cf. V. 480, 23 and 480, 8 cislir cain, na bi *i.* la Feine.

Im-a-cuairt, all around; I. 134, 3; III. 286, 1 (°*rd*).

Imad, multitude; abundance; great number or quantity; greatness; I. 50, 21 *imat* cocad; V. 28, 13 *imad* a eolais; 74, 5 isin *imad* ndaer; 122, 6 imut adultrais; 444, 9 fa *imad* fiadnaise; 448, 10 *imat* iudligid; 470, 4 *imat* in feraind; 470, 27 *imat* fir naim; 476, 9 *imat* sesa, (a boat with) many benches in it; [IV. 170, 7 don da *imad*, tr. 'of the two parties,' II. 374, 13 in da *imat* sin, see under *donimet*].

Imaebur, see *imfaebur.*

Imaetha, V. 342, 22, see *imsaetha.*

Imaidbi, the act of hearing both sides (?), [mutual satisfaction ?]; V. 354, 1 brethem beris breith for leth-tagra cen *im-a.*; but cf. MR. 306, 10 *aithbi*, tr. 'response'; FM. III. p. 2252, 4, tr. 'satisfaction' (for an injury).

Imaille, *adv.*, together; V. 312, 18; *imale* I. 44, 4; *i. fri*, (cpd prep.), along with, I. 70, 8; 104, 33; *imale* I. 44, 4; III. 74, 13; V. 8, 14; 104, 21, &c.

Im-áin, the act of driving (cattle); I. 288, 10, as gl. on *táin*; III. 234, 19 *i.* tairb; V. 136, 14 *i.* na ndam dochom a fedma dligthig; V. 266, z *i.* na hathgabala; *gen.* II. 50, 5 forcraid n-*imana*, 'excess of driving,' 'excessive d.,' V. 136, 14; 476, 26 (gl. 478, 27); 'proper driving' being called *cert-*

imáin, II. 2, 9; V. 136, 23; 488, 34; 'too hasty driving,' *luath-imáin*, II. 4, x; III. 266, 22; pl., *imána*, V. 136, 5; 138, 10 vii. n-*i*. dusliat fiacha, (or) na tuillit fiacha; cf. also V. 346, 25 tre *sechtair-imana*.

Im-ainainsi, II. 362, 8, see *im-amainsi*.

Imaind, tr. 'requiem,' II. 344, 26 *imaind anma* o'n eclais, which is *imna* n-*anma*, at III. 38, 25, tr. '*hymns* for souls'; see under *imna*.

Im-aircim, I join together, bring close, compress; fight; I. 72, 17 ala n-uair rosriced, aroile *no·s·imairced* amail bolc ngobann, see tr. [!]; for I. 180, 16, 182, 11, see under *timaircim*; I. 154, 25 in re *ciata-imairget*, 'where they first met in battle'; this explains the curious form, I. 150, 13 is im fir ban ciato-*imargaet* roe.

Imaire, ridge; II. 240, 22 'n-a *imiraib*, gl. z, iar ndenom *imaired* di; see O'Dav., p. 97, *indra* i.e. iumaire, and *imaire* i.e. tír, 'land'; explained by Cor. sub *etarce*, p. 18, talum is isle iter da thalum is airde, iter dí *iumaire*.

Im-airec, contest; V. 362, 16 guin i *cath*, no i n-*iumairag*.

Im-airge, V. 258, 6, see *imirce*.

Im-airgnechus, act of grazing (?); III. 266, 13, apparently from the gl. *ingeilt*, 23; see *airge*.

Im-airiltnigim, I deserve (?); V. 320, y a *imairiltnig* a taisig, gl. 328, 33, amuil *eim-airiltnigit*.

Im-aititiu, mutual acknowledgement; V. 210, 2 tellach iar n-*ima*. rondu.

Im-amainsi, mutual subtlety, trickiness (?); II. 362, 8 ma beith cach comsa cen imainainsi, as also gl. 17.

Imana (?), IV. 172, 10 *imana* in crich, tr. '*shall make its claim*' (?), apparently from the gl. 27, *eamnaid*, tr. 'sues.'

Im-anad, act of mutually staying, (suing?); I. 250, 19 guidsius *imanad* forru; x, *imanad* in roi; so prob. IV. 8, 19 *imana*[*d*] iarum, gl. 10, 8.

Imarbara, [*im-ar-ber*, *im-for-ber*?], II. 350, z, cia *imarbara* cach dib ar araile, tr. 'what each of them *takes* from the other,' gl. 352, 8 has cibed *eim beras*; but cf. V. 480, 10, cia *himirbera* cach dib fri araile, with similar gl., 482, 1; though we find also, V. 476, y, ar na *himirbera* neach na be hai, tr. 'that no one *should use* what was not his own,' after the gl. 478, y ar na dernad nech a *himirt*, as though the text had *imbera*.

Imarbas, transgression, sin, rebellion, crime; I. 10, 9 darigne *i.*; III. 92, 20 cetharda foloing *i.*; IV. 266, 14 adbathadar tresin n-*iumarbus* uile torad parrthais; V. 272, 7 ben ar·a·fuim *imurfhis* do chind a ceile, gl. ety. 274, 19 = *feis humar* [!]; the real verb is √*med*, *imm-ro-med*, 'to sin,' see under *imruidmithe*.

Imarcraid, excess, [see also *imforcraid*]; I. 88, 14 icaid in t-urrad in *i.*; V. 500, x ag a mbe an *i.*; V. 280, y in *umurc.*; III. 156, 23; V. 70, 21; V. 310, 9 is *i.* fír, 'excess of

proof'; V. 74, 5 noco n-*i.* lium, 'I do not deem it *too much*'; used as adj., V. 24, 2 *cumal i.*; cf. also V. 468, 28 in fer *im.*, which is given just as by O'Dav., p. 91, as gl. on *fer foirse*, q.v.; with follg. *gen.*, V. 392, 22, i n-a *i. cathad*, with i n-a cathaid *coir*, and i n-a mi-cathaid, to express, respectively, *excess*, *standard*, and *defect* of status or condition; II. 232, 6 *imurc*[*r*]*uid* daime, 'too large a company'; or prep. clause, V. 210, 20 *imurcraid* d'echuib;—used adverbially, III. 182, 6; 208, 26 na ructar *i.* tairis, = 'much beyond it,' cf. III. 262, 19; 270, 3; V. 474, 22; *d'i.*, = 'in addition, extra,' I. 42, 31; I. 68, 29; II. 202, 10; III. 360, 18; V. 98, 22; *gen.*, III. 270, 4 aithgin na *himarcrada*, (V. 282, 8 a. na *himurcraide*); so prob. III. 120, 26; II. 72, 15 fis na *himurcrada*; cf. *d'i. sech*, V. 98, 22, with Hom.-Pass., 7458.

Imarchur, the act of carrying over, such as ferrying; I. 142, 8 (ethar) bis ac *imurchur* asin purt i n-a ceile, gl. on 126, 1; III. 208, 6 bla ethar *imarchur*, (cf. gl. 16); II. 168, 18 ma targuid in t-athair in t-*iumurchur*, tr. 'if the father offers the *overplus*,' but it is obvious from the analogy of 168, 10, compared with 12, and of 16 compared with 18, that the word is equated with *in tinacal* [or *in t-idnacul*], and has nothing in the world to do with 'overplus,' as if it were *imarcraid*!

Imard (?), V. 242, 9 graidi a *himard* greadu (?).

Imargaet, I. 150, 13 is im fir ban ciato-*imargaet* roe, tr. 'it is about the true right of women that the field of battle was first *entered*,' gl. 154, 3 *ro-heimfuachnaiged* in comarc ar tus; see under *im-aircim*.

Imarna, he commanded; V. 478, 1 *do-imarna* Patraic na tiasdais; O'R.'s *tiomarnaim*.

Im-ar-oen, *cpd. adv.*, together, jointly, II. 42, 17 a colunn bes acu *imaroen*, 'the body which belongs to the two of them jointly.'

Imba,.....*fa*, 'whether.....or'; *in*, interrog. particle, V. 312, 8 *imba* for othrus ....., *fa* d'a tig; II. 192, 12 inunn *imbi* mac, *fa* ingin; IV. 284, 12 na fiuntai *imbi* fir, *fo* anfir.

Imbadud, the act of swamping (a boat); III. 252, 4 ro-aentaig in n-*i.*

Imbas, in phr., *imbas forosna*, (*imus f.*), 'knowledge enlightens'(?); I. 24, 33; 44, 10, 15, where the procedure is set forth. Cf. also MR. p. 46, note[b], where O'Don. qualifies it as "a humbug not unlike the Magnetic sleep of modern dreamers." The most detailed account of the process is given in Corm.[2], p. 94, "the poet chews a piece of the flesh of a red pig or of a dog or cat, &c." [!]; the ety. is supposed to have something to do with *bas*, the palm of the hand, as the magician fell asleep with his *two palms* on his two cheeks, &c.; but the real ety. of the word is unknown, see *iumais*.

Imbe (?), for *ime*, 'fence'?; II. 118, 15 apud cina *imbe* frithiu, tr. 'a prohibition of hedge-crime that they be not taken away' [!].

Imbed, increase; IV. 104, 1 la *imbed* na hindille; IV. 192, 8 *immed* mbech, '*lots* of bees.'

Imberim, I bring round; bring about, effect, produce; and so make, work in (metal); exercise, practice (theft, &c.), inflict (wound); take part in (games, play, &c.); in the [Z] forms *imber-* becomes *imr-*, written *imer*, *imir*, when not immediately followed by a vowel); these [Z] forms have taken possession of the verb altogether, save with *infix pron.*; V. 90, 25 *imrit* in t-uma, 114, 22 *imrid* in t-or, 314, 1 *imres* in airgit; III. 220, 26 *imres* an tsuist, 186, 7 *imris* in t-ord, 'who plies the flail, the hammer'; IV. 338, 5 ar nach *ro-imre*, tr. 'lest he *may lay hands on* him'; [cf. II. 262, 3 nacha *ro-'mrat* ?]; IV. 332, 4 ité fodlai flatha..... *im·a·berat* fullechtai flaitheamnais, 'which produce, bring about'; [V. 490, 12 cach recht *im·da·bera*, 'every person who *practises them*,' but the gl. says *ro beres* iat, 492, z]; I. 228, 14 in fer *ro-imer* in cned, 'who *inflicted* the wounds'; II. 6, 10 *ro-imer* taitus forru, 'who *practised theft* on them'; 78, 6, and cf. II. 56, 25 ni é fein *ro-imer* droch-inniull gaite forru;—II. 350, z *imarbara*, q.v., (gl. 352, 8 *eimberas*), prps. *im-ar-berim*.

Imbert, act of playing, acting, &c.; see the verb *imberim*; II. 352, 13 *imirt* cen athcomarc; V. 136. 21 cin eolgnais d'*imirt* forra; 192, 12 eisce d'*imirt* orra; V. 478, z; 484, 3 *imirt* fithchilli; 474, 6 *imirt* glaith for rot; *gen.*, I. 142, 9 i n-aimsir *imerta*; III. 188, 5 fer *imerta*, tr. 'striker'; IV. 348, z fer *imerta* fir ar a laire, tr. 'a man who asserts the right of another,' apparently got by reading *araile* for *ar a laire*.

Imbith (?), I. 10, 22 fo·m·roir fir fiadat, fiadnaisi naesanai Nuadat *imbith* fo·m·ruigled.

Imbleith, act of grinding (on a whet-stone); V. 484, 2 *i.* for lig, = for lia coitchend, x.

Imboim (?), morsel, prps. only an error for *boim*, I. 132, 20 imin *imboim* berrtha, tr. 'the shaving morsel.'

Imbrecht (?), V. 490, 10 *imbrecht* fo na *imbrecht* do dine (?); cf. O'Dav., p. 97, *imrechtatar*, = 'they drove,' *ro-imaigetar* or *ro-imainetar*.

Imchastar (?), he gazed on (?); IV. 348, 18 seir la diablad fuiririud, connma *imchastar* Cormac, tr. 'broth with double food, *to be inspected by* Cormac,' apparently as if from the verb whose infin. is *imcaisiu*, [see *imcisin*], 'contemplated,' Ml. 28 β^3, cf. Ml. 18 d^{22} *imcasti*, 'considerandi'; but it is not obvious what *connma* means: *coindmeda* (?), *cormma* (?), or *con ma*, 'so that *well* he inspected it'(?).

Imcheim, see *imchim*.

Imceimnigind, act of stepping over, avoiding (?); genly. in phr. *treise imchemnigthe*, rendered 'three days' grace,' apparently as if 'three days of *stepping over*,' *overlapping*, *going outside*; cf. I. 82, 5, 18, (28 tr. 'days of *avoiding*'); 100, 2; 116, 6; II. 352, 22 *eimceimnigud* troisce do lecud imme, 'violation of fasting,' cf. gl. V. 178, 20, y; V. 256, 16; V. 482, 5.

Imcéine, *imcian*, great distance; III. 318, 7 cen *imcein*[*e*?] criche; III. 406, 8 *imcian* crichi; V. 412, note, mani tecmad *imcene* criche; III. 488, 6 iar n-*imcein* fialusa, said of 'distant relationship.'

Imchianugad, same as preced.; II. 100, 20 fri *imchi*[*a*]*nuga* muige ocus *criche*.

Imchim, act of stepping over, *transgressing*, violating (a privilege, &c.); cf. FM. ann. 919, cen *imchim* naith, tr. 'without violation of chastity'; evading (a duty), &c.; IV. 364, 23 *imcheimn*[!] itir X ocus Y; II. 352, 3 co *imcim* troisce, tr. '*avoiding* fasting,' gl. *emceimnigud*; V. 178, 2, 3, 4 a n-elo no a n-*imcim*, 3 *imcim* flatha, 4 *imcim* ceilebarta, all gl. *eimceimniugad*; V. 480, 11 *i.* iar troscad, gl. 'the three days of imceimnigud,' 482, 5; O'Dav., p. 98, gives indeed two items, *imchim* i.e. *elodh*, and *imcim* i.e. *sarugh*, but his quotations show that the two are identical, for under the former it is gl. *imcheimniugud* or *elod*, and under the latter we have "ar as Conall ceta-*roimching* aitiri, &c.," with a subsequent passage gl., is tricha sét gabla i n-a *elo*; in a third entry, p. 99, he opines that "it is likely it is a name for '*troscad*' fasting," quoting the XVI. Heptad, V. 178, 1.

Imcing, tr. as if a noun, but it can only be 3 *sg. pres.* 'it transgresses, *violates, injures*'; IV. 380, 15 cana *imcing* do crich, gl. ceimnigius tar an crich; so prob. IV. 168, 20 cipe dal-lina im·*di-coimge* [text, *inidicoimge*], gl. 170, 8, eimch*uinges* [text, *em cuimges*], tr. '*injures*' (the tree); see also the two quotations in O'Dav., *imching*.

Imcisin, power of seeing, vision; cf. MR. 270, 3; III. 6, 2 suile cen *imcisin*; 348, 13 suil co n-*imcisin* no cluas co n-eistecht; cf. 350, 22, where the functions of the sense-organs are characterised as *luth* of the *hand*, *imcisin* in the *eye*, *boltnugad* in the *nose*, *eistecht* in the *ear*, and *urlabra* in the *tongue*.

Imcisneas, contemplative life, as gl. on *teeoir*, *θεωρία*, *θεωρετική*, V. 22, 14 beatha teeoir *imcisneas*, where the meaning is plainer than the construction.

Imclaechlod, act of changing mutually, of *returning* the 'seds' given, &c.; II. 292, 32 is *imclaeclo* do na setuib, 294, 12 *imclaechmod*, 296, 12 *imclaochlod* sét.

Imcobraim, (*dep.*), I help in return, of mutual help; II. 280, 29 *imw·s·cobrathar*, 'they relieve each other,' by *lending*, &c.

Imcoimét, act of preserving, in the widest application; I. 36, 29 cach di-a *imcomét*; 72, 31 doronsat a *i.*; III. 498, 4 faill cen *imcomet* cimeda, after *faill incometa*, 'the neglect of proper watching,' 506, 1; 510, 1; cf. II. 162, 11; IV. 172, 14; 174, 1; 180, 21; V. 162, 8.

Imcoir, right, fitness; I. 174, 2 dairt cach treise, nad *imcoir* rainde, quoted as a maxim, which appears in IV. 72, 3, followed by ro-seola fair, of which the gl., 74, 13 seqq., gives a detailed explanation, beginning: munab í in roind is *eim-*

coir do dorigne d'imi(d), 'unless it be the division that is *right* for him, he has made of the fence,' i.e. he must pay a fine of a 'dairt'-heifer for every three days that he delays to make the *proper fence* for *his* portion of the common-tenancy lands; but now cf. O'Dav., p. 118, *seola* i.e. *meath*: dairt fair *gin a tresidh na dim coir rinnedh* roseola fair [!].

Imcoitcim, I make oath with another on mutual terms; II. 280, 28 imu·s·*coitcet*, where the [Z] form *còitch-*, is plainly from the [A] *com-tòingit*, by which it is also gl., 282, 2.

Imcomai, 'it protects,' inf. *imcoméit*; I. 36, 23 is eiside ni *im·a·comai* do nach ailiu, tr. 'which *is communicated*' (!), but it means, 'this is a thing *which preserves it* to every other person,' viz., the common memory of the two shanachies; V. 372, 8 *imcomai* mac ocus raith cach coibchi, &c., 9, 10.

Imcomaircim, I question, interrogate; I. 250, 24 co n-*imchomarcair* S., gl. ro-fiarfaigustar, 252, 22; IV. 20, 14 dia n-*imcomaircter* re gaethaib, 'if thou *ask* of wise men,' but IV. 106, x ni *imcomircba* doib.

Imcomairsneach, interrogative; V. 4, 29; 6, 8.

Imcomarc, question, interrogation; IV. 236, 6 (cen) *i.*; III. 94, 13 *imcomairc*, as *nom.*; IV. 106, 22 *imcomirc* doib, 'a question by them' (?), see text [!]; V. 2, 8 son an *imcomairc*.

Imcomsigim, in the form *eimcoimsigther*, used as gl. for follg., I. 190, y; V. 464, 4.

Imcomus, power, ability; usually govd. by prep.; I. 66, x *fri hi.* cinaid a mic, tr. '*on account of* the crime of her son'; I. 184, 17 im *imchomus* n-aire, v. tr. [!], gl. 190, y im ini *eimcoimsigther* is a n-aire, cf. 236, 28, where the same text and translation are given; II. 66, 7 nach *fo i.* chinuig riaguilter, '*according to* crime'; II. 186, 6 cia airet bis *i.* for macuib n-altruma, 'how long is their *power* (of chastisement) over foster-sons'?; cf. the gl. also on V. 254, 6, athg. forreacar for rot iar n-a *i.*, gl. 256, 6 *em-coimsiugad*; V. 422, 15 ro·suidiged *imchomus* gell [V. 390, 20 ?], tr. 'the *estimation* of pledges has been fixed,' cf. 414, 19; 462, 22 dosli tri seota *fo imcumas* n-athgabala, gl. 464, 4 fo ni *eimcoimsi[g]ther* isin dliged; cf. also text and gl., V. 464, 8, 16, *fri him.*, '*by way of* distress.'

Imchongnam, mutual aid; I. 228, 17 aurfognum ocus *imch.*

Imcosnam, mutual contention, (cf. O'Dav., p. 56, where it is gl. *comteangmhâil*); V. 352, z gell fri *hiumcosnam* a brethe.

Imcu, act of making a fence; IV. 142, 4 fiad a n-*imcu*, tr. 'a witness of the fencing.'

Imcuaim, I make a fence; IV. 128, 4 co n-*imcua*, tr. till he *makes a fence*,' and 6, co n-*imcuaad*, tr. 'till they *make a fence*,' from the gl., 22, co *ndernat ime* emchoir, and this is no doubt what is intended by the *commicuad* of IV. 130, 13, corrig. con-*imcuad*. I have no note of *cua* with the meaning of a 'fence.'

Im-cumtaigim, I sustain (mutually with another); II. 280, 29 *im·us·cumtaiget* fine, 'the tribesmen mutually *sustain* each other.'

Imcutail, dowry, acc. to the gl. on III. 50, 27 *i.* lanamna, gl. *coibchi* do mnai, 52, 4; the word *cutail* is gl. *caoch* or *fas* by O'Dav., p. 68, and tr. 'bashful' in O'R., but this would give no explanation for the cpd. with prep. *im*, [nor any connexion with either *cowyll* or *gwaddol*].

Imda, couch, bed; I. 176, 3 fuba n-*imda*, gl. pisoca isin *lepuid*, 180, 24; I. 180, 26 nemdul cuice 'n-a *imda*.

Imda, many; I. 20, 22 airde *imda*; I. 284, 8 anta *i.*; I. 46, 23 ceta *imda*, 'many *hundreds*,' not 'beds,' as tr., for the reference is to the brewy of *Hundreds*; IV. 176, 11 saithe *i.*

Im-dala, *cpd. prep.*, in reference to; IV. 184, 9, 10.

Imde, I. 236, 19 niani *nimde* treisi, tr. 'unless three days *have elapsed*' [!], but the word is prob. identical with *imge* of IV. 136, 22; see under *imdichim*.

Imdegail, act of protecting; (*gen.*) I. 120, 29 in *lanad imdegla*, tr. 'the full protection.'

Imdeirg (?), tr. 'unfriendly'; IV. 190, 21 [isin] crich *imdeirg*, tr. 'in the *unfriendly* territory,' cf. I. 74, x itir crichaib *im·dergaib*.

Imdeised, it is settled, agreed on, is fixed; see under *desed*; I. 12, x iss-ead *imdeisid* la firu Ereann.

Imdellaim, I make a feast (?); IV. 310, 8 dabach in ro-*imm-deltar* bruth, tr. 'a vat into which a boiling (of ale) *is poured*'; prps. *indell*.

Imdenaim, I prove, furnish proof concerning; II. 326, 13 *imdenat* fiadain inrice, gl. is *eim doniat*; II. 328, 9 nach flaith sofoltach is i *im·an·dene*, gl. 14, is *é doni imdenum* a set fo febtaid.

Imdenum, ornamental work; V. 382, 11, as gl. on *imdenmaib* of 2.

Imdenum, act of proving, proof of a charge; evidence accepted as final proof; used in gl. on *forthuch*, IV. 180, 12; I. 228, 27 *i.* a cota im aith; II. 6, 17; 328, 14; II. 274, 27 ro·bud lais *i.* for in cele; III. 26, 18 curab and [i.e. before the king] done *imdenam* orra; 98, 5 do reir dligid *tuarastail* no *imdenma*; 130, 12 breithemnas ocus *imdenam do*'n urrad *for* in deoraid, (which the note paraphrases thus: "the native was allowed *to prove his own charge* against the stranger, and pronounce judgement upon it"); cf. the statement on V. 24, 22 and II. 344, 14; V. 158, y do *sena* no d'*imdenam* a cneide, cf. V. 328, x, where also the two expressions are contrasted; 452, 25 is *le imdenam air*, 'proof against him (lies) with her'; 454, 24 is fir Dé d'a *imdenam* dib; 460, 28 cen *imdenam fair*; 460, 26 fortach *imdenma*, 'oath of proof'; prps. V. 498, 7 cen *imdernam* flatha.

Imdergad, act of shaming; shame; only in *gen.*, II. 26, 12 dobeir ruice n-*imdergtha* for a eininch, cf. V. 454, 6; V. 298, 2 re digail an grisa n-*imdergtha* doberar fair. 'n-a mnai.

Imdergaim, I redden, stain with blood; V. 358, 3 flaith *im·a·derga* cru, gl. 21 *eimdeargas* e a cru an ceile.

Imdernam, V. 498, 7, gl. by *cengal*, 'act of binding,' as gl. by O'Dav., p. 99, i.e. *cengal*, where he gives an aliter reading [*imdearinn*] of the word in our text, (which he quotes,) V. 498, 7, is i raith in forais raith cen *imdernam* flatha, adding, as ety. gl. *imderbsnim* i.e. *cengal*.

[**Imdibaim**, II. 62, 22 and 320, y, in both cases wrongly edited, as the preceding word *etir* is the *prep. prefix* of this verb; see under *etir-imdibim*].

Imdibe, act of clipping; II. 118, 15 *imdibi* a n-ite, in IV. 118, z *i.* a n-edaig.

Im-dichim, I protect, shelter, [always glossed by *eimditnim*]; II. 2, 5 nad *imdich* dethbiri iar nDia ocus duine; obviously this is the meaning of *imge*, *pres. subj.* (*im(di)ge*) at IV. 136, 22 muna *imge* deithbire, where the gl. is the usual *eimditin*, z, cf. I. 236, 19 mani n-*imde* treisi; II. 278, 19 *imdich* cach corp a meamra, gl. *eim-ditnius*, x, cf. IV. 374, 7, 16. But now O'Dav., p. 99 glosses *imdich* i.e. *fuaidri*, ('impugns'), quoting this identical passage; IV. 92, 25 airlimenda *im·a·dichet* smachta, [which is given thus at 104, 9 *im ad icead* (!!)], gl. *eimditnit*, as above: O'Dav., p. 78, quotes our text under *dithet* i.e. *ditin*; 202, 2 ni *imdich* cia beth cuit dó intib, gl. *eimdidnend*, 9; 322, 3 *imdich* dligiud a cheiliu (v. tr.!); 348, 20 fer *imdith* a mennut ocus a crich; V. 224, 14² amail *imdich* feichem, *imdich* raith; 308, 16 secht turbaide *im·a·dichitis* cach re la F.

Imdingaib, tr. 'it avoids,' IV. 70, 4 *imdingaib* naidm naesaib, tr. 'the new custom avoids security' [?].

Imdir (?), V. 442, 27 cidbe *imdir* oibre d' find-fine, gl. *ro-daimre*, 444, 25.

Imditiu, protection; I. 200, 26 ni *imdeitin*, gabala athgabala de; III. 34, 11 co n-imditen a n-udbart; IV. 136 z aca n-*eimditin*.

Imdiubairt, mutual fraud; II. 312, 26 co ro-scarat cen *im-d.*, (326, 12; 362, 21; 378, 2); V. 372, 9 imcomai imteccor cach n-*imd.* (?).

Ime, fence; dam (of river); act of fencing; prob. I 134, 15 im a *ime*, ocus im a *gort-glanad*; I. 174, 3 is nesam·toiscide in *ime* di-a ditin ar fogail; I. 204, 25 *ime* ar cind in srotha; I. 216, 14 im nemdenam *na himi*; III. 448, 16 (20) geibid greim *ime* ocus escaire, '*fence* and *notice*' take effect, (cf. 450, 1, 11, 21, 23; 452, 1, 2 seqq.); IV. 72, 4 ceithre *ime* docuisin, the *four fences* being defined as *clais*, *cora*, *duir-ime* and *felmad*, q.v.; IV. 220, 11 di cacha n-*ime* [?]; V. 270,

20 tar na h*imeduib* sin; V. 462, 28 iar n-a *ime* ocus a forngairi, see III. 450, 1; V. 500, 18 in n-*ime* doni, in fer fine, as gl. on *fal* fine, 'barrier.'

Imeathan, act of carrying (loads), prob. *imfedain*, q.v., IV. 98, 17 *i.* tar tir do céile.

Imel, edge, border, extremity; I. 106, 26 a da *himel*, 'both *ends*' (of a cake); V. 328, 5 *imli*, 'the borders' of a green.

Imerta, see *imbert.*

Im-esorgain, mutual attack, fray, quarrel; V. 476, 25 *imeasorgain* oc a teilgtear fuil.

Imett, IV. 122, 18, see *aimeid* and *donimet.*

Imfaebur, double-edged (?), (of weapons); III. 272, 23 bla moga biail *imfaebur*, gl. ma beir *imefaebur* ac a beil, which must mean, 'if he puts *a double edge* on his axe'; IV. 48, 8, tr. a *mutual obligation*, gl. on IV. 44, 10 orba for set n-*imfaebair*, see V. 34, 4 (and note) where it is gl., in ferann dobeir neach ar conair is *emfaebar* leis; the notion of *two-edged* seems plain from V. 222, 4, is e claoidem *imfaebur* in sin, which is categorically gl. 25, in cloidem ar a mbitt *in da faebur*; cf. the quotation given by O'Dav., p. 99, sub *iurnd*, is neime do *i.* imfaobair, which he explains: 'poisonous to a person is the drawing through his (closed) hand of the iron that has *two edges*,' *an da faobhar.* But on IV. 320, 16 *imfaebair* cach giallnai eislinniu, is tr., 'the *punishment* of every imperfect service' [!].

Imfaenledach, stray, wandering; V. 516, 20 amail coin *imfaenledaig*, or prps. °*daige*, subst. in attrib. *genit.*

Imfaisneis, information (laid against thieves); V. 186, 6 *imf.* tadat.

Imfedain, act of *carrying around* [imm-fedaim]; carriage, traversing by carriage, carriage-load; III. 272, 24 rot *imfedna*, 'a carriage road,' as in IV. 144, 14 rod *imfeagna*; IV. 146, 16 *imf.* tar tir do ceile, cf. 98, 17, where it is *imeathan*, [see note (!)]; IV. 154, 19 aurba n-*imfeadna* saire muilind, gl. in fir-eipe donither resin n-*eimfedain* doberar ar amus in muilind; V. 250, 20 *imf. ar* na damaib, gl. on *fedna*, 'wains,' cf. V. 474, 7 *imf. i.* ndamaib, 'driving with bullocks.'

Imfen, he watches, keeps safely; gl. by O'Dav., p. 98, i.e. *coméd* no *imdin*: 'the first groom has the reins and the whip, another man *drives*, (*keeps*, watches) the horses.' It occurs thrice in Vol. IV., and each time it is tr. differently: IV. 68, 20 *imfen* cach dib *fri* araile, 'each of them *guards* against the other'; IV. 128, 7 *imfean* og n-ime, tr. 'let him *erect* a perfect fence,' where the gl. x, *inid*, 'they *make a fence*' is obviously the same as *comét*, 'guard'; but on IV. 138, 17 this very word *imfean cach* is tr. '*they reckon*,' though the gl. is exactly the same in both, viz., *airimed* 140, 6, *uirimed* 128, x. The root is prob. √*ben*, *im-fen*, cf. *ar-ben*, *arfen.*

Imfodail, division (?); IV. 144, 10 bla *imfogla*.

Imfoiched, act of impugning (contracts); usually gl. by *imfuaitred*; II. 278, 24 besid tresiu fri *himfoiche*, [gl. 280 17 fri *eimfoiche* cinuid imbleoguin air,] cf. IV. 374, 5, the two readings should be compared, but neither of them can be said to be an organic portion of the surrounding texts; and of course the passage in IV. 374, 2 is merely quotation; II. 284, 21 ni tualuing *imfoichida* (*gen.*), gl. by *eimfuaitriud*, x; II. 300, 14 ria re *imfoichida* cor; V. 516, 24 tualaing *imoicheda* cor a cele; IV. 34, 5 do *imfothaig* cor, evidently the same word, gl. *emfuaitred*, 31; V. 430, 12 cen *imfoichid* n-eipeirt, see III. 32, y.

Imfoichim, I impugn (contracts); annul, abrogate (gifts); usually gl. *eimfuaitrim*; II. 280, 28 *im·us·fuich* fine immanetar, 28 *im·us·fuichet*; 282, 9 *imfuich* cach curu a comfocuis, gl. *eimfuaitrius*; II. 282, 9 is mesi *im·us·fuich* curu a fine, 'the tribe impugns each other's contracts'; III. 56, 20, 23 *imfuich* mac gor cach ndochur im a athair; 56, 23 *ni 'mfuich* cach sochur, gl. ni *imtaithmich*, 25; 32, y co ni *'m[f]oiched* a n-ubairt, na *emfuaitred*, 34, 10; II. 146, 7 di altruma im·a·fuaithter, ni *himfuichter*, 'two fosterages which are disputed about, but which are not *annulled*';—cf. O'Dav., p. 89, sub *fuich*: fear *imfuich* cis flatha, with similar gl., and paraphrased, daor-ceile elaidhes re dliged flatha; (im-*fùich*; see under [A] *fo-fìchim*, [Z] *fùich*).

Imfolad, property; in *pl.*, IV. 58, 27 urnaidm cen *imfolta* ar a cend.

Imforcindim, I bring to an end, complete; IV. 70, 19 *imforcindtar* aile, 'the fence is finished in ten days,' gl. *fir-cindter*; but analogy might seem to infer that the prep. in each of the four verbs used was *in*: *in-randtar*, *in-gaibtar*, *in-forcindtar*, *in-comalltar* (?).

Imforcraid, excess, see *imarcraid*; II. 162, 23 *imf.* lesaigthi; II. 172, 11 *imf.* na hiarrata, 174, 11, 15.

Imforus (?), evasion of residence; II. 128, 1 *im[f]orus* n-athgabala.

Imfothaig, see *imfoiched*.

Imfuilled, mutual (?) increase; III. 44, 17 acht foracba ..... cuit tire dar a eise a n-*imuilledaib* fine, where the *-fuilled* is represented by *foilethad* of gl. 27; this is the text quoted by O'Dav., p. 90, *fuillmedh* i.e. *foleathadh*, [where the *cuitir* may be emended from the *cuit tire*, &c., of 44, 16], and *folethnait* is further explained as an expansion *i taobh* or *a n-aircenn*, at *side* or *head* of the land.

Imfuilngim, I sustain; genly. as gl. on *foloing*, q.v., V. 168, note[1], noco *imfuluing* braith, &c.; II. 130, y n'*imfuilnget* leth-ard; IV. 138, 18 *imfoilngead* ime indric atarru, gl. *imfoilngiter*, 140, 8; I. 282, 35 nocho n-*imfuilginn* nech cin[t]a nech eile.....acht a cinta foden; V. 492, x na *imuilngenn* a lucht (?); I. 114, 30 intí *imfuilingis* na huile

indligthe, 'allows himself,' = is guilty of; II. 234, 11 (biad) *imfuilnges* in t-aen bis do'n chined; 256, 16 (biad) *imfuilnges* damna in fir; V. 514, 15 *imfuilnges* a cinta im altram a clainde; IV. 64, 2 *imfuilnges* a cinta, gl. on *folo*; 384, 10 amail *imfuilnges* airilled, gl. on *folais*;—IV. 6, 16 *imfuilgniter* indtib, 'are allowed (to be brought) unto them'; 16, 6 co *ro-imfuilngiter* na bolga for a gruaidib, gl. on 2, comdar fearba *falguide*; V. 312, 6 sech ta *imfuilingter*, 'who are supported.'

Imfulang, act of sustaining, supporting, (of the animal that *pays* the rent, V. 260, 12); O'Dav., p. 97, glosses by *imnertad*; I. 138, 18 *imf.* a mathar, gl. on *gaire*, 124, 11; I. 232, 22, 25 *imf.* na cet-muintire, *imf.* cisa, (cf. V. 260, 12,) gl. on *folach* I. 230, x; II. 226, 9 ma cunic a *imfulung*; III. 54, x denad a n-*imfulung* a ndis, [a noteworthy passage!]; V. 30, 3 (is socar) *imfulung* na ndaine co cintaib accu tall isin tuaith, 'to put up with, to allow to remain'; V. 318, 9 in fine bis ag *imf.* a cisa do'n flaith; *pl.*, V. 312, 6 secht n-*imfuiling*.

Imgabáil, act of avoiding; I. 196, 7 for *img.* in cinaid sin; III. 228, 3; 240, 13; V. 150, 3 co caemachta *imgabala*; 184, 19 in tan bis for *img.* dligid; 294, 25 ciric *imgabala* feisi.

Imgabaim, I avoid; IV. 352, 19 ar *imgaib* comlonn aen-fir, **tr.** '*because he has shunned* a combat with a single man, &c.'; but cf. *ar-imgaib* of 354, 7, *ar-imgaib* a chenel, tr. 'whom his race *shuns*,' where prps. *asingaib* might be guessed.

Imge, IV. 136, 22, see *imdichim*.

Imglaic, handful; II. 246, 7 *imglaice* do cainnlib, 248, 13; 250, 5 (*da imglaici*), y, (tr. *imglaice*); 254, 9 (ceithri *imglaici*); IV. 302, 22 *imglaice* cainne; O'Dav., p. 99 has *imglaic* i.e. *lan duirn*, 'the full of a fist,' quoting II. 254, 9 with a variation; [but in II. 246, 7, &c., 'handful of *candles*' is absurd; it is 'handful of *leeks*' that is meant, and *cainnlib* should be *cainne*, as at IV. 302, 22].

Imgleod, act of deciding, 'ratifying' laws (?); III. 132, 14, 18.

Imgonaim, I wound; III. 54, 4 cen ni '*mgona*, just as on previous line, cen ni *cria*; V. 418, 14 cach fir *imgona* roi.

Imguin, mutual wounding; III. 286, 10 bla etargaire *imguin*; III. 56, 11 cen co derna *imgoin*, gl. on cen ni '*mgona* 54, 4.

Imidecht, III. 266, 13, said by gl. to be = *imtecht*, q.v.

Imim, I make a fence (for inclosing land), or a dam (for a stream, &c.); IV. 128, x *imid*, tr. 'they fence'; II. 348, 6 *imes* a edach uime, 'she folds his clothes round him,' as ety. gl. on *muime*, 'nurse' [!]; I. 204, x ma *ro-imestar* ar cind in srotha, 'if he *made a dam*, &c.'; IV. 74, 20 munab í in ime is coir *ro-imestar*.

Im-im-chlaim, I change; I. 262, z *im·ro·emclad* in ni-sin, gl. 284, 24 *ro-cla(e)chlaid* in ni-sin.

Imirbera, see *imarbara*.

Imiraib, see *imaire*.

Imirge, act of driving cattle; (hence often = a *drove*;) passage; going away; emigration; [imm-*as*-√*reg*]; I. 136, 5 oc breth *imerge* re sluag, tr. 'to collect *cattle* for a host'; IV. 156, 17 lan-*imirche*, 'full *passage*,' right of way granted to a co-tenant who is between two lands, 156, 19, y, where there is no regular road; 312, 1 faithchi i mbith-biat cairig cen *immirgi*, tr. 'without being driven off'; V. 260, 16 cid for *imirgi*, 'for *emigration*'; 262, 8 carru *na himirgi*, cf. 258, 6; cf. 484, 23 for *imirge* i.e. for *teithed*.

Imirt, see *imbert*.

Imitecht, act of going away; departure; I. 266, 16 *imidteacht* im astad as, (gl. 296, x); I. 270, 11 smacht *imitechta*, tr. 'the *smacht*-fine for violating the law'; III. 266, 13 *imidecht*, tr. '(oxen) in *being driven*,' gl. *ar imtecht*; V. 298, 2 *fir-imitecht*, gl. on *forimtecht*.

Imlech, Emly, V. 112, 2.

Imlecad, mutual act of letting off, remission of (dues); I. 96, 1 cuma[d] *i.* do na cuic setaib, *mutual* in this case, because by 94, 19 there was prescribed a payment of 'five seds *to* him,' and 'five seds *from* him,' which obliterated the payment of either.

Imleigind, manuscript (?); V. 438, 5, see gl. on *liubar*, '*books*' of Feinechus.

Imleo, act of wounding, laceration; V. 146, 8, where J^2 has *imliud*; cf. O'Dav., p. 100, *leo* i.e. *leatra*[*d*] no *guin*.

Imles, non-benefit, cf. *aim-leas*, *am-les*, I. 234, 3; II. 328, 18 ar *imleas*, tr. 'to the *prejudice* of.'

Imlinn, navel; Cor., p. 24, *himbliu*, quasi *uimbliu* ab *umbilico*; IV. 166, 5 tuargaib go *himlinn*.

Imluad, act of putting in motion; driving, *seizing* (?); II. 126, 15 is ro-mor do *imluad*, 'the driving of cattle' (in distraint); III. 202, 23 ac a *i.* sis ocus suas, 'in *moving* it up and down,' 210, 20; 260, 4, 5 duine ac *i.*; 280, 16 *i.* an muilind, '*working* the mill'; 320, 5, 7, 13 seoit *imluaid*, tr. '*driving* 'seds,'' cf. V. 334, 20, 23, 25; IV. 350, x cin *i.* fine, cf. cen *adall* fine (?), 350, 1; V. 224, 23, y fiach *imluaid*, z; 256, z, 'to distrain,' cf. 258, y.

Imluaidim, I set in motion; (of bees, *send out* a swarm); IV. 176, z isan re suthain ic a n-*imluaidid* beich saithe do chur; II. 272, 4 *ra-himluaided* forsin ceile, 'debts were *accumulated* on the tenant'; V. 342, 15 cethrur ..... *ro-imluaide* ann, 'four that *drove* the cattle'; 348, 15 Conall, *ro-imluaided* eochu, 'C., who *rode* horses,' as gl. on *ach-luaith* (ech-luaid?).

Imm, butter, see *imb*.

Immanetar, mutually; I. 226, 20, a curious blunder in text, where *mon etur* is edited, with the tr. 'if *it be known*[!!], but it is simply *etarru monetur*; cf. II. 280, 28 imu·s·fuich fine *imanetur*, gl. eturru fein, y), and IV. 268, y cia focerdat cor.....eturra *imaniter*; so O'Dav., p. 100, i.e. *eturru*.

Immebas (?), who dies: V. 488, 2 as gl. on *dimbas*, 486, 9 i.e. *immebas* cen a breith i.e. *imme baas* i.e. um in lelap; it corresponds apparently with *eiples* iar mbreith, opp. to *immebas* cen a breith.

Immed, see *imbed*.

Immefuigle (?), apparently *imm·id·fuigle*, but the text is incomprehensible, II. 130, 10 do neoch *imme fuigle* in aicdiu [*l*].

Immidbiat, prob. 'who will be (located) around,' I. 260, 11.

Immillid (?), II. 130, 14 dliged *inmillid* athgabala, tr. 'the law of *returning* a distress' [?].

Imna, gift, bequest; cf. III. 32, z, the gl. adds a *netarslainte*, 34, 14, tr. '*at the point of death*' [!], but 42, 30 the same gl. is *nert-slaine*, tr. '(*gift*) for the *perfect health* of his soul.' The word often occurs in this text, 42, 14 cach n-*adnacul* co n-a urtechta *imnai*, gl. cach *imna uasal-dligthech*; see also the Text, 42, 19–24. Again, 38, 25 baithes ocus comna ocus *imna n*-anma [*ntr.*]; 50, 26 mad mana *imna*, is gl. mad ail leis, ni do *timna* i nert-[sh]laine, where *timna* is the normal word for *to bequeathe*, and at 68, 3 ranntar a *imna* ocus a *udacht* ocus a *ceannaide*.

Imna, V. 500, 6 ar gabail n-ecnairce i.e. an *imna*, 'the singing of the hymn,' (*ymun*).

Imniugud, V. 110, 8, for *ainmniugud*, q.v.

Imocbáil, act of bringing, II. 128, 3 co *i.* co crich techta.

Imoiched, see *imfoiched*.

Imorae, it flows (?), [*im-fo-√reth* ?]; V. 10, 20 *imoraei* cucaind, no *imorae* uaind, as ety. gl. on the particle *imorro*, from *imrethim*, *imraim* ?

Imorcur, I. 126, 1, see *imarchur*.

Imoroin (?), tr. 'driving over the boundary,' [quasi *im-for-ain* ?] II. 122, 12 seul ma deissil no *imoroin*.

Imorro, *conj.*, but, however, &c.; like *igitur*, it may not begin the clause; cf. I. 4, 13, 20; 10, 11; 20, 6, &c., *imurro* I. 14, 14; 64, 13; 262, y; IV. 214, 1 *imorru*; 88, 23 *imurro*, 90, 1, 20; 108, 11, &c.

Imp-, form of prep. *imm*, *imb*, before [3 *sg. fem.* and 3 *pl.*] pronom. suffixes, *impa*, 'about them,' *impe*, *impi*, 'about her,' V. 430, 24.

Impaim, I turn, turn away, return; abrogate; the usual word as gl. of *tintaim*, *do-intaim*, q.v.; [from *√so*, whence *imb-sho* = *impo*, and so deriv. verb *impaim*, though *imsoim* is also found, q.v.]; V. 204, y *impo* re haithrige, 'he *turns* to penance'; I. 98, 21 *impait* in athg. inni hi-sin, 'this thing returns (sends back) the distress,' gl. on *suith*; IV. 56, 8 *impaigid* in flaith cach cunnrad, gl. on *do-inntai*, 54, 8; V. 132, 15 *impoit* a mna uathib, gl. on *tindtat*, 2; V. 204, x nocha n-*imponn* re indliged; 286, 9 nocha n-*imponn* in t-athair *um* a mac iatt, 'does not *reverse* this,' gl. on *tindtai*;

I. 140, 19 uirri *impas* in mol, 'it is round it that the shaft turns, revolves'; V. 268, 26 ag, *impos* conicce in baile, 'a cow which returns'; 438, 1 cuir, *impas* mac in athar bi *im* a athair, 'he overturns these contracts'; V. 124, 10 dochuaid i n-ailithre ocus *ro-impo* esti aris; 134, 11 *ro-impo*-sim re aithrige; II. 306, 6 noco n-*iumpaither* a fastad, gl. on ni *sai* for fine(!), but this is prob. ni *saig*, cf. III. 78, 8 co na *himpatur* hi for culu, gl. on 6, acht nad *sui* for culu; V. 384, 12 *impothar* in cor sin, gl. on *do-intaiter*, 4; 500, 17 na *himpaither* ar cul, gl. on *tindtaigtear*.

Impide, intercession; III. 320, 2; V. 224, 20; 334, 14 cuit *impi*; 442, 12 ar *impidi*, gl. on *im itgi*. This 'intercession share' is defined at V. 334, 14, together with the 'waif-share,' the 'levying share,' and the 'driving *seds*': if a man has lost valuables, with no clue to their whereabouts, the finder is entitled to a share in the same, III. 320, 17 = V. 334, 8; if a man authorises an agent to bring him 'seds' [to drive cattle to him] that he had in another place, he naturally has to pay for the performance of this work, III. 320, 6 = V. 334, 20; if a man levies legally, and his debtor does not adopt the customary appeal to law, the levying advocate has his share out of the levy, (viz., one-third for a Brehon, but only one-fourth for a non-Brehon, III. 318, 14); and lastly, if a man has no proper legal claims to certain [disputed] 'seds,' which are only obtained for him by intercession, the intercessor has a claim to a share out of these 'seds,' unless there had been a pre-existing promise, V. 334, 18. If *pledges* (hostages, securities) have been given to stop [possible] plunder and violence, the subsequent ascertainment that no such plunder would have been committed, gives the pledger only a share for his good-will, the *cuiti impide*.

Impod, act of turning, returning (V. 268, 26); overturning; I. 6, 13 ag *impod* na Temrach, 'when Tara was thrown down' by an earthquake; I. 142, y oc *impud* na bairgine, 'tossing the (pan)cake'; V. 320, 5 is coir do *impou* do denam a gaire, 'to *return* and take charge of him,' gl. on *tindtu(d)* 318, 19; V. 428, 9 (not easy) a n-*impod*, 'to return [the lands] to their [former] owners,' gl. on *tinntog*, 428, 2, (6, 14,); V. 438, 6 a n-*impod*, *dissolving* contracts, also on *tindtog* 436, 24.

Imradud, act of deliberating, reflecting on, intending: meditation, cogitation, intention; (cf. the meaning of *comraite*;) I. 42, 2 cen smuained i.e. cen *imradud*, 'can make verse without studying it previously,' extempore, but as in V. 58, 3 aisnet *imradad* na rann gin smuained; I. 242, 25; 244, 19 in t-*imradad*, 'having the *intention* of doing the deed,' or as it is in I. 244, 14, 9 ni dein in t-*imradugad* ar menmain; V. 196, 10 atchi in t-inad [cen *imradud*, J^2], 'he sees the place, without intending,' 'he cannot help seeing it.'

Imraichne, mistake, [iomraithne of FM. sub ann. 1306; 1595 (p. 1966)]; II. 72, 10 is slan don ti rogab in *i.* in athgabail(?), 'who took *in mistake* the distress' (?), but the text, 8 is so bad that the exact meaning is not determinable; III. 470, 8 *i.* deithbire, 'mistake of necessity,' 'pardonable offence'; 15 aicned na *i.*, (contrasted with) aicned na frithaige.

Imraidim, I speak about, mention; I. 36, 25 it e in da sen *imraiter* sund, 'who are mentioned here'; III. 112, 2 uair *ar-imraiter* mor tre feirg forrain, tr. 'for much *is said* through aggravated anger,' [*for-im-raid-*?].

Imram, act of rowing; III. 250, 24 bla nae *imram*, beirus in nae do'n *i.* 25); 252 9 lucht *imraim*, 'a rowing party'; IV. 36, 12 inti bis for *imrama*[*ib*?] a inad; V. 88, 12; 104, 3 na longa ar a mbi *imrum* i.e. na longa fada.

Imramach, sailing from place to place; IV. 36, 3[13] ni nais tír for *imrumach*, gl. as in preced. word, but also gl. foendlegach, as O'Dav., p. 99, who glosses by *druth*, *mer*, *fionleadach*, or *murchurtha*.

Imreilgi (?), III. 242, 6, apparently tr. 'handed over'; but the text is not intelligible, and the passage referred to does not occur elsewhere; the gl. at this point is mere repetition, III. 212, 6 = 9.

Imres, see *imberim*.

Imresain, dispute, contention; II. 326, y in t-imscar no in *imresain*; II. 332, 13 is e dotoing cach n-*imresan* bis eturru ocus a flaith, 29 glees a n-*imresain*, 30 in *imresain* do gleod, 26 indenum cach *imresna*; V. 24, 29 aire forgaill i.e. iarsani forgles ar na gradaib is isle, *má's imresain* fiadnaisi, 'he decides the case, if there is contention of evidence,' which of course is the proper reading for *inas im fresan* fiadnaise, I. 82, x tr. '(who is lower) *than himself respecting* testimony'[.].

Imrim, act of riding, racing; race; I. 126, 17 i n-aimsir *imrime*, II. 154, 15, but y *eirim*; 160, 19; I. 166, 21 athg. treise i n-*imrim* do eich, do noe, do cleib, &c.; V. 190, 18 ech do techtaire fri *himrim* a leasa; 212, 3 aithe *imrime*, 'payment for *riding*, for the *breaking-in* of a horse'; 372, 17 airligud eich di-a n-*imrim*; 474, 8 *imrim* eich; *fem.*, cf. domhnach na himrime, Palm Sunday (Riding Sunday), FM. 1171; [as to fiach fo *imrime*, 'the fine for *over-riding*, see under *fo-imrim*].

Imrindi, pointed (stake), prob. = pointed at both ends, *im-rind*; III. 176, x amuil in cuaili n-*imrindi*, 'stake of *pointedness*'?

Imrinn, prps. same as preced., of a special kind of verse, V. 66, 18 camain *imrind*, the metre of the 'cano'-poet; cf. the reference in O'Dav., p. 97, sub *imresc*, 'canus in emain imrinn'; but cf. follg. :—

Imrinn (?), division ; III. 64, 2 airium *imrinn*, 'calculation of division,' (*i im rainn*, '*about share, portion*,' cf. I. 202, 13 *im roind* feraind na fine, and see the quotation of O'Dav., p. 97, cen *imresc* n-*imraind*.

Imrisin, I. 114, 3, see *imresain*.

Imruidmithe, sin, transgression ; I. 8, y i n-aimsir *imruidmithe* 'in time *of sin*' ; cf. O'Dav., p. 100, *imruimther* i.e. *iumurbus*, "how often does a man commit sin" ; *gen.* of *im-ruimded*, from *im-ro-√med-iur*, cf. Ml. 51 *a* 18 *imme-ro-mastar*, 19 *ceni im-roimsitis*, whence the nom. *immormus*, later *imarbus*, iomarbhus.

Imruma (?), only in the phr., *ben imruma*, II. 400, 16, 17 ; V. 72, 5, the name of one of the six species of concubines ; see II. 400, 13 seqq., where the relation of the chief wife to each of the concubines is attempted to be settled on a kind of money value.

Imsaetha, is the text guaranteed by O'Dav., who refers to this passage in three entries :—

V. 342, 21	an	tsoilbech	beithach	la *logh* in-*imaetha* ;
O'Dav., p. 57		s.	b. [=bó]	la *laogh* n-*imsaotha* ;
„ p. 96		s.	b.	la *logh* n-*imsaotha* [eimhluagh].
„ p. 115		s.[=so-bleoghain]	b. [=bó]	

His gl. on p. 96, equates the word with *imluad*, 'driving.'

Imscar, act of separating from a correlate, 1, tenant and chief, 2, tutor and pupil, 3, husband and wife ; separation. The action of a chief *recalling* (*timgaire*) his stock, or of the tenant *sending back* (*athchur*) the stock, naturally entails *imscar*, which may be from *necessity*, (as poverty), II. 338, 17, or from *choice*, in t-*imscar imtoga*, 338, 31, or from *disqualification*, (ibid.), [see under *iar-raith*] :—II. 194, y dorala *imscar*[1] ; III. 316, 17, 22 dorigned (tainic) in t-*imscar*[3] ; V. 134, 6 is *im.*[3] doib ; 220, y is *im.* ; 292, 17 it meise *imscar* a lanamnus, 294, 2 ; V. 362, 7 *i.* risin flaith, 520, y ; II. 194, 21 fri tecmuisin *imscair*[1], 23 re frescisin *imscair*[1], III. 144, 7 ; 328, 19 ; V. 110, 14 ; II. 316, 8 a lé *imsgair* ; V. 202, y nocu ti *fogail imscair*[3] ; 262, 17, 19 lan in *i(u)mscair*[3].

Imscarad, act of separating, (as preced.) ; II. 312, 22 *i.* imtoga, free choice on both sides, with no faults, 314, 3 ; 316, z *i.* dotluigigter, chief asks tenant to give back the stock ; 318, x athcuir, chief is asked by the tenant to take back the stock) ; often on a basis of *disqualification*, '*anfolta*,' II. 322, 1 ; 324, 1 (an*m*olta), 326, 10 (anfolaid cechtar da lina) ; *fri hi.*, 'on occasions of separation,' cf. II. 322, 18 ; 388, 14, 16 ; 392, y, 394, 25, 396, 29, 400, x ; often in *gen.*, *a lo*, *i n-aimsir imscartha*, II. 374, 21, 390, 21 ; V. 360, 18 is meise ..... *imsgartha* fri flaith, see 520, 7.

Imsenad, the act of mutual denial ; I. 202, 16 dia mbe *imsena* etarru ; I. 264, 19 cach coir fri *imsenud*, gl. 288, 3 *emséna*.

Imsnaithe, protection, [*imsnadud*]; V. 364, y deoraid bis for in *i.*, gl. for griun no for *snada* i.e. *comairce.*

Imsnim, care, anxiety; in a line of verse, II. 300, x cin co be ort a *imsnim.*

Imsoim, I turn; see *impoim*; I. 74, 3 *imsoi*, 'he went off'; V. 268, 18, ág *imsoi* di-a eol, 'a cow which *returns* to her stall of her own accord,' gl. 268, 26 ag *impos.*

Imtha, so it is, it is in the same state, case, &c.; II. 402, 3 ar *imta* lanamnas tothla, gl. 19 is *amlaid-sin* ata in l. taide; III. 30, 4 *imta* samlaid, prob. a gl., cf. IV. 356, 12; 360, 1; 364, 11; 366, 1; III. 30, 4 *i.* samlaid in eclais, gl. is *inann* leam, 13; III. 268, 13; IV. 38, 16; V. 388, 4; 486, y; 516, y; *neg.*, *ni'mtha*, II. 126, 11; 268, 13 (gl. nocha n-amluid-sin ta, x); III. 56, y, z, gl. ni hinann lium.

Imthach, oath; inf. of *imtoingim*, q.v.; IV. 298, 20 caide *imthach.*

Imtaithmech, act of dissolving (contracts, &c.); V. 368, 1 secht conosnat cach n-*iumtaithmech* la F.

Imtaithmigim, I dissolve (contracts, mutually); III. 56, 25 ni *imtaithmich*, gl. on n-*imfuich.*

Imthecht, act of going about, going off; departure; adventure, incident; I. 72, 24 atfet dóib *imthechta* in rig; 282, 12 *imthecht* is *tar*, ety. gl. on *tairmthecht*, 260, z; V. 172, 18 ri, oc *imthecht* 'aenar can a manchaine techta; 202, z is *i.* doib, they go away, in separation, live apart from, their husbands; 258, 5 oc teiched ria smachtaib i.e. no *im.* re gait.

Imteccor (?), V. 372, 9, see follg. :—

Imtegim, I go about, wander; I. 72, 11 *imteged* leo fo muirib, 'he roamed with them beneath the sea'; IV. 158, 5 ni *himtecar* la-suidaib, tr. 'they shall not be passed' (?).

Imteilgim, I fling off, deduct; only in the expression used at II. 312, 25 acht ní, *im·a·teilge* logud n-airiten, tr. 'except what the price of accepting *takes away*,' gl. *eimteilges*, 314, 9; the word *airitiu*, 'accepting,' is defined, 314, 5, ac in ceili i.e. ond flaith, whereas the word *logud*, 'remitting,' is defined, aco'n flaith i.e. o'n cheile, i.e. *airitiu* refers to the *extra-stock* received by the tenant, and *logud* refers to *extra-rent* paid to the chief. Hence in the case of a mutual separation in their lifetime, without disqualification of any kind on either side, the stock originally furnished by the chief had to be *restored*, *adgeinither*, 312, 24, in as good a condition as when furnished, after due subtraction on either side of the *extra*-element in *stock* or *rent*; i.e. any extra-*rent* paid in *labour* or in *kind*, being deducted from the chief's due, 314, 10, and any extra-*stock* provided by the chief, added to what the tenant had to restore, so that the passage means, 'except what the extra-*rent* paid *deducts* from the extra-*stock* received voluntarily from the chief.' This word *imteilgim* means to 'empty out,' 'evacuate,' and is constantly used to express

alvum dejicere, cf. LB. 129 *a* 15; 128 *a* 44; FM. ann. 1488, &c.; see follg.:—

Imtelgad, evacuation, deduction (?); it only occurs in the phr., *i. mbroga*, IV. 20, 3, where unfortunately the text is bad, [for the very next words, *noch is* nemead, should plainly be *no chis*, acc. to the gl., 24, 2, and the preced. words are unintelligible]; it is tr. 'land *devoted to the support of a mansion*,' got from the gl. 22, y, tr. 'a *dun*-fort without land, or a church without a green, which has *no mansion to support it*,' oc na bi brug di-a n-imtelgud. Here we have, a, 'land for the support of a mansion,' and apparently b, 'a mansion for the support of land,' as the tr. of text and gl. respectively! But *imtelgud* cannot mean 'support,' either. The phr. occurs also in Vol. I. 124, 1 *im telgud mbroga*, and 13 *im* telcud mbroga, tr. 'for *removing* to the houses.' Here the *im* is by the analogies in the rest of the text shown to be the prep., and therefore we get *telgud* alone as the word to be considered. The second mention, at I. 124, 13, is needless and quite out of harmony with the adjacent items; but is useful from the extra gl. that it affords, tr.

132, 15:	138, 34:
For removing to the hayloft belonging to the old winter residence at Allhallow-tide.	For removing to the hay lofts, i.e. from the hired or let land i.e. to the old winter residence at All-hallow tide.

But the Irish original of both glosses it practically the same! The tr. of the former glosa explains the hayloft as belonging to the old winter residence; the latter identifies the haylofts as being the hired land [on which the cattle had been grazing]. It is clear from the addition 138, 34, that the *brug feoir* was understood as the *grazing-land* out in the country, from which the cattle were brought to the dairy-shed in the winter. Going back therefore to the comm. on 132, 12 seqq., we have the parallel clauses *dingbail faithche* and *telgud mbroga*, explained, the former as referring to the transfer of the cattle from the *faithche*(-green) of the winter cattle residence out into the open fields in May, and the latter, to their transfer from the open grass lands into the cattle-sheds in November, i.e. *telgud mbroga* means 'leaving the grass-lands.' Hence the tr. of IV. 20, 3, 'land devoted to the support of a mansion which is a Nemead person's,' is particularly unfortunate!

Imteit, 'goes around, about, travels, accompanies'; I. 244, 10 co n-*imtet*, he accompanies (?), as gl. on *do-caemtet*, 242, 8; IV. 338, 23 *imtéit*, used of the bishop's *travelling round* for the good of his church, &c.; V. 106, 28 ce-n'-*imteid* la hordam, gl. gen *gurab imaille re* huasal.

Imtiagaim (?), V. 466, 15 *imtiagad* breatha il-bruige, tr. 'the judgements on the various forms *vary*' [?].

Imtoga, choice, mutual consent; II. 166, 22 mad *imtoga*, 23 noco n-*i*., [164, 6 *conimtuca* is only bad text]; II. 312, 23 imscarad *imtoga*, gl. imscar is *eim-togaide* leo ar-aen, 314, 4, cf. II. 362, 21 mad *imtoga* scartha, with similar gl., z; II. 388, 13 ma scarid ocus bid *imtocad* leo, same gl., 21; 392, y mad *imtuca* doib scarad, same gl. 394, 12; III. 36, 3 cach *imtoga* la comtoil comairle, where the gl. gives it a *concrete* turn, cach aen togait, 'every one whom they choose,' 15.

[Imtoich, V. 434, 8, hardly from *im-toing*, for it is used as the gl. of *timtach*, which again is connected with *timsaig-*, so that prps. it is 'do-imm-ts*aig*' that we are dealing with in all three.]

Imtoingim, I make oath (mutually with another?); IV. 300, 1 fer midboth *imtuing* smacht; 9, the special age *at which he swears to* 'smacht'-fines, *im·a·tuing* smachta; 14 isse inn-sin *im·a·toing* smachta mbruigrechta; 17 *im·us·toing* a ndiaig nach aile, where the tr. ignores the construction, for the *two* 'midboth'-persons evidently are supposed to take *mutual oaths*, 18 *imtoin* colpdaig, tr. 'he swears up to a colpach-heifer'; IV. 306, 20 is ed *im·a·toing*, tr. 'it is that which he swears to,' (the amount of his honour-price); V. 440, 22 *imtongad* uill tlachta, gl. 442, 7 is *eimtoingit* na uasail for in lucht ditnit i.e. a cele, 'the nobles *swear* for those whom they protect, their tenants'; it occurs twice in 3 *sg. fut.* (*conjunctive*), in both places as a quotation from a law-maxim not to be found elsewhere in our Voll., viz. *imtó* cach a dinnlime, tr. 'let every one *get his due*' [!!], III. 152, 24, and ignored in IV. 36, x, *imto* cach ad innlime. The tr. must begin, 'let each one *swear* mutually his .....'(?). O'Don. indeed, Supp. sub voce, sets down *dinlime* with the meaning '*fraud*,' but there is not a particle of evidence for such a meaning, and the passage that he refers to, O'D. 1375, is merely the (E. 3, 5) text of our quotation, III. 152, 24. I do not think that either *dinnlime* or *innlime* is the right word: prps. it should be *dinnime*, which is found in the literature, with the meaning of 'insignificance,' cf. FM. III. p. 2004, 12; and cf. the adj. *dinnim*, p. 2210, 9, 'small'; p. 2298, 20, 'indigent.'

Imtomas, measurement on both sides (?); IV. 142, 14 a *himtomas* i nde, tr. 'it is *measured* into two.'

Imtormach, supplement, addition; I. 24, y *fonn* Senchusa la Sen, a *i*. la Fergus.

Imtualang, fully capable; IV. 310, 19 *i*. gabala rig, tr. 'he is able to receive (lodge and feed) a king.'

Imtuillim, I gain, earn; V. 266, 10 *imtuillit* na minna, (gain of tithes, alms, &c.), 'which the relics earn.'

Im-uaim, complete union, solidarity; I. 266, 16 *imuaim* rere brethemain, gl. 298, 1 a n-*emuaim* sin amuil is riar do bretheman; IV. 126, z ni dlegar *imuaim* folad, tr. '*reciprocity* of goods'; it means *solidarity* of property among the neighbours, up to a certain extent; [cf. FM. *ann.* 1592,

p. 1918, 10 ac imuaim fri a genessaib, (their shirts) '*adhering* to their skins'; *ann.* 1258 le hiomuaim n-airdrighe, 'to *consolidate* (the) monarchy'].

Imurail (?), I. 60, 27 aon biad *imurail* oga-side *sech* a tochus riam, tr. '(he has a right to) the maintenance of one person *in addition to* his former property.'

Imurfis, see *imarbas.*

Imus, form of prep. *imm-*, in cpd. verbs, with infix pron. *s*; e.gr. *imu·s·cobrathar*, II. 280, 29; *imu·s·coitcet*, II. 280, 28; *imu·s·cumtaiget*, II. 280, 24[a]; *imu·s·fuich*, II. 282, 9; *imu·s·frecrat*, IV. 354, 19; *imu·s·toing*, IV. 300, 17.

Imus forosna, see under *imbas.*

Imus (?), (see also *iumais*); V. 88, 7 (three ridges of onions, and) the fourth ridge, *imus*, 90, 15; but no explanation is given of the word, which is spelt *imais* by O'Dav., p. 97, in quoting this passage, sub *indra*; see also *iumais.*

In, *prep.*, in, into, &c.; *in*, def. art.; *in*, *an*, 'id quod'; *in*, conj., whether, or.

In-, as prefix before *noun* in *gen.* forming *adj.* of the meaning, *-able, fit to*, &c.; e.gr., *in-breithe* (?), 'fit to be judged,' I. 156, 16; *in-bruithe*, 'fit to be boiled,' II. 252, z; *in-cairigthe*, 'fit to be blamed,' III. 64, 24; *in-comartha*, 'fit for signs' (?), V. 310, 17; *in-curtha*, 'fit to be punished' (?), II. 66, 23; *in-fiadnaise* 'fit to give evidence,' IV. 10, 26, 300, 11; *in-forais*, 'habitable,' IV. 128, 5, gl. 20; *in-gabala*, 'fit to be dwelt in,' I. 104, 31; *in-gnima*, 'fit for action,' III. 60, 6; *in-gnimraid*, 'fit for work,' II. 46, 9; *in-lesaigthe* (?), 'fit to feed,' III 54, 23; *in-raith*, 'fit to be a surety,' IV. 306, 23; *in-rechta*, 'fit to rule,' I. 230, 6, gl. *indraicthi.*

Ina, most frequently as prep. *in* with poss. adj., 'his, her, their,' I. 6, 16; 10, 25; 12, 25, &c.; with *rel.*, 'in quo,' III. 58, 3; IV. 6, 10; with *rel. neg.*, [*i-'n na*], IV. 240, 5 *ina* bi athair; *art. def.*, *nom. pl.*, I. 16, 10, *ina* bretha; 236, 9 *ina* lesa; IV. 96, 24, 25; *fem. gen. sg.*, I. 250, 27 *ina* mna; *gen. pl.*, II. 340, 1 log *ina* set, &c.

Iná, *conj.*, than; in combination with *copula-verb*, *sg.* and *pl.*, **iná-s**, 'than he is'; I. 34, 9 uaisli in fer *inas* in ben; III. 138, 16; 312, 12; IV. 246, 21; 250, 19 (*nas*); cf. also IV. 250, 8 mad luga *inda*, mad mo *inda* féin; II. 66, 11; 78, 16; 158, 17; **iná́it**, 'than they are,' [also *indait*, *nait*, I. 92, 8, 16, 17]; I. 108, 4, 5; II. 54, 25; 74, y; III. 496, 14; IV. 250, 20; cf. also IV. 326, x *indata* a cheili.

Inad, place; occasion; I. 98, 9 in gach *inad* dib-sin, 'in every instance of these,' II. 336, 25; II. 2, 8 a n-*inut* inill, 'in a place of security'; V. 288, 12 na faguib *inad* eir (?); II. 32, 2 is e-sin *aon inad* isin berla Feine, 'the *one instance*'; *gen.*, I. 82, 9 i crich ainmin n-*inaid*; *pl.*, V. 304, 1 secht n-*inada*, gl. *maigne*; 324, 17 na *hinada* a mbi aithigi caich, 'much-frequented spots'; V. 4, 4 isna tri *hinadaib*-sea, referring to the three *genders*, *mas. fem.* and *ntr.*

Inaitchim, I enter, make entrance, or beginning, [*ind-aith-teg-*]; IV. 188, 16 dochum a n-*inaitcither* a tiachtain, tr. 'they *are seen* to come,' [as if *aitcither* (!)]; it is hardly necessary to suggest an emendation into *an inaid*, for the word to be explained is *do-etegar* (q.v.), which is in the same line gl. by *inchuitchet*, prob. only an error of transcription for *indaitchet*; cf. *inotcet*, O'Dav., p. 100, from *in-do-techim*, whence *indo-tacht*, q.v.

Inaithmiuch, see *indaithmech*.

Inallut, of yore; II. 94, 8, see *anallut*.

Inand, same, similar; alike, identical; II. 148, x *inund* a mbiathu uile; I. 44, 10 is *inand ní* do-faillsigthea treotha, '*the same thing* was shown by these'; V. 466, 18 is *inann* beiscna a teallaig la F.; I. 58, 11 adaltrus, is *inunn ocus* in t-eisinnrucus, 'it is the *same as* X'; cf. V. 32, 19 is *inand ocus* da beth, &c., 'the same as if it were, &c.' cf. III. 10, 4; V. 414, 4 (*inan*); *pl.*, *-a*, I. 2, y it *inunda* aimser doib ocus aimser L., cf. I. 102, 12 it *inunna* na tri seoit ocus na cuic seoit iar fut; V. 104, 7 cethri dana *inunda* aigi, 21 tri dana *inanna* aigi.

Inandaigim, I equate, equalise; III. 170, 2 indeithbir in gnima *inundaiges* iat.

Inandraid, see *ininnraig*.

Inandus, sameness; identify, equality; II. 68, 5 i n-*inundus* uaire, *opp.* i *saine* uaire, 3, cf. 56, 10; 138, note, *dethbir* ngellta ocus *inannus* smachta, (defd. in note); 390, 24 for *inannus*, 'in the same manner.'

Inar, tunic; II. 148, 6 for a *brut* no for *inur* (*dat.*).

Inarbenaim, I expel, disinherit, [see *indarbaim*]; IV. 46, 7 is and *inarbenad*-saide a fine o a cirt comrainde, tr. 'it is then the tribe *claim* by their right of partition' (!), but this verb can only mean, 'reject, expel, disinherit,' '*they expel* her *from* the right'; II. 288, 1 nach cor nad atuim fine, *indairbenat*, cf. III. 8, 2 atdaim, na foeige, nad *inarban*, 'one adopts what he does not disallow, does not *repudiate*,' [but it might be read inarb*ann* (cf. II. 306, 20), from *indarbaim*].

Inás, growth; II. 218, 16 nocha denunn nech *innud* no *inas*.

Inasa, II. 336, 4 mad ar diumand in ceile *inasa* in flaith a seotu, tr. '*recals* his 'seds,' from the gl. *innsaiges*, 'he *sends for* the seds he gave in stock' (?), for in·a·*sa*, as 3 *sg. fut.*, (conj.) from √*sag-*, *-saig-*.

In-ásaim, I grow, increase; II. 364, 5 do na cethraib.....o 'n-*inasann* in t-indad, cf. V. 386, 29 na ceathra foilli *inasas* acu, na dairti, &c.; II. 346, 4 in gen *inasas* a hinne in athar; III. 48, 23 in fine o' *r-inasastar* a cholunn, tr. 'the tribe from whom his body *has descended*.'

Inathar, intestines; II. 254, 15.

Inbaid, time, special period of time; [tr. '*places*' (!) I. 258, 14]; often *adv.*, *in inbaid-sin*, 'at that time,' I. 186, 12; or *conj.*, *in inbaid*, folld. by rel. clause, 'when'; I. 144, z *in inbaid* nar tince; I. 274, 18 (is); 294, 28 (bis); 298, 7 (is); II. 30, y; III. 130, 3 (ata); *pl.*, I. 50, 14 teora *hinbada*(d).

Inbethe (?), I. 156, 16 na bud *inbethe* iar *naich* (!) for oin, tr. 'that it could not *be* by nature upon one day,' as if *iar* n-*aicned* [!]; prps. also we should read *in-breithe*, 'judgeable.'

Inber, river-mouth, estuary; *gen.*, I. 122, 16 im chain n-*inbir*, 182, 7 and IV. 210, x; V. 476, 20 corus *indbir*; *pl.*, II. 224, 14 in tan bit na *hinbir* fui.

Inbid (?), I. 236, 1, diablad *in bid* (?) double of the food' (?), but the text is too vague.

Inbid, fit for food (?); II. 250, x miach cruithnechta cruaid *inbid*, 'a sack of *good* dried wheat.'

Inbiurb (?), IV. 310, 8 caire co n-a *inbiurb* co n-a lorggaib, tr. 'a cauldron with its *spits* and its spindles,' with another mere guess in the note, viz. 'flesh-forks' [!]; 'spits' I suppose is got from *bir*, and the case was *prob.* intended to be *dat. pl.*, but the word as it stands is unmeaning; and prps. *berb-*, 'to boil,' is involved.

In-blegar, [from *in-bligim* ?], only occurs in an unintelligible passage, III. 22, 12, where there seem to occur four verbs, *adregar*, *inomblegar*, *fegar*, *asrenar*, each ndliged do neimtib, "whatever due is owing to 'nemed'-persons is bound, is *in-milked*, is sued, is paid," as the gl. says:—

adregar,	is bound, on the offender;
inomblegar,	is in-milked, on the kinsman;
fegar,	is sued, from them both;
airnithir,	is paid, by them both.

The gl. is wrong in placing 'for giall' and 'for cintach,' 22, z and 24, 1 respectively; for what is meant is clearly that the *arach-*'bond' is on the debtor, or in default on the kinsman, and that *both* may be sued, so as to effect the *payment* of the amount due; hence *for giall* should come after *for cintach* 24, 1, as an explanation of the *mar-aen*, 'together,' of the two gll. 24, 1, 2.

The difficulty of the etymology remains: *blegar* V. 260, 3 means 'is milked,' from *mbligim* [mlig, μελγ-], so that the word is probably nothing but *inŏmblegar*, but the exact force of the prefix *in*, is not easy to determine; prps. it is an ety. gl., *im-mulct*, connecting the fine, *mulcta*, with *mulgere*; O'Dav., p. 99, gives *inombligh*, i.e. *bliughidh* or *toibgidh*, 'he levies,' 'he sues for the nurture of his *clann* upon the party who did [something].'

Inbleogan, distraint of the kinsman-surety; often used apparently = kinsman; I. 104, 15 in tan tainic in t-*inbleogun* amach i ndeguid a athgabala; I. 40, y feich *inbleogain* air, tr. 'the

debts of his *kinsman* were visited on him'; I. 94, 11 nocha riacht in cin air and, as a dualgus fein, na a dualgus *inbleogain*, and so constantly in juxtaposition, of the *debtor* himself (*cintach*), or of his *kinsman-surety* (*inbleogan*), cf. I. 110, 8, 9; 112, 1; 116, 5, 7, &c. The *inbl.* was bound to pay the debts of a defaulting debtor, whereas the three persons, the *feichem*-advocate, the *nascaire*-binder, and the witness (*fiadnaise*) were *not* bound, in certain cases [cf. 226, 17] at all events, cf. I. 216, y; they might of course, *undertake to pay*, in which case, they had the same liability as the *inbl.* 218, 10. But unfortunately there is no precise indication of the position or the appointment of this *inbl.*, and the word is obscure in its etymology.

In the Text, in Vol. I., it only occurs in the theoretic 'Introduction,' pp. 256, seqq., save at 192, 11 athg. dechmaide fil im cach rudrad, im cach ndail criche, im *inbleogain n*-aitiri cairde, im tobach a slain; here the words, by the analogy of the clauses, *rudrad, dail criche, inbleogain*, and *tobach*, seem intended as technical terms of legal practice, '*prescription, assembly, inbleogain* and *levying*.' The comm. is unintelligible because of the absence of traditional explanation of the exact meaning of each of the terms; *inbleogain* was evidently some circumstance that limited the action of a creditor, [cf. 24 cen fegad *muigi* na *inbleogain*], and the subsequent comm. 28, that 'the hostages of the pltf. take the hostages of the dfdt. out with them,' seems to refer to the *inbleogain aitiri* of the text, 11. But the immediate gl. on the text, 25, reads thus, ina haitire ar a n-acarthar cin inbleogain i cairdi, ar ni fuil slan leo [cuice] co foet dechmad [in] ala crich, 'the hostages on whom is sued crime of *inbleogain* [?] in *cairde*-law, for there is no safety with them [cuice?] till they [sleep?] ten days [in] another district': here all is vague, and the tr. is merely guess-work. In fact, O'Dav., p. 100, gives *inbleogan* i.e. *escaire*, quoting "asgnam a thigi do cach iar n-*inbleogan* cana," which must mean 'everybody going to his own house after *proclamation* of *cáin*-[law].' Here unfortunately we are left uncertain as to the precise meaning of *cáin*, but *inbleogan* is plainly an abstract term; just as in the B-Supplement to Cormac, [Tr., p. 98], it is gl. categorically *toxal*, i.e. athgabail ind fir fine do gabáil, a cinaid in cintaich, co rotoxla side ar in cintach, 'to take *athgabail* of the tribesman, for the debt of the debtor [crime of the criminal], that he may levy distraint upon the debtor.' Here we have the term defd. as the *toxal*, the 'asportation of the chattels distrained'; and one asks, how could *toxal* be *escaire*? A mediation might be sought by 'opining' that it was a *proclamation* that a *tribesman* would be *distrained* for the debt of a defaulter, but we do not come at either *the meaning* or *the etymology* of the word by this interpretation.

Turning then to the Text, we have I. 262, 19, 'there are two *athgabail* with the Feine,' viz. *athg.* cinta[ig], and *athg. inableogain*, tr. 'distress from a debtor, and distress from a kinsman'; but the gl. 284, 5 only says, 'on the score of his own debt' and (b) 'on the score of *inbleogan*,' and no justification of 'kinsman' as yet appears. This however seems inferrible from the gl. 284, 16, (apad dechmaide) for *in fer fine* is *inbleogain* do neoch is grad Feine, '*apad* notice of ten days upon the tribesman who is *inbleogain* in the case of everything that is of *Feine* grade'; again, 284, 17 'if it is the *inbl.* of one of Feine grade that is taken in *athg.*,' and 18, '*athg.* that is taken with respect to an *inbl.* of F. grade.' It becomes more definite on 27, where are mentioned the two *apad*-notices of *cintach* and of *inbleogain*, viz. *five* days and *ten* days, respectively. According to this, we have at least mention of the *tribesman* who is *inbl.* to a debtor; but now we come to the subdivision of *inbl.*, as a class of persons, for here we have four items mentioned in the Text, 258, 24 *cin*, and *tobach saigi*, and *inableogain*, which are gl. on 272, 22, *cin*, 'the crime that a person himself commits'; *tobach*, 'the *inbl.* that is nearest,' (with the interpolated gl., 'crime of his son and his grandson'); *saigi*, 'the intermediate *inbl.*,' (with interpolated gl., 'crime of relative ['*kincogus*'] up to the *seventeen*' [constituting the *gel-fine*]); *inableogain*, 'the *inbl.* who is farthest'; this can hardly mean anything else than a member of the tribe in general, who is beyond the narrower limits of the *gel-fine* seventeen, but the gl. goes on: or *cin* i.e. 'a *sed* of one day's stay,' and *tobach*, 'a *sed* of three days' stay.' Or thus:—

cin	—	man's own debt	or 'sed of one day's stay.'
tobach	—	nearest *inbl.*	sed of three days stay.
saigi	—	intermediate *inbl.*	
inbleogan		farthest inbl.	

But the two latter terms are again referred to, at 264, 12, dechmud fri *saidid* ocus *inbleoguin*; in the comm. 286, 19 we get, '*apad*-notice of ten days is proclaimed (*urfogurthar*) on an *inbl.* who is of *the tribe* (!) i.e. on the *fine* (tribe) of the man who is indebted, in the possession of witnesses, in order that the *apad*-notice may not be denied.' But the subsequent gl. harks back on the *Fine grade*, 24, 'notice of ten days on an *inbl.* of *F. grade*'! And the next gl. 25, says, '*apad*-notice of ten days is sued [served?] on everybody who is *in inbl.*, [upon him on whom?] is sued the crime of every one who is nearest-related to him of his tribe'; here *innsaigther* has to be rendered, *is served* or *is sued*; *in* inbleoguin, cannot be *the* inbl. nor is it the *predicative* use of the locative, [which would need *ata*,] and can therefore only be '*in* (proclamation?),' and so is unintelligible,

unless *inbl.* is simply equated with '*fine*,' generally! But anyhow the next clause, 26, seems to obliterate the distinction of *nearest*, *intermediate* and *farthest* given above, by its interpretation, 'the crime of everyone who is *nearest* to him of his tribe'! It occurs twice more in Text, 266, 2 fri indracus *inableoguin*, and 18 fasc indruic *inableoguin*; the former has a gl. 288, 18, with no enlightenment; but the latter 266, 18 has a specific statement on 298, 8, 'to go and tell it [the distraint] *to the inbl.*, for *worthiness*, without *delay* at all, when it is an immediate distress.'

The above are all the cases of its occurrence in Text of Vol. I.; in the other Voll., it does not occur at all, save in the continuation of Distress, in II. 14, 19; 16, 11, 21; 44, 17; 64, 27; 98, 17; 122, y. Here we have the maxim, *is innraic gach n*-inbleoguin at 16, 21; [and at 122, y, which however is simply repetition of scattered notes, from I. 264, y]. This makes it clear that *inbleogan* was *ntr.*, and did not primarily denote a person; at II. 14, 19 it is tr. 'kinsman-surety,' adgair fri *hinb.*, where the prep. *fri* only adds to the difficulty, because *adgair* is folld. by *for* or *o*, but not by *fri*; unfortunately also, the comm. on 28, where the matter *might* have been instructive, is unintelligible, for *ronas* is wrong, and *in fechium n*-aile cannot be construed. But the general drift of the comm. is, as usual, an insistence on the *solidarity of the tribe*, 26 aithgin in neich ro-dlecht do cintuch iar n-elo, is-ed gabur do fine chintaig, '*aithgin* of whatever is owed by a culprit, after his evasion, is taken from his tribe'; the next line apparently speaks of the liability of the *raith*, 'the *surety*,' prps. the individual who, either by convention, or regulation, or agreement, had undertaken or been appointed to represent the tribe in the matter of the culprit's default. The note on II. 16 quotes a MS. gl., in which *inbl.* and *raithe* are coupled, as a sort of cpd. word, 'kinsman-surety.' But the page is full of impossibilities of text and construction: 16, 1, nobody knows what *inbl. briatur no gellad* means; 2 acht cu *roith*, is tr. 'if it has been *demanded*,' but the gl. of O'Dav., p. 112 has *do-roth*, &c., gl. co-*tarraighther*, or co *ro-tuiti* o *inbl.* loigecht na fiach; lines 20 and 25 are unmeaning accumulations of letters. But even in the portions where the words might seem capable of a meaning, it is impossible to get at it; e.gr. 3, "when the *inbl.* shall have paid them [the debtor's liabilities], though it be the desire [of the pltf.?] to sue them from the debtor afterwards, he does not pay, i.e. a surety" [!?]. Here the tr. says, "he, i.e. the surety, *cannot*"; instead of reading *nocha n-icunn*, 'does not pay,' the tr. apparently read *ni conic ann*, 'he *cannot*' [?]. In other words, we have:—(a) surety has paid debts, and (b) pltf. sues debtor afterwards, then, surety cannot; cannot *what*? but even if we tr., 'then surety *does not pay*,' it seems unmeaning; the apodosis should be, 'the *debtor*

does not pay the pltf. after the surety has settled the account'; but then, how does the word *raithe* of 4 come in?

The next occurrence in Text, II. 44, 17 is if possible, more unmeaning; *daera* neime cethra fri *hinb.*, tr. 'his exempt cattle are *free* [!!] for the kinsman'; the gl. reads, 'distraint of brug-recht [prps. of *grass-farm*] is not seized for the liability of the *inbl.*, so long as the actual culprit has *land*; but it is seized for his own liability, or for the liability of his chief, when he has no other cattle, though he may have land.' Here it would seem that the real debtor is the *chief* (of the tribe?), and that his substitute has to pay by *his own* cattle, if the chief has on his land no cattle that could be distrained; but what about the Text, then?

On 64, 27, tr. 'double restitution of the distress of the kinsman to be made by the infants.' What seems intended, is the penalty on women and children for wrongly instituting a suit against the surety; but the ethical statement of comm. at 66, 11 seems unnecessary, to say the least of it, considering the general rule of 70, 7, i n-*athg.* inbleoguin diablad uile. The last instance 98, 17 is quite hopeless, 'exacting distress of a debtor *provided he be not an inbl.*' [!]; the comm. in its last alternative, 23, seems to mean, 'there is not seized a *diablad* from an *inbl.*, [viz.] at once *athgabail* and *aithgin.*' This seems an explanation of *diablad*, 'doubling,' as meaning the *athgabail* of the amount, and an equivalent amount, *aithgin*; in other words, the evading debtor was liable to *double*, but the surety only to the amount originally incurred.

Inbrogaid (?), only occurs once, II. 320, 2 mamu *inbrogaid* each somaine co diabul, &c., tr. 'every profit *is increased*'; the root *brog-*, *mbrog-*, *mrog-*, is of frequent occurrence, and is variously and vaguely tr.: *brogsat* (the farms) 'became *productive*,' *brogtar*, 'he is *exalted*'; *brogda*, 'sturdy' (boy), MR. 200; *brogais blad*, 'his beauty *excels*,' Oss. V. 238,; *brogais* criocha, '(the territory) was *enriched*,' FM. 527; *broga*, 'advantage, success,' MR. 148; *broga* buillibair, '(hero) of *heavy* blows,' FM. 898; cf. the use in LU. 80 *a* 14, 82 b 26; 88, 1; 104 b 35; LL. 117 *a* 12; 188 *γ* 49; 198 *a* 34; 259, 28. The comm. obviously intends to represent it by *firenaigther* on 16, so that the Text division, after *mamu*, is wrong; indeed it can hardly be doubted that this combination is intended by O'Dav.'s *mam-brogaidh*, p. 105, where however the explanation is not lucid, neither is it our passage which he cites in quotation.

In-bruithe, suitable for being boiled, (cf. the modern word for 'soup,' *anbhruith*); II. 262, z ag.....*inbruithe* a samrud.

Inchaib, see under *enech*.

Incáirigthe, worthy of being blamed; III. 64, 24 fil secht n-innerge in gach re, o ecluis *incairigthe*, tr. 'there are seven desertions in each time, from a church, *which are excusable*' (!); but the text is talking of 'desertions of necessity,' and the juxtaposition of *ecluis inc.* is clearly intended, 'from a *blameworthy church*,' from which its tenants (?) make a desertion, *indeirge* (q.v.).

Inchind, brain; III. 86, y a *inchind* dermait, 'his brain of forgetfulness,' see MR. p. 280, and the note.

Incis (?), only in phr. **cis n-incis**, tr. 'rack-rent'; [as *cís* is Lat. *census*, so *incis* can be nothing else than *incensus*, however explicable]; I. 158, 8, where are mentioned the three *cis*-rents exacted, from an *outsider*, from a *co-tribesman*, and *from both*, viz. *cis n-incis*, *cis n-imfuilaing*, and *cis n-airdbide*, tr. 'rack-rent,' 'fair rent,' and 'stipulated rent,' respectively. In the note, a text is quoted with *cis n-inscis* i.e. '*wearisome* rent,' but *inscís* could not become *incis*.

It is found again at III. 52, 23, log in fir, secht cumala, ar *cis n-incis* do mac faesama d'a in[d]fine, do fir echtarfine iar femed do fine a gaire, but with nothing to show its precise meaning. In the comm. at IV. 290, 3, speaking of the *price* of the adopted son of an extern tribe, it is said that he 'takes the *rack-rent*,' gaibes *in cís n-incís*. This is the case of the *third* of the *three adopted sons* mentioned on IV. 288, 18, viz. *mac faosma do geilfine*, *mac f. do derbfine*, and *mac f. do echtar-fine*: of these persons, the first and second, if adopted with the consent of the tribe, get a share in the *land*, (and the first, also in the *house*, immediately); but the position of the *third* is quite indeterminable from the comm., where the specification of IV. 290, 2, *mad tar bragait neich díb*, must be distinguished from *tar bragait fine*, or the whole passage fails to have any meaning; and even so, no light is thrown on the exact signification of our phrase. But the note, as also at I. 158, 8, quotes the amount as, "a monthly milch-cow to the end of the year"; and cf. IV. 304, 18, where **tig incis*** is explained as a "house built for an aged man of the family who gives up to the family his patrimony, on condition that they support and attend to him during the remainder of his life." It would seem therefore that this *cis* was the fee for a definite *maintenance* in the tribe, a fee which in the case of the outsider was naturally much heavier than that paid by a co-tribesman.

* The passage in H. 3, 18, p. 373, b, runs as follows: cis-lir cis docuisin? Ninsa; a tri, *cis n-incis*, ocus *cis n-airdbidi*, ocus *cis frichnama* Iss-ed *c. f.* doberad do leith mbairgine mbrechtain fo salann, ocus cua essa guirt inge do cind each ficher aidchi; folcca cacha Sathairn; *c. n-i.* i.e. bó bith-blicht imach each mie co cend mbliadna; *tech n-inchis*, vii. traige ind; fithi ind coruici fordorus; ete itir each dara fithe coruice clethe; da ndorus and, comlai ar indala n-ae, cliath in alaile; plait il-leth in tigi, imdai inalaile; .....cuili and; *les n-incis* imbi, ni tallad achi cetheora innrada and; indrad cechtar in da taob; da traig x. fot each innraid, a hocht a lethat; *cual n-inchis*, vii. crainn decc inde, darnid scoltad i cethair cach crann; do-taet samtach fidba no belai di cach cethramain; *ploit innis*, vii. nduirn a timcomat a bonai, vi. nduirn a medon, a iiii. a ind.

Incleithe, concealed (defects); II. 362, 11 d' ainmib *incleithi*; III. 6, 3 ainim *i.*; V. 504, 24 re hain[m]ib *incleith.*

Incomallaim, I complete; IV. 70, 20 *incomalltar.*

In-comartha (?), fit for signs, sufficient proof (?); V. 310, 17 is *inncomurtha* do faillsiugad a indligid fair; cf. FM. III., 1688.

In-comlaind, fit for battle; I. 158, 4 cach aen ar a mbiad sciath ar a scath, do neoch bus *imcomlaind*, v. CGG., 174, 17.

Incoisc, act of instructing; instruction; II. 154, 3 *incosc* do ealathu[i]n, 'training in science.'

Incoiscim, I indicate, point out, teach, instruct, train, discipline, (check ?); II. 154, 5 *incoiscithur do* marcuigecht, 'is trained to (=in) riding'; IV. 108, 1 is amne *incoisce* doib scor ann, 'it is thus that thou instructest them to unyoke there.' But the whole comm. is completely misconceived in the tr.; the text is defining *tothla*-trespass: asbeir-sium fri daim amra scor in tire, tr. 'this is said of an unknown party who have unyoked their horses in the lands, and thou hast given them to understand that it is allowable to unyoke there,' &c. But the text, if it is correct, says really: 'thou sayest to a party: "*wonderful* is the unyoking of the land," and thou instructest them how to unyoke in it,' unless *incoisc-* is to be taken in its sense of *check, forbid*, but in any case the construction must be the same. It occurs several times at IV. 142, 12, 16, 22, 23, 26, y, of *marking* out a district by special objects, crich *incoisce* dumae, *incoisce* ail adrada, bile feada, nad *incoiscead* siach [H. 3, 18 *nach*] comarda, 12, *in·a·coisce* guire noise, 24; *indoscid*, 22, for *incoiscid* (?).

Increchad, act of blaming; II. 402, 25 *increacha* ar mac carthaige, v. tr.

Incrod, inchruth, furniture; IV. 310, 7 co cach *inchruth* (sic leg.) a thige; V. 222, 2 cell co n-a *hincrod.*

Incuirim, [only as *depon. pres.* 3 *sg.*], I put in, bring in, refer (?), *impose*; II. 286, 14 *incuirithur*, adaimthur, 'it is *put in* (by the chief), it is acknowledged (by the tenant'); 306, 1 *incuirither* co nduin-airecht, tr. 'let *it be referred* to the court' [?]; II. 284, 23 *indecuirithur* ainfine, 'he *adopts* [a son from] an extern tribe,' gl. 286, 5 *adacuirid* se mac foesum[a] d' ainfine; II. 288, 4 dilsi seoit caich, *indecuirithur* indligid, gl. 17 *adachuirus*, and also *ro-adachuirustur* curu indligthecha do denum re fer fine.

Inchuitchim (?), IV. 188, 16 do *inchuitchet*, tr. 'to which *they remove*' [*indscuchaim* ?], as gl. on *do etegar*, q.v.

Inchurtha, fit to be punished, punishable (?); II. 66, 23 cach athgabail *inchurtha*, tr. 'every distress that is *put up*' [!].

Ind, head; point, top, surface; I. 140, 16 bis i n-*ind* in ena, in uisci, but 130, 3 a *hinn* in uisci ar inn in bera; cf. V. 478, 7, 8, where *ind* and *bir* are brought together as *ety. gl.* of *inber*, in *corus indbir*, 476, 20; IV. 20, 23 im *in* tíre, where *in* cannot be the *def. art.*, (as tr.), but must

be a noun governing the gen. *tíre*, [i.e. *ind*]; IV. 166, 14 is do'n lucht foro roichid *ind* a n-oirgne, [v. tr. ?], gl. on 164, 6 is for *rind* oirggne focert na smachta so; V. 12, y *ind*, noch is *rind*, q.v.; V. 80, 1 *ind* a elle, 'top of his thong.'

Indad, increase, produce; II. 196, 9 ni *induth* nech di-araile, but treated as a *verb*, gl. nocho *tabuir* nech in los, y; and it occurs again 218, 15, ni *hindud* nech di-araile, gl. nocha denunn nech *innud*, 16; *gen.*, 360, 13 set *innada* coitcinn, cf. II. 46, 14 *innuda*; 364, 5 o inásann in t-*indad*; 366, z mucc *induda*, 368, 2 muc nach *innuda*; III. 310, 6, 12 in t-*indad*, gl. on *cru*; 12 secht n-anmanda do'n *indud*; V. 362, 12, note; it is prps. the mysterious *enuda* of III. 60, 20, note[3].

Indae (?), I. 36, y, ind-*ae* (?); see *tai*.

Indai, V. 512, 2, see *ind-ui*.

Indaim (?), I grow, increase; II. 362, 24 cethra bes a bunadas o n-*innuid* e [?].

Indair (?), only occurs in IV. 146, 1, itir fid ocus fér ocus *innair*, tr. 'wood and grass and *herbs*'; cf. O'Dav., p. 99 gl. an t-*ar derg*, 'red land' (?), no in *gort*, quoting this passage.

Indairbenat, see *inarbenaim*.

Indaithmech, analysis of word, explanation; I. 32, 3 a *inde*, a *ind-aithmeach* i.e. a taithmeach, a *inde* in focail X; II. 112, 15 *inaithmiuch* in focuil X; III. 90, 4 a *indthaithmech* a hinde in focail X; V. 4, 15 *indaimthech*.

Indallat (?), only once, in the follg. text, II. 306, 3 is dilis iarum dia n-acraither innuill, *indallat* micoruib nad cennaib coirib, comallat connaib arda neithit, arda lesaib labraither cirt coir. It may prps. be referred by the gl. to *indlither*, 306, 7, and it *seems* to be the *opp.* (?) of *comallat*, 3; but the whole passage is unintelligible.

Indannat (?), appears as follows: II. 314, 7 ac nechtar de in-*dannat* sin; 318, 18 ac nechtar de in da *nannad* sin; 326, 17 cechtar de *indanainat* sin; 342, 9 in da *naimad*, 12, (358, 15, 366, 14; 380, 21); 362, 13 in da *naimat*, (394, 30); 374, 13 in da *daimat*; 378, 14 in da *nadimat*; its meaning is prob. as in the tr., viz. 'each *of the two parties*,' [often as gl. on (*cechtar*) *da lina*,] but its analysis is not clear, prps. it is only in *da inad*, 'of those two *cases*.'

Indarbad, act of expelling; expulsion, rejection, repudiation; I. 68, 7 iar n-a *indarba* do Conn; II. 52, y dia n-ana fria a n-*inurbud*, *atagur*; 288, 11 [dia n]denuit a n-*inurba*; 296, 11 doni in *indarbtha* [(!) as if *acc.*], see 16; II. 306, 29 munab *indarba* done; IV. 334, 8 do *indarbbu* echtar-ciniul, 'to expel foreigners'; *gen.*, II. 286, z a dualg[as] *innu b'ha*, 292, 5 a dualgus *indarb*[*th*]*ai*, 296, 18, 29; V. 22, 9 grad *indarbtha* na demna.

Indarbaim, I expel, reject, repudiate; I. 44, 13 *ro-indarb* P. an treide-so onaib filedaib; II. 294, 8 na fuil aice ní *inurbus*; III. 60, 18 nocha n-iat a droch-folaid *innurbut* hi, as gl. on the text, cach *innurbut* anfolaid; II. 306, 20 manai *in-darbann*, cf. III. 8, z, under *indarbenaim*; [new verb, from *ind-ar-ben-*, q.v.].

In·da·tuaise, only at III. 32, x, aisneis breithre Dé do cach *in·da·tuise*, 'narration of the word of God to every one who *listens to it*,' cf. *con-tuaisim*, and *ur-tuasacht*.

Inde, yesterday, V. 22, 19.

Inde, into two parts, I. 130, 25, see under *do*, 'two.'

Inde, meaning; I. 22, 5 'brath' *inn*[*e*] cach brethi; I. 30, y bunad, ocus *inde*, ocus airbert do'n focul X, cf. III. 88, 18; 90, 4; V. 2, 3; V. 4, 10 i n-a *inde* nem-cinnte.

Inde, middle; II. 12, 22 in mil bis i n-*inde* uithir, tr. 'in the *middle* of disease' (!); 358, 10 inní bis a n-*ind*[*e*] *atreibe*, 'in the middle of the house,' ety. gl. on *intreb*, 'supellex';—hence apparently, *loins*, *udder*, &c.; II. 346, 4 in gein inasas a *hinne* in athar, 'springs from the *loins* of the father,' ety. gl. on *ingen*, daughter (!); III. 228, 10 i n-a sinib, no 'n-a *indib*, 'in her *udders*';—apparently as *adv.*, *a hinne* = 'originally,' 'in its *inner essence*,' &c., cf. II. 254, 28 meisemnaiged cach *a hinne*, v. text and tr., see IV. 34, 21 ni ro-meisemnaiged *a hinde* doib; II. 360, 12 (!) *a hinne*, which cannot govern the following a *cuit*; IV. 152, 13 ani is *toich* bis orro *a hinde*, tr. 'from the *root*,' as ety. gl. on *indteach*, 8, tr. 'appendages'; V. 222, 14 in crod bis innte *a hinne*, ety. gl. on *in crod*, 2; V. 296, 21 secht scuiche *a hinde*, ety. gl. on *indsguither*, 13; V. 416, 19 (intrinsic value ?); *pl.*, V. 432, 8 na *hinde* maisecha, the 'fair substance,' ety. gl. on *indmus*, 430, x.

Inde, I. 104, 29 cru co n-*indi* forais, tr. 'with *increase* of growth,' and *cru co n-inde arais*, both occurring at V. 498, 22, 23, trebaire ac a mbi *inde forais* no *inde arais*.

[**Inde**, is gl. *dluith*, by O'Dav, p. 97, mesir etach as a *inde* i.e. as a *dlús*.]

Inde, IV. 48, 18 ingraid a *hindi*, tr. 'they graze the top of the grass'; 212, 12 i n-*inde* bera na corad, 'on the *top* of the stake of the weir'; see *ind*.

Inde, (horse-) stable; IV. 96, z eich a n-*inde*, gl. in cenn fri bac i n-a n-echailsib, 104, x; V. 136, 10 áin ech fri 'n-*inde*, gl. 24 dochum a n-echlaisce, no in bac n-achaid, both gll. *echlaisc* and *bac* being found also in O'Dav., p. 99, *inne*, but p. 108, *ninne* (!), with this quotation, 'aineach fria *ninne*.'

Inde, V. 166, 18 *inde* mbuair, 'dung of kine,' ety. gl. on *indebuar*, cf. O'Dav., p. 99, quoting our passage, with this analysis *inne an buair*:—

Indebuar, cow-dung, manure; V. 166, 5, gl. as in preced.; 220, 25 ni heicin a *hinnebur*, 'its *manuring* is not necessary.'

Indech (?), II. 126, 17, see *inich*.

Indechad, act of avenging, vengeance; I. 8, 1 a eiric ocus a *indechad* bes.

Indechaim, I avenge, take vengeance; IV. 52, 27 teora gua, is mesa *indechas* Dia for na tuathaib; *subj.* 1 *sg.*, [*dep.*, see *Hom.-Pass.*, p. 592, a]; I. 8, 17 gnim olc mad *indechur*; *in-do-fichim*, see under *fo-fichim*.

Indecuirithur, see *incuirim*.

Indechus (?), V. 500, x, prps., *in-dech-*, see *dechaid*.

In-deimin, uncertain; I. 186, 1 [is] *indeimin a* ndlegar in cend-aithi.

Indeircech, liable to the penalty of *eric*; III. 462, 20 *indeircech* cach mor-cuitech, tr. 'everyone who has the great share *pays the 'eric'-fine*'; the gl. 22 has is *ind eiric* uad as, and z, is *an* eiric uad as, but as the *adj.* cannot take the article, *ind* must be a prefix other than the article: it is a derivation of *indéiricc*, opp. *dilgud*, cf. Wb. 25 c., [Zimm., p. 154], is olc in *indéiricc*, is maid in *dílgud*.

Indeithbir, unnecessary; negat. of *deithbir*, q.v.; V. 298, 3 is dethbir a leth risin mnai, cid *indethbir* a leth risin fine; *pl.*, V. 160, 12 it slana na haithne *indethbire*, 'unnecessary deposits,' things given in charge unnecessarily; very common in the phr. *indeithbire torbaig*, cf. III. 186, 16, &c.; I. 14, 10 (i n-a cintaib anfoit ocus) *indeithbire* torba, tr. '(crimes) of supposed utility,' lit. *unnecessary profit*, cf. I. 274, 1 ag *indeithbire* torbaid, tr. 'at a work of beneficial character, though *unlawfully done*,' II. 34, 19, tr. 'illegally inflicted without design.'

Indeithbires, non-necessity; I. 300, x más *inddetbirus* fodera.

Indell, act of making ready, adjusting, planning, yoking, preparing, &c.; I. 36, y indae do *indell* i cul, i.e. comet, or as in note[3], p. 37, *innill* tothanach im coimét; III. 456, 7 d'*indell* a airnil, 'to *set* his trap'; V. 426, 2 ar *indeall* a ndilse, 'by the *mode* of their alienation'; V. 490, 1 cungnam oc *indill* each, 'help in *harnessing* horses'; II. 286, 15 innlathur *inniull* [306, 3] co fuilliud, tr. '*compact* was made with addition,' &c.; II. 290, 18 cach *cor*, cach *indell*, cach *idnucul*, where the three words are limited by the gl., cor *ceillsine*, indell *lanamnuis*, idnucul *fuilliuma*, cf. ibid. y, and 296, 7; 298, 9; so that *indell lanamnais* is evidently 'compact of (marriage-) connexion'; IV. 218, 5 in treas seachtmain nach *inill* (?), tr. 'the third week for every *work*'; see under the vb. *indlim*.

Indeoin, in phr. *dar a indeoin*, tr. 'against his will'; III. 298, 13, (opp. *d'a deoin*, 18).

Indeoin, anvil; II. 118, 22 gat im *indeoin*; III. 186, 6 bla ord *indeoin*, 274, 9; III. 186, 8 ce dech in *indeoin* tresin ord, no ce dech in t-ord treisin n-*indeoin*; III. 188, 21 mas *sí in indeoin* ro-sceind; V. 474, 2; 486, x.

Indeoin, the name of the fourth member of the *eight* parts of a mill; I. 124, 18, defined in the gl. 140, 18 in cloch iachtair, 'the *under*-stone,' prob. regarded as the *anvil*.

Indeolaid, not despicable, honourable (?); IV. 344, 7 iar miadaigecht *indeolaid* isna miadlechtaib, tr. 'according to their rank in the dignity-laws.'

In-derb, uncertain; IV. 360, 24 arm *indearb*; V. 208, y ní is dearb ocus is *indearb* do na scuichib; II. 272, 13 *inderb* is tr. 'want of proof,' where the gl. apparently defines, x, dearb *indearb* gan nadmunna, tr. 'uncertain proof without guarantees.'

Inderge, act of deserting, desertion; III. 64, 20, 21, 23, y secht n-*innerge* in gach re, 66, 2; V. 456, y *indeirge* mborb-tuile, where in the note O'Dav. is quoted, but he gives *dergad*.

Indergim, I desert; *in-do-as-√reg-*; III. 64, 20 il-innerge, *in[d]er-agar* o ecluis bunaid, where the note[2] quotes *inderagar* i.e. *tiagaid* a manaich *uaidi*.

Indethim, intention; I. 108, 11 *indethem* in duini do riagail umpu, cf. II. 90, 12 *innfethium* and; V. 282, 5 *indethem*; II. 68, 1 *innetham* athgabala, 'the intention of taking the distraint' (unlawfully), where the text is the same as on II. 56, 6, 7, 9, 11, edited *in fetham*, &c., and tr. 'the law-agent' [!]; III. 138, 15 ma ruc *indeithim cneide airithi* leis, 'he brought the intention of inflicting a particular wound'; 286, 19 *indeithem* astaithe rucad chucu, and 288, 12 *indeithem* marbtha, cf. 464, 17, 18; 288, 11 fo aicned *in indeith[m]i*; V. 158, 27 *indeithem* fogla.

Indfad, III. 378, 10, see *finnfad*.

Indfine, tr. 'the *ind-fine* tribe'; III. 52, 24, where *infine* seems used of the *echtar-fine*, see the speculations, IV. 290, note[5]; acc. to IV. 292, 2, the *innfine* was the *remotest*, but there is nothing whatever definitely known from text or commentary, as to *whom* or *what* these technical names of the 'fine' designated; see under '*fine*.'

Indgnam, crops; V. 360, 21 etir fot ocus *indngnam*, gl. 362, 12 in t-arbar ocus in ru, see note 363 note[3].

Indich, woof, weft, (Mod. Ir. inneach); I. 152, 11 in *indich*, and so prob., II. 416, 2, 18 *innuc*.

Indile, cattle; I. 50, 16; V. 190, 15; 262, 23; 496, 11; IV. 6, 14 *indille*, 21; 8, 13 *innille*; V. 318, 24 *innile*. In general it is *pl.*, but we have also *sg.*, III. 242, 5 nach n-*indli*, and V. 126, 26 *cach* n-*innile*; III. 336, z *indile* lain, compared with *indile* leith, 338, 2, cattle of *full* and of *half* fine respectively, cf. III. 442, 21 *indille* lain ocus leithi ocus aithgina; IV 362, 17 icaid di-a *indile*, tr. 'pays with his *property*'; V. 76, 8 imarcraid tiri ocus *indili*; V. 496, 11 na scuithi i.e. *indile*, 'moveables, i.e. cattle'; I. 42, 5 cothugad na n-*indile*; 132, 14 dingbail na n-*indili* asan faithche; *innilib*, I. 298, y (II. 54, 14; III. 150, 6 *indillib*); II. 220, 16 gerta na mor-*innille*; III. 250, 12 do chur *indile* a féraib.

Indiles, unlawful, see *indles*; III. 238, x ma rob *indiles* do cach dib a cheile.

Indilsech, guiltless, (opp. *dilsech*); I. 298, 27 d'*innilsech*, as in 26, d'*indilsech* [sic leg.]; opp. do *dilsech*, 29, v. tr. [!]; V. 492, 9 is crod *indilsig* ro gabustar, gl. on *indlis*.

Indilsi, non-forfeiture, guiltlessness (?); I. 58, 9 guin *indilsi*, tr. 'unlawful wounding,' but the word can only be understood in its relations with *dilsi*, cf. IV. 140, 25 *dilsi* neich ro-ortar fort, ocus *indilsi* neich ro-ortar uait forru, 'if thou leave thy fences imperfect so that damage is committed by cattle in consequence, the *dilsi* of the damage done rests upon thee, and the *indilsi* of whatever damage befals thy property rests upon them'; in other words, if A, B, C, and D are co-tenants, B, C and D are *not liable* to make good any damage that occurs to the property of A, if he has neglected to keep his portion of the fence perfect, while on the other hand A *is liable* to make good the loss inflicted on them thereby.

Indilsium, invalid (?); V. 214, 26 secht taburta, ata *indilsium* la F., gl. 216, 2 is *indles* iat.

Indindrach, tr. '*tent*-wound,' of six 'seds,' or of 'seven' seds, III. 432, x; II. 156, 21 cumad é in t-*inninruid*, [see text and tr. (!)]; cf. III. 358, 13 i n-a *inannraig*, which the note says is a 'wound requiring the use of *lint*,' III. 432, y, z isin *inindraig*, *inandraig*. The modern word *ionnrach*, is used to express the *plug of lint* used to keep wounds open, &c.; it occurs in the proverb quoted in *Sil. Gad.*, p. 246, 7, is fada ó'n chrécht in t-*ionnrach*; IV. 362, x telgud fola, ma ri talmain, na fola *inindrig*, tr. 'blood that requires a [medical] *tent*.'

[**Indirgieta**, I. 230, 15, prob. gen. of *dirgidetu*, q.v.].

Indis, see under *dias*, I. 286, 1.

Indis = anís, [from below = up; III. 252, 3 breith *sis*, tabairt *indis*.

Indisim, I tell, narrate, relate; I. 154, 22 is ed *innisit* na sin; II. 226, 3 gach biad na *hinnisinn* do tabairt; I. 46, 3 is iat prim-sceil *indises* and i.e. togla, &c.; II. 226, 6 inni *innisius* leabur; I. 252, 21 *ro-innsidur* a tairmesc uime-sin; III. 88, 14 cach ní.....*da-inistis* i na tri scol, 'whatever they narrated in the three schools'; V. 64, 23 *indisfet* do'm dea; I. 18, 4 is é lin, *indister* P. do tuidecht in n-E.; II. 58, 14 muna *hinnestur*, tr. 'if it be not told.'

Indisin, act of telling; narration; often in the *ety. gl.* on *docuisin*, cf. I. 284, 10 cain *na innisi*, III. 18, 15 cain *na hindisin*, but (properly) V. 10, 16 *cai* na *hindisin*; I. 298, 8 dul d'a *innisin* do'n inbleoguin; II. 364, 20 is do'n *indiscin*-sin ata; V. 10, 21 *aisneis* no *indisin*.

Inditecht, IV. 2, 25, see *indotacht*.

Indiu, to-day; I. 14, 6 *inniu*; II. 130, 15; IV. 366, 15 *iniu*; I. 2, 4 *aniu*.

India (?), IV. 364. 13 where *indis laimed* seems to be a corrupt reading, for *dighed laime* (?).

Indin, III. 150, 10 = *indib*, 'in them.'

Indlacad, act of giving, granting, see under *idnacul*; V. 30, 5, 13 in comairce d'*indlacad*.

Indlaigi, see *indacy*.

Indlat, act of washing: see my note on *foilcim*. *Hom.-Pass.*, Gloss.; IV. 310, 10 ammbur *indlat* ocus long foilethe.

Indle, tr. 'entire' (horses, &c.), V. 404, 26 *indle* ech, i.e. cullaig ocus searraig lara, y.

Indleid (?), I. 60, 14 dia *indleid* pennuit. tr. 'if penance *is due* to him,' but the word is impossible: it should prob. be *no-dleed*, as in I. 224. 26.

Indles, not-*diles*, unforfeited: II. 180, 7 *indles* do'n aite, tr. '*not lawfully due* to the foster-father': III. 4, 13, where the *comtoirmithe*-contract (of equal value on both sides, III. 12, 18, 21) is said to be *not* unlawful, i.e., it is *valid*; III. 190, 2 where *troughs*, &c. in a smith's forge are said to be *indles*, (tr. '*not forfeited* by law'), while gold and silver found there are *dilis*, (tr. '*forfeited* by law');—but cf. IV. 312, 20 *diles*, *indiles*, tr. 'lawful and unlawful'; IV. 374, 24 ni forbristar nach indless, tr. '*nothing unlawful* is a loss' [!]; V. 120, 9 is *innles* doib in tochus dia ndamat dliged iar ndenam in dligid, where J² omits *dia nd. dl.*, and so apparently makes this sense, 'the wealth is *innles* to them, after perpetrating illegality,' 'it is *not theirs*,' *in-diles*; V. 216, 9 is *indiles* cach ngait, 'every (gift of a) stolen article is *invalid*,' gl. on *indilsium*, 214, 26; V. 274, 18 is *indles* iar foeigem; V. 490, 5 cia gabad *indlis* do neoch no muille, gl. 492, 8 is *indilus* donti dorigne in muilliud, ocus crod indilsig rogabustar.

Indligid, illegality; I. 32, 12, &c.; in Text, only at I. 254, 8, 12; II. 2, 5; 48, 11; 70, 25; 76, 19, (cf. 140, 17; 312, 14); 288, 4.

Indligthech, illegal; I. 2, 9; II. 86, 19, &c.; V. 166, 13 forsna trebaid *indligthecha*.

Indlim, I make ready, prepare; adjust, yoke (chariot); plan; V. 210, 2; 206, 2 cidbe *indola* tellaige, gl. 210, 8 cidbe *indles* iat, 'whoever *makes* the entries'; 206, 9 cidbe *indles* a mbreith, 'whoever *plans* the making of the entries' (*indola*); *pass.*, II. 306, 7 inni *indlither* inund isin fine, 'is *foisted* on the tribe' [!]; 286, 15 *innlathur* inniull, but O'Dav., p. 98 has *inlathar* i.e. *indeall*, *achtugud*, [see under *lathar*], tr. 'the compact was *made*,' [our gl. is badly printed here, 27, for *roinnbtur*, read *ro-innlithur* dliged]; IV. 240, 12 cia lin ar a n-*innlither* eiric chinad in chintaig, tr. 'how many are they upon whom the *eric*-fine for the crime of the criminal *is put*' i.e. if the criminal himself absconds; V. 154, x na buirb na r-*indle* [ro-innled J] fri torbu, cf. 270, 6 na buirb nar *hindled* fri torba; V. 426, 7 amail *indiltir* a ndilsi; V. 86, 14 *in mil*

n-indli, 'the *yoked* beast,' or merely for *indile* (?), but cf. also V. 404, 26 of *entire* horses, stallions.

Indlis (?), in the phr. *ben indlis*, used of some species of concubine, not further determined, cf. II. 400, 23, 26, where the text means to say that her concubinage was with the consent of her husband, V. 72, 6.

Indlos (?), tr. 'produce'; III. 126, y seoit ac na beith *indlus* no *inorbairt*, '*produce* or increase,' cf. III. 328, 1 mairb-dile ac na fuil *indlos* na *inforbairt*.

Indmus, wealth; V. 28, 11; V. 430, x.

Indnaide, expectation [?], but it only occurs at IV. 332, 25, slogad hi crich a medon, fri *indnaide* slogid thairsi, where it is tr. 'for *conveying* [!] another hosting.'

Indoisc, see *inoiscim*.

Indotacht, entrance, beginning; III. 172, z i n-*indotacht* in gnima, (174, 23 i n-*i*. in ced beime); IV. 2, 25 a n-*inditecht* na dechmaide medonchi; V. 86, 13 otha *indotacht* na haisi; cf. BB. 330 *a* 46; LB. 135 *β* 51; 157 *β* 44; O'Dav., p. 100, *inotcet* [they enter?] i.e. *taighthi*, *ceimniugud*; Ml. 44 c 22, *inotgat*; used in FM. pp. 2258–2268, 'to enter and occupy a place.'

Indra, ridge; IV. 312, 20 for *indra*, '(is due) for a ridge'; V. 88, 6 tri *indra* 'cainde,' ocus in cethramad *indra* 'imus,' quoted in O'Dav., p. 97, with gl. *indra* i.e. *imaire*; cf. pl. *indradra* under preced. entry.

Indracus, worthiness; I. 42, 14 airilled ocus *indracus* ocus idna, (V. 96, 2 a. ocus *inrucus* ocus i., cf. V. 460, 6), but cf. III. 26, 16 dafet airilliud *indrucus endge*, [where *endge* = *idna*]; I. 54, 23 as a *innracas*; II. 16, 21 fri *innrucus* in n-inbleoguin (v. tr. !); 66, 13; 18, 2 *innrucus* toxail, *strictness* as to seizure'; V. 284, 5 foben *inracus* acobuir, *indricus* 20; V. 458, y dlegar do cach airig *indrucus*; *gen.*, V. 16, 21 a dualgus a *indracuis*.

Indrad, incursion; attack; plunder; IV. 102, 5 *indrad* no *indrath* (?); IV. 336, 13 ocon *indruid*, where there is given o *conindruid*, tr. 'while *he is reducing it*' [!], 336, 17 mad *indruth* n-indligthech; V. 178, 7 gell dobeir *indraide* [*pl.*] eitechta; V. 224, 6 raith ar *indru* etechtu, gl. by *tindruidiu*, (q.v.); 226, 13, 18; V. 228, 6 aitire asren *indrud* etechta; V. 286, 2 ar is mo torbud na cor si oldas a n-*innruidiu*, tr. 'disadvantages,' as in O'Dav., p. 99, *innrudh* i.e. *olc*, with quotation of our passage.

Indraic, worthy, pure; II. 66, 17 taisiuc *innruic* cach ae, '*perfect* restitution of every thing'; I. 78, 20 da comgrad *d'inraicaib*, gl. na graid *indraice*, 84, 5; V. 368, 2 fiadna *innraice*, cf. II. 18, 4; V. 396, 3 la *inraicc* n-aithgin (?).

Indraicti (?), fit to rule, *in-rechta* (?); I. 230, 18 is *indraicthi* cach ar a ferann no ar a ceilib, where *indraicthi* is tr. 'ruler'; it seems to be concrete, but in 17 caidi ni ar a n-*indraicthi*, abstract, as gl. on *rechtai*, 230, 6.

Indrigti, identical with the preced. (?); IV. 18, 5 rob *indrigti* for in crich ro-charustar, gl. on 16, 22 ba *rachtaig* criche, tr. 'she was *entitled* to the land.'

Indsa, see *innsa*.

Indsaiged, act of proceeding (towards, or against), of *suing*, urging, opposing; often as cpd. prep., *d'indsaige*, 'towards'; I. 6, 3 dochuaid *d'indsaigi* na cleirech, cf. II. 144, 6 dochuaid *d'innsuidi* geill; I. 126, 17 fri *hindsaig* aenaig, tr. 'to go to a fair'; 188, 30 *fria insaigid* ro-saig cuicthi, tr '*suing* (from many) extends it to five days' [?]; but 248, 14 re n-*innsuigthi*, 'the period of suing,' is evidently what is intended, see below; 286, 3 do claochló, no do *innsaid*, 'to set aside, or to *enforce*'; 302, 35 resin *innsaigi*, [prob. the verb], but here again it is impossible to determine the exact meaning; II. 116, 17, 19 *re* n-*insaigthi*, 'the period of suing,' 'the time allowed to catch a thief,' says the note, but in 16 it is tr. as if *re=fri* [!]; IV. 210, 20 dleagar do cach deoraid De, *indsaigid* a nascaireachta, tr. 'to *oppose* their security,' but cf. V. 148, 16 in fuil ferus fer ac *indsaige* a nascairechta, 'in *enforcing* his contract,' cf. 18, 19; 226, y nocha cuimgech tu *indsaigid* in lanad n-erca dligi; 272, 14 *innsaige* druisi, 'to sue (damages) for lechery'; 346, 15 ar *indsaidid* a set, tr. 'for going to fetch his cattle.'

Indsaigim, go towards; reach; search; sue; assault; usually as gl. on *saigim*, q.v.; I. 102, 15 seichim no *indsaigim* co, &c., tr. 'I insist or maintain that,' &c., and so very frequently, in expansion of *noch*, cf. III. 156, 14; V. 10, 6, 15, &c.; V. 458, 18 dia n-*indsaigi tu* lan breithemnuis na senchad, as gl. on *dia sasar*, 9, 'if thou *search*'; V. 310, 20 da n-*indsaigi* se an feichem t. tairis-sin; V. 188, 22 muna *indsaide* in fer ani is oman lais; IV. 190, 2 mani *ro-indsaige* siad i crich eile; V. 364, 15 *innsaigit*, gl. on *segat*; IV. 10, 25 inni for a n-*indsoigenn* a cuma nascairecht iar cae uird, tr. 'the thing by which she *sues* her security,' viz., her distaff, &c.; II. 72, 12 na hiana *innsuigas*, tr. 'the cattle *that follow* the distress,' but the comm. is as unmeaning as the text is incorrect, and *aiges* 8, seems to be taken for *saiges*; IV. 166, 15 ind aired *ro-indsaiges* seig, tr. 'as long as she *requires*'; IV. 194, 6 ind oired *ro indsaiges* guth in cluig, 'as far as the sound of the bell *reaches*'; V. 154, 2 cid fri torbu *indsaigius*, 'though it *assault* a profitable worker'; V. 510, 15 aire, *indsaides* iat, 'the chief *who sues* them'; III. 446, 23 *indseogat* let co breithemain, '*they shall go* with thee to a brehon to find out, &c'; III. 228, 22 in t-esbach, for a *r-indsaig* amach, 'on whom the cow *has rushed out to make attack*'; V. 148, 18 is go-nascairecht *ro-indsaid* air, 'sued false suretyship on him'; 148, 19 ac dichur de in fir *ro-indsaig* air; *pass.*, I. 120, 23 co na *hindsaigther* aena, but the text is too corrupt to tr.; I. 236, 21 cid, nach anad cuicthi *indsaigther* orra, gl. on *segat*, cf. V. 440, 5; I. 284, 31

noca ro- *indsigther* ai fogra apa (ar in faonlegach), as gl. on 264, 3 ni ro *car*, *sic*, but it should be some form of *saigim*, as below, 6, ma *ro-sasar* [cf. V. 458, 9] urfogra, gl. madia n-*innsaidther*, I. 284, 39, 34; III. 536, 2 caidi in eneclann *ro-indsaigter* isna cnedaib; V. 92, 25 *indsaigter* [°gteatar!] (21 seds) i n-a eniclainn, as gl. on *saigid*; 280, 21 oin in eich *indsaigter* for bla re fis a gnimraid, of a horse that *is driven*; 346, 18 *ro-indsaidter* in linad dlegar de, cf. 226, y; 440, 5 noco *indsaigter* im tellach in bo-airech acht na tri haidchi, &c.; 452, y noco n-*indsaigter* isin ferann.....in mac.....cen fir ocus cen set faesma leis, '*is brought* into the land,' cf. 458, 1 noco *ro-innsaidter* ar amus na fine; cf. also the form **insegar**, 'is sought, sued,' IV. 378, 10, and see *saigim*; I. 68, 19 *ro-hindsaiged* for Fergus i n-a gnuis, as gl. on *sich* 64, 11, see *saigim*, where the verb is given as an alternative with *do-seiched*, as in the usual *seichim* no *indsaigim*, tr. (I insist or maintain); V. 468, 17 a cethra, *ro-indsaiged* ind, as gl. on *ad·n·agad*, 'which he drove or put in'; IV. 34, 24 noco n-*indsaigthi* do neoch.....inní nar eraluaiged do dul; I. 302, 35 in t-arus, res-i n-*innsaig*[*th*]*i* [!] athg. inbleogain.

Indtech, scabbard, tr. 'appendages,' at IV. 144, 30 tri [cuailli] co n-a n-*indtaig*; IV. 152, 8 dartaig a tri cuailli co n-a n-*indteach*, gl. ety. [*inde-toich*], *ani* [is] *toich* (or is *duthaig*) bis orro, a *hinde*, and tr. 'slender twigs' placed across, in caelach, 13; V. 476, 17 da cuaille dec co n-a n-*indtech*; cf. *Mann.-Cust.*, III. 93, note 43, tr. '(sword) in a flaming *scabbard*,' i n-*intiuch* badba.

Ind-ua, great-great-grandson; II. 162, 1; IV. 38, 13; 40, 24 [!]; 286, 8.

Induin (?), V. 484, 13, for *in-fuine*, 'cookable' (?).

Indus, form, manner; *indus eile*, 'in another way, or manner,' I. 112, 20; II. 338, 29; V. 302, 8; *in indus cetna* = 'ditto,' V. 108, 28; *fo'n indus sin*, 'in that way,' I. 48, 25; do'n *indis* [!] sin; II. 364, 20; *indus* bu dligthige, 'in more legal fashion,' V. 158, 26.

Induth, induda, see *indad*.

Inech, II. 10, 8 for *in neoch*, 'in eo quod'; II. 360, 1; *i neoch*, V. 320, 4; *ineoch* I. 176, 2.

Inecor, ornamentation [of brooches]; II. 148, 2 *ineacor* isin dealg-sin.

Ineillgim, I claim (?); IV. 16, y *ro-ineillgistar*, tr. 'she *claimed*' the lands, gl. on *inlolaid*, 21; IV. 6, 16 *imfuilngiter* no *ineillgiter*, tr. 'are suffered or *required*,' as gl. on *in-do-loingad*, 7; IV. 38, z *ineillgiter* na mna techtugad do breith isin ferann gl. on *inlongad*, 9, tr. 'they *claim* to bring,' see under *inlolaid*, and *inlongaim*.

Ineranar (?); tr. 'it shall be paid for,' II. 374, 20 *inèranar* a lo imscartha, (gl. *eirnitir*, x), [cf. also II. 282, 7 naid *inrean* see *asrenim*], on the analogy of *asrènar* of the same line.

Inetet (?), V. 516, 6 *inetet* toin a mna, gl. 19 fer *teid* i *lemnain* tona a mna, 'he goes following in the rear of his wife'; *in-aith-tet* (?), cf. *do·da·etet.*

In-fiadnaise, qualified to give testimony; IV. 10, 26 fer bus *infiadnaise* ac a foirgeall; 300, 11 ni *hin-f.* acht fri each suaill.

Infocus, near; II. 60, 7 ma *infocus* do caillib.

In-forais, habitable; IV. 128, 5, gl. *in-arus* [in-aruis], 20.

Inforbairt, increase; I. 280, 19 is a fiacha cu n-a *inforbuirt* do; II. 196, 13 *inforbairt* no *los* i.e. the calves and the manure, the *produce*; III. 126, y seoit, ac na beith *indlus* no *inorbairt*, cf. 328, 1.

Inforbrim, I increase, grow and multiply; III. 126, x [inní] losas ocus asas ocus *infoirbres* o thir.

In-fulaing, able to be borne, fair, [of rent]; I. 158, 8.

Ing, difficulty; II. 92, 16 a n *ing* a m*boacht*, cf. *angbocht*, and cf. the text as given on 338, z im *ing* im bochta; II. 174, 20; 175, note[3], *ing-iarrath*, *deficient* fee (of fosterage).

Ingabail, step (?), IV. 214, 17.

Ingabaim (?), III. 386, 20 donti *ro*dn·*inngaib* e, tr. 'who undertook (to shelter) him'; as the note says, the passage is unintelligible; but *inngaib* cannot mean either *undertake* or *shelter*, and neither *blame* nor *avoid* [*im-gab*] makes sense; the *ingaib* of O'Dav., p. 99, is really *as-in-gaib*, v. supra. But the verb is found on IV. 70, 19 *ingaibtar* aile ime, tr. 'the fencing [by stakes] *is begun*, &c.'

In-gabala, habitable; I. 104, 31; used in the version of πάσης ἀποδοχῆς ἄξιος, I. Tim. IV. 9; but O'Don. has rendered it 'fettered' [!], on MR., 144, 8 bid *in-nascda*, *in-gabala*, prob. 'worthy of being bound, and of being *blamed*' (!); cf. CGG. 162, 18 ro-*ingaib*, '*shunned*,' and in note, acfaing a n-*ingabala*, 'means of *escaping*.'

Ingaire, the act of herding; FM. *ann.* 1015; II. 152, 10; IV. 100, 14.

Ingairiu, more convenient; cf. *goiriu*, gl. *magis pius*, Sg. 40[b]; III. 154, 7 anarra as *ingairiu*; see *in-gor.*

Inganta, ['wonders' =] wonderful; V. 426, 8 tri neichi is *i.*, gl. on tri *decmainge* in domain; regularly *pl.* of *ingnad*, 'a wonder,' but it is treated as if an adj.

Inge, but, unless, except; in place of *acht*, by which it is usually glossed, cf. I. 90, y; 16, 17; II. 176, y; IV. 38, 13; 210, 1; V. 286, 12; but oftener in the cpd. *inge mad*, for the usual *acht mad*, 'unless it be,' cf. I. 52, 22; 112, 14, 21; II. 330, 5; 336, z; III. 72, z; IV. 52, 7; 184, 17; V. 118, 11; 138, 26; 216, 21; 318, 16; 410, z; 466, 16; at II. 18, 17, it is impossible to say what text or tr. should be; *ana d'athgabail*, is bad for 'the delay *of* the distress'; prps. *mad* was intended, but even so, all is dubious.

Ingeilt, act of grazing; III. 184, z; 266, 23; IV. 164, 8 for *ingilt*; V. 328, 11 cuaird *ingelta.*

Ingeiscetur (?), IV. 210, 19 ni *ingeiscetur*, as gl. on *ni meiccditer* 7, tr. 'are not excepted,' ni i nd-*eisceptus* ?].

Ingell, act of promising, pledging; V. 358, 15, na tabair seoit turclaide iar n-a n-*ingeall*.

Ingellaim, I promise, pledge myself to, &c.; IV. 334, 28 ni flaith techta nad *ingella* laith, 'who does not *distribute* all'; III. 330, 2 in leth, *ingellus* nech dul, 'the way he *promises* to go'; IV. 36, 27, y cach fiach *ingellus* duine, 'which a man *promises*'; V. 430, 5 tir, ar a n-*ingealtar* log, gl. 15, ar a'r *gellad* log a *hinde*; I. 158, 13 *ro-ingellad* do.

Ingen, (nail), see *ingu*.

Ingen, maiden, girl; daughter; (ety. gl. II. 346, 4 *inne-gein*); V. 286, 2, 5; 288, 18 seqq.; 394, 1 *i.* Moga; *gen.*, I. 76, 20 marbad a *ingine*; 156, 29; 162, 26, &c.; II. 150, 20; V. 290, 21 ditiu *ingine* aslui ar a mathair; 456, 9 mac *ingene* in sen-cleithe; 512, 6 *ingeine*; *acc.-dat.*, *ingin*, I. 46, 11; II. 22, 25; 344, 3; 404, 15; V. 198, 4; 288, 24.

In-gena, worthy of being loved; I. 30, 30.

Ingenim, I am born, spring from; III. 328, 6 *ingenes*.

Ingert (?), I. 268, 4 *i.* bruthcan, gl. 300, 14, *boiling herbs* for a sick person.

Ing-iarraith, under-fosterage fee; II. 174, 20 (v. note); III. 312, 13.

Ingille (?), tr. 'part-pledge,' a technical term, used on V. 416, 7, 9, 11, 17, and gl. 19 in gell, a hindi leth n-uinge, 'the pledge, its value half an ounce'; and y, 'a thing given in pledge, without its being a *full* pledge,' *in-gille*, not *lan-gille*, 12, 14, 16.

In-glan, impure, impurity; II. 202, 4.

In-gnais, not in one's possession; V. 50, 28.

In-gnath, not usual, unwonted; wonderful; I. 140, 26; II. 170, 17; V. 276, 4; cf. also I. 270, 15 ni *hinganta*[*ch* ?], 'no wonder.'

In-gníma, fit for action; III. 60, 6.

In-gnímraid, fit for doing work; II. 46, 9.

In-gor, (im-pius), unfilial, cf. (of a son, who does not support his father); genly. *mac ingor*, I. 52, 30 cid gor, cid *ingor*; cf. I. 90, 16; 206, z; II. 22, z; 288, x; V. 70, y; 184, 11; 204, 2;—the only place of its occurrence in the Text is III. 52, 17, the father flings his *unfilial* son out of the land and gives the inheritance to another who supplies his maintenance, foceird a athair mac *ingor* a horba, ocus foceird a orba fri nech dogni a *gaire*; the tr. of the gl. brings in mention here of a man's '*indfine*'-tribe, but the word follg., *echtar-fine*, shows that it should be *d'ainfine*: when *his own* 'fine' has refused to support the man, he takes an adopted son of an *extern* tribe, the latter apparently being liable to supply maintenance, &c., to the amount of a 'man's price,' i.e. seven cumals, as the maximum.

Ingraim, I graze ; IV. 48, 12 *ingraide* tire (?), gl. *ingraid* a hindi, tr. 'they graze the top (of the grass)' ; IV. 352, 21 cona[d] daim cáin.....*do'n'ingarar*, tr. 'gentle oxen *that he herds.*'

Ingu, finger-nail, or hoof of animals ; *pl.*, *ingne*, = 'cloves' (of garlic) ; V. 40, 11 ; III. 352, 7 *ingu* eit do'n timpanach, tr. a 'wing-*nail*' ; IV. 90, y congeil *ingen* fri fiacail, 'nail co-grazes with tooth,' see the text, II. 74, 22, under *congelim* ; IV. 90, y ; IV. 286, 1 *ingen* ar meraib, name for one of the 'fine' of a territory (tuaith), 282, x, z, which is not made clearer by the comm. on 290, 9 ; *gen.*, V. 478, 24 fuil tsrona, no *ingne* no caire ; IV. 146, 5 caitche a n-*ingine*, a n-*adairce*, a mbel ; *gen. pl.*, V. 146, 8 dithle n-*ingin*, cf. III. 293, note[2] ; V. 276, 7 scris *ingen*, 'nail-scrapings.'

Inich, complete, perfect, sufficient ; [II. 130, 6 (?) nascar imi techt *dinich*] ; II. 162, 6 aithgin *inich*, cf. 5 aithgin amuil be (!) *inich*, (cf. 320, 14 ; V. 218, 14 ; 250, 24 ; 282, 3) ; II. 200, 28 log teora mbo n-*inich*, 'price of three *perfect* cows' ; III. 376, 10 cura *inich* aicinta, 'a perfect sheep of the same sort.'

Inidtorsat, in quo creavit, see *torsat*, *doforsat* ; I. 12, 9 ba bith-nuagud *inidtorsat* Dia di-a trocaire, 'it was eternal life, in which God created him in his mercy.'

Inill, safe, secure ; I. 242, 18, 19 coimitecht i n-*inill*, 'to *a place of security*,' cf. III. 220, 11 a heislind i n-*inill*, 12, 13 ; II. 2, 8 a n-inut *inill* ; also spelt *innill*, I. 178, 6 ; II. 12, y (?), as gl. on *cominnull*, q.v. ;—*pl. indle* (?), V. 404, 26 *i. ech*, 'whole horses,' stallions.

Ininnraig, see *indindrach*.

Inis, **innse**, island ; [pl., *innseada*, FM. ann. 922] ; *nom.*, I. 16, 12 o congabad in *insi*-so ; *gen.*, I. 6, 19 a reir rig-filed *innsi* hEirenn, 16, 3 ; *dat.*, I. 12, z isin *indsi*-seo, 78, 12 ; I. 250, 17 i Maig-*inis* ; V. 348, 6 isin *indse*-so ; I. 16, 6 i n-*innis* Erenn.

Init, Shrovetide ; I. 186, 9 ; IV. 320, y o calaind co h*initt*, V. 32, 5 co *hinid* ; *gen.*, IV. 306, 3 dartaid *inidi*.

In-laeg, in-calf cow ; I. 80, 13 in bo *i.* ; V. 60, 19 ; 354, 11 ; 402, 16 ; *gen.*, I. 234, 9 na bo *indlaigi* ; 102, 19 tri ba *inlaega*, V. 48, 2.

In-lesuigthe (?), able to support ; III. 54, 23 soithceach *inl.*, if the former be taken as a noun sbst. = 'wealth,' though in that case, our word might also be *in lesuigthe*, see *lesugad*.

Inlolaid, 'put in [a claim]' (?) ; IV. 16, 21 *inlolaid* Seichidar sealba, tr. 'S. *claimed* the land,' gl. *ro-eillgestur* i.e. *ro-ineillgistar*, with an explanation identical with that of O'Dav., p. 99, *inlolaigh* i.e. *ro-heillged*, &c. That is no doubt the traditional text and gl., but it is impossible to sever the word from the follg. :—

Inlongaim, I put in (?) ; IV. 38, 9 *inlongad* bandtaig ban-cora, where the gl. gives *eillgit*, and *ineillgiter*, tr. 'they *claim* to bring means of taking possession.' This is paralleled by

IV. 6, 7, it fir *in-do-loingad*, gl. is *fir* imfuilngiter, no *ineillgiter* indtib; so O'Dav., p. 96, gives *inloing* i.e. *imfuilngi*, "*inloing* ollam anamain" i.e. *imfuilngiter*, &c. In the two preceding words, as not unfrequently, the comm. gives unwittingly the solution by bearing testimony to the root of the word: *ineillg-* is a deriv. of *in-ellach*, *ellach* and *tellach* are closely related, and the root of both is *long-*; whence both *inlong-* and *in-do-long*; the short root of *long* is found in the reduplicated form *in-lo-laid*; thus we have

ellaing,	*ellgit*,	*ellach*,	'putting things *outside*';
tellaing,	*teilgit*,	*tellach*,	'putting things *inside*.'

IV. 378, 7 is a lochtaib coirib *inlongathar* eathar, tr. 'from proper parties *a* vessel *is manned*,' apparently as from *long*, 'a ship'; but it must be the same as the previous word, and prob. means *it is entered*.

Inme, wealth, III. 74, 8.

Inmedatar, 'they judge' (?); II. 130, 17 nad *inmedatar* andalai [!] dligid, tr. '(judges) who cannot *estimate* the stays of law'; the verb is prob. 3 *pl.* of *midiur*, 'qui non iudicant,' but *andalai* is certainly not '*anta*'-*stays*; it must mean something like '*their courts*, meetings.'

Inmuilled, act of stirring up, rousing, egging on; III. 192, y codnaig ac a n-*inmuille*[*d*], (viz. *dogs*), cf. 196, 18; 420, 3; 518, 21; *gen.*, III. 420, x, y, fer *inmuiliti*, 'the inciter'; III. 518, y meracht a *hinmuillti*; V. 492, 6, 12[2].

Inmuine, valuable; V. 382, 9 do-neoch bes *inmuine*, gl. by *mainech*, z.

Inn-, see also under *ind-*.

Innad, V. 422, 8, 14 [?].

Innam (?), cattle; IV. 272, 4 ni eturscarad innad fri *hinnam*, tr. 'thou shalt not separate the increase from the cattle.'

Inndib, V. 400, 22 [?].

Inngi (?), I. 272, x [etged] mna *inngi*, tr. 'crime of a *mad* woman'; IV. 234, 16 i tan *inngi* mic maithair, &c., in an utterly unmanageable passage.

Inniud, profit, IV. 350, 17, 21, see *indad*.

Inno-scad (?) [= in-scuchad], act of changing; IV. 142, 22 co n-*indoscid* for ni is derb, [H. 3, 18 has *indoiscet*]; the appearance in this page of *co-nar-oisce*, x, as well as (18) *cumscaidtear*, tends to bring this word into line with the √*skak*, *co-no-scaig* (= *cumscaig-*), and so *in-no-scaig*, but the phrases are too vaguely given to be exactly rendered; only O'Dav., p. 98, has *inoisci* i.e. *innscuchad*, with a text *inoisci* feib-i. i.e. *inn-scuchtha* feibe tochusa; cf. also IV. 188, 10 mani ro-*oiscet* crich, gl. mani *ro-indsaige* siat i crich eile, 190, 2.

Innsa, hard, or *compar.*, *harder*; I. 234, 23 orcain is *innsa*, tr. 'an injury *the most intolerable*'; II. 152, 6 is a *innsa* a haltrum, 'it is *more difficult* to nurse her'; IV. 54, 22 is

indsa don memor cachtad in cind; 78, 19 is do na nethib is *innsa* no is *annsa* ann; V. 130, 9 na hernaile-seo is *i.*; V. 408, 9; *indsa*, V. 434, 1; 436, 9; 456, 3; 482, 16.

Innsce, speech; I. 18, y *innsci* do cach iar n-a miad, 'each to be allowed his *say*'; II. 88, 18 a heolus *innscib* (!) na filed, 'from what is known of the *meaning* of the poets,' see V. 10, 22 *infra*; III. 134, 12 noco fetar *indsci* in aen fir do roind, tr. 'the *person* of the one man cannot be divided'; IV. 300, 11 *innsgi* na fiadnaise, tr. 'the *language* of his evidence'; 356, 5 ar sulbuire a *innsce*, 'eloquence of his *language*,' V. 28, 13; V. 4, 9 rand do randaib *na hindsci*, 'parts of speech'; 10, 22 for *indscib* fordorcha na filidechta; O'Dav., p. 98, has an entry, *insci* i.e. *luighi* [oath], "feraidh *insci* di na rochair arru," i.e. luighi an baile na *ro-innsaighther* arru fiach i.e. insci da faighi, which by the phr. *arru fiach* seems brought into connexion with III. 134, 12 *supra*, but the passage is not from our texts, and *indsci* = 'oath' is merely an inference, for it certainly means only '*speech*.'

Innscuchad, act of changing (place, position, grade, dignity, &c.); I. 58, y, is e an *indscuchad*-so, in fer leginn do dul a n-espucoidecht; 58, 27 dia ndernut *innscuchad*, ro-soichut a ngrada bes airde; III. 318, 9 bud ecin "*inscuchad* criche" do riagail i leith ris, tr. 'distance of territory,' for which cf. V. 338, 5; IV. 64, 10 *indscuchad* co ndeithbire, 'the *going-away* with necessity'; V. 22, 28 is *indscuchad* ceime do'n epscop dul a ndeoraidecht De, cf. I. 58, 2; V. 296, 15 *indsguchad* n-othrusa, 17 *indscuchad* ainme, tr. '*departure* from illness,' 'from a blemish,' cf. gl. x, and 298, 1; V. 296, 24, 25 divided into *ind. dogres*, 'perpetual departure,' and *inds. re ré*, 'separation for a time'; 470, 2 fo *inds.* rig (?); *pl.*, 296, 13 secht n-*indsguithe*, 'seven *separations*,' gl. *scuiche* a *hinde*; the word is constantly brought into connexion with *cumscaigim*, q.v.

Innscuchaim, I change (place, = depart); remove; V. 466, 15 *inscuiche* [°chid?] breath fondad, cf. the remainder of the line; I. 56, 20 cu ru *innsguchuit* grad; V. 448, 15 eneclann in graid i n-*indscuchann*; V. 448, 14 o *ro-innscuchad* in grad; V. 296, 13 secht n-indsguithe *indsguither* dogres a cain lanamna.

Inntrit, measure of six paces; IV. 276, x se deis-ceimeanda a n-*i.*

Innuc, II. 416, 2, see *indich.*

Innud, innuide, see *indad.*

Inol, name of some special grade or rank; V. 78, 23 *inol* ocus flesgach ocus garaid, gl. both here and 80, 14 as *ind* a *elte* in a *oil*, 'the top [end] of his thong in his mouth,' the (shoemaker?); III. 16, 4 o *inol*, as gl. on *iseal*, but as the correlative is *co hor*, prob. *inol* is merely a mistake for *imul*, for *or* and *imel* are often brought into juxtaposition, cf. I. 106, 26.

In-raith, competent to undertake liabilities, to become surety; IV. 306, 23 huaire nad n-*inraith* friu.

[**In-randtar** (?), IV. 70, 18, see *imforcindim*].

Inren, II. 282, 7 *naid-inrean*, tr. 'he is not to sell it,' see under *asrenim*.

Inruiret, tr. 'they sting,' (of bees); IV. 176, 22 cipe *inruiret* oc dul seccu. The root must be sought from the explanation at 178, 2, gibe *for a ro-indsaiged* ig dul seocu, whence '*on whom they rush*' is the meaning, see under *ruiret*. The root is prps. *org*: *fris-orgim* has redup. s-future, friss-*iur*, pl., fris-*iurat*; cf. *ro-iurtha*, 'were slain,' &c.

Inscís, wearisome; I. 158, note, given as *gl.* or *al.*, of *incis* [!].

In-scuir, ground in which there is a fitness for unyoking horses (?); only in II. 116, 14, *faithche inscuir*, which II. 12, 5, 19 renders, 'green of *separation*,' as if *imscair*, an emendation which the gl. II. 12, 21 apparently sanctions; as it stands, it can be hardly anything else than *inscuir*, fit for '*scor*,' whatever be the exact meaning of *scor* in the case.

Insegar, IV. 378, 10, see *indsaig*.

In-snama, fit for swimming in; II. 156, 10, y uisce *insnamad*, 158, 4 *-snama*.

-Intaim, see under *tintaim*.

Intintud, I. 8, 12, 16, but it is impossible to say what it means, for the gl. *nertad*, 'strengthening,' cannot be fitted to *tintud* given by the text I. 8, 16, which can only mean (*re*)*turning*, &c., and *intintud* is not extant anywhere else.

Intlecht, Lat. *intellect-us*, distinguished by O'Dav., p. 80, from *conn* and *ciall*, as referring to the 'discrimination of understanding,' *i.* fri *etargnugudh tuicsina*:—

Intlechtach, intelligent; I. 30, 21 cach *int.* bis fo gradaib eclaisi.

Intreb, furniture, household stuff; I. 122, 12 *i. n*-ecalsa, gl. 126, 30, 'the requisites for the mass at the time of the mass,' comopair in aiffrind; II. 356, 30 with ety. gl., 358, 9, inní bis a n-*ind a treibe*, and 29 i n-*inde* a treibe; specially defd. V. 392, 11 *intreb* tige, cups and mugs and tubs, but II. 358, 4, 29, it is explained as *plaids* and bolsters, given I. 130, 17 as the gl. for a *proper bed*, taken as the *tincur*, or bed-furniture of a house.

Intsamail, likeness; I. 26, 24 fo *intsamail* ubaill; V. 30, 14 fo *indtsamail* na bundsaigi, 'after the *analogy* of' (?).

Inunn, for *inand*, 'same.'

Inunn, II. 14, 12, *anunn*, q.v., 'to bring *over*.'

Ir-aire, V. 124, 19, for *fír-aire*, 'truly watching or attending to.'

Irar (?), some fine, see under *airer*; I. 76, 12, but 13 *airer*, and 17 *airar*.

Ir-bis, II. 364, 18, prob. '*fír*-bis.'

Ircha, kitchen, back-house; V. 304, y, but *airchai*, 306, z, unless this is co n-*a irchai*; this is the item referred to in O'Dav., p. 98, under *innrad*, where, as St. says, Corrig., p. 166, two articles are jumbled, the correct entry being given from Mac Firbis: *ircha* i.e. *cuiltech*, ('kitchen'), &c.

Irchoit, hurt, damage; I. 2, 21 ni bia *irchoit* de.

Ircomair, in cpd. prep. *n-a n-irc.*, 'corresponding to them'; I. 28, 28, see *urchomair*.

Iregar, 'is found,' V. 6, 14, see *airicim*.

Irgabáil, capture, arrest, see *urgabail*, for I. 286, 17 is prob. *fír-*gabail.

Irgabaim, V. 148, 10, see under *urgabaim*.

Irgal, combat, see *urgal*; *pl.*, I. 46, 4 catha ocus urtha ocus *irgala*.

Iris, faith, belief; I. 106, 11 curthar cach *iris* fair, tr. 'every *information* is asked of him,' prob. 'every *confidence* is placed in him.'

Irisech, devout; V. 372, 9.

Iriu, land; I. 258, 5, gl. *ferainn* 268, x; *dat.*, 258, 7, for *hirind*; so O'Dav. in two entries, p. 97, *iriu* and *irraind* [for *irind*], with a quotation, besa é iriu, isa he dire, 'whose is the land, his is the dire, i.e. the *eneclann* for anything that is stolen out of that land.'

Ís, below; with *pron.*, *isum*, 'under me,' III. 90, 26 aingil *ísum*, ni bu rig nech *uasum*.

Is, iss-, the copula-verb.

Is-a, 'whose is,' of very common use; I. 184, 2; 196, 22; 200, 6; 228, 24; (302, 17, 20), &c.

Isboind, III. 478, 18^2, see *adbonn-*.

Iscomren, V. 340, z, see *ascomren*.

Ísel, low; plebeian; I. 42, 20 *isel* ocus uasal, IV. 26, 2; cf. V. 252, y tagra leisin *isel* i n-agaid in uasail; V. 22, 8 *iseal* a treoir, ety. gl. on istreoir!; V. 26, 16 cusin grad n-*ísil*; in *pl.* with syncope, *isle*, *islib*, I. 222, 21; V. 464, 1 *τῶν isel*;—*compar.*, *ísle*, II. 226, 8; V. 24, 29; 460, 16 (*issle*); *ísli*, I. 82, x; 214, 13; II. 38, 1; *isliu*, II. 158, 25; III. 498, 10 (a *worse* fetter); V. 460, 27.

Is·it·ren, see *asrenim*.

Isiu, v. tr. [!] in IV. 218, 4 ri *isiu*, tr. (to the artisans), '*who superintend*,' but it is, '*O King Jesus*.'

Ísligim, I lower; I. 54, 20 a dae [=a olc] no·n·*ísligenn*, cf. V. 460, 2 a dae, a holc, ro·sn·*ísligenn*.

Islui, see *aslui*.

Israelidaid, the Israelites, I. 20, 21.

Istech, 'into the house,' (to) within, [opp. *amach* = *i mag*, 'into the field']; I. 178, 12 ruc in lenam *istech*; cf. V. 518, 3.

Isto, see *astoing*.

Istoda, IV. 340, 19, see *astud*, *fastud*.

Istreoir, V. 22, 8 gl. on *aistreoir*, 1, which is a modification of Lat. *ostiarius*, '*janitor*.'

Ith, corn; I. 140, 10 in t-*ith*, in t-arbur; 170, 16; V. 500, 12 *hith* in tire; V. 220, 12 bruig i cuirter *ith*, gl. *arbur* 24; gen., *etha* I. 124, 16; II. 366, 18 trian urgnuma *etha*, gl. in *arba* 22; III. 284, 1 bla *etha* ithland, gl. slan donti doni in n-*ith* i laind in *etha*; V. 352, 18 seol n-*etha*; V. 450, 13 co mbe dithle *ith*.

Itha (?), tr. 'grease'; II. 252, 14 do chur *itha* innti, 'putting *grease* into it,' as gl. on *itharna*, q.v.

Itad, for *atáit*, IV. 196, 3.

Itargo (?), IV. 302, 4 *itargo* lego, seems to be for i *targud* (q.v.) lega, 'for the providing of a leech (doctor).'

Itharna, rushlight, [so O'R.]; II. 250, z, gl. by Cor., p. 24 as the *fat* of cattle that the ancients used to put into *rushes* for candles, [= *ith*, 'fat,' and *feorna*, 'rush'], but the gl. at 252, 14, contemplates another analysis *ith*, 'fat,' and *roinn*, 'to split': the word is hardly capable of Celtic analysis.

Ite, wings, II. 118, 15, see *ét*.

Ithe, act of eating; I. 56, 10 gat d'*ithed*; II. 120, x for *iti* ina mbech (?); I. 202, 15 fri *hiti* feoir, 'for *grazing* grass,' cf. II. 358, 25 d *ithi* a feoir, see *ithim*; cf. V. 468, 4 do *ithe* in feoir.

Iter-cein, far away; IV. 278, x, see *etarcian*.

'**Iterum**,' Latin, II. 368, 22.

Itge, prayer; IV. 336, 24; V. 298, 5 tria *itge*; V. 442, 12 im *itgi*, ar impidi.

Ithim, I eat; IV. 138, 9, 10 *ethait* ni i n-a feis, ocus nocon *ethait* ni i n-a ruiriud; V. 168, 11 dun fir *ithus*; V. 172, 16 ri *ithis* gait, 174, 14.

Itir, prep., between, among; with *acc.* and *dat.*, (cf. I. 232, 5, 6; II. 294, 15; 390, 8); in pregnant constr., cf. II. 246, 3, 4, 5; often in phr. *itir comarbaib*, I. 122, y; 214, 20; 216, 4.

Itir, after negat., 'at all,' I. 210, y cen anad *i.*, 266, 18; III. 108, 9; but cf. also V. 460, 30.

Ithir, territory, corn-land; II. 116, 14 faithche inscuir i n-a *ithir*; [cf. LB. 164 β 27; 217 β 38]; I. 140, 15 air *itir* na linne?

Ithla, threshing-floor; haggard; *gen.*, III. 284, 1 bla etha *ithland*, (ety. gl. doni in n-ith i *laind* in *etha*, cf. O'Dav., p. 101, *lann* i.e. *ithlann*, no *ferann*); *dat.*, I. 140, 12 isin *ithlainn*, 124, 16; V. 88, 11 ni meath log-einech ar *ithlaind* ocus ar lam-broin dia mbia lais.

Iubail, jubilee; the word occurs twice in the Text, II. 196, 10, tr. 'no one pays increase to another after seven years, for that is *the period of the obligation arising from* the receipt of 'saer'-stock,' is *iubaile* aititen sairi in-sain; here it has an ety. gl., 198, 2, *ae fo ail*, which is not tr., and as comm., *iubaile tsaor-ratha*, tr. 'the legal period of the saer-stock tenure.' The other instance is at V. 314, 8, there are seven prescriptions (*rudarta*), conoiscet *iubaile* a mbesaib a n-airillten; in this heptad, the topic is *rudrad*, 'prescrip-

tion,' transferring property to another, after lapse of time, varying from *one day* to *fifty years*, &c., 314, 10. There can be very little doubt therefore that the word is the Latinized *iubileus*, of Leviticus XXV. 10, seqq., cf. Wasserschleben, *Ir. Can.*, lib. xxxvi., cap. 7, de tempore quo neglecta cadunt in ius antiquum.....b. *Origenes*: quicumque sua propria in alienitate reliquerit, per tres reges aut tres episcopos [cf. SM. I. 68, 32 robui in ferann imuich re *ré rudartha* i.e. re *ré* trír], non facile retrahet. c. *Sinodus Hibernensis*: quidquid per L. annos remanserit, hoc est ad annum iubileum, in unius iure transgrediens, sine murmuratione aut excommunicatione in perpetuo non revertetur. It is obvious therefore that the Irish term is simply an adaptation of this biblical word, nearly emptied of its specific meaning, and used to denote little more than any *period agreed upon*, either by definite contract, or conventional usage; V. 508, 4 is *iubaile* aon-uaire; III. 6, 3 ni fuil *iubaile* for ainim inchleithe iar-tain co dechmuid iar fis na hainme; IV. 212, 16 *iubaile* iar trebuire, tr. 'this is a *lapse of time* after security' (?); cf. IV. 142, 1 noil ocus *iu[b]ail*, tr. 'oath and *prescription*,' and 378, 14 ar berar *iubail* a comdiden, tr., 'it gives [?] *prescription* of acknowledgment'; V. 218, 24 ni *iubail* ar in mac, tr. 'the son is not *manumitted*' (?); V. 314, 8 secht rudarta, conoiscet *iubaile* a mbesaib a n-airillten, gl. cumscaigter a n*dilmaningad*, y; *gen.*, very common in phr., re ré n-*iubaili*, 'within the stipulated period,' cf. I. 280, 21; II. 162, 10; 170, 13, 17, 19 (*proper period* of the fosterage); II. 266, 21 a leth *iubaile* in trir-sin;—*ré n-iubaile* is used of 'the *testing*-time,' during which the physician's remedies should have taken proper effect,' cf. III. 346, 2; 348, 2; 532, 24.

Iubu (?), prps. only *iuptha*, 'charms'; I. 2, 19, *iubu* fis fri ibu anfis, see note, supra p. 468, *ibu*.

Iuda *fothuch*, name of some 'original disease' that attacked cattle, III. 6, 6, prob. only *idu*, 'pain.'

Ium-, see under *im-*.

Iumais (?), prob. the same as *imbas*; III. 50, 9 is suithe *iumais* greine na Boinne, tr. 'he has knowledge of the '*iumais*'-nuts of the land of the Boyne'; there is no gl. or hint of the meaning; but the same phr. evidently is intended at LL. 187 *a* 57 cnoi ind *immais*: ro ascim na cnú docuridar Boand.

Iunad, act of treading (hens); III. 380, 4 aimser *iunta*, tr. 'time of *laying*,' but V. 84, 1, 14 'time of *treading*,' because the correlative terms are *iunad* of the cock, and *dothad* of the hen, V. 84, 1, 2.

Iunaim, I tread, [said of a cock]; V. 82, 25 in caileach, in tan na *hi[u]nand*; V. 82, 16, 21 caileach cein *iunas*; and so *pass.*, V. 84. 15 o *iunfaigter*.

Iundius, ash-tree; IV. 146, 21, see *uindius*, IV. 150, 3.

Iurbe (?), V. 370, 2.

La, prep., with, towards, in, *apud*, &c.; I. 6, 24; 8, 2, 20; 14, 25, y; 16, 16; 50, 29, y; 64, 5; 78, 12; 84, 11, &c.; 150, 19; 200, x; 230, 22; 238, 7; 254, 7; 264, 9; 266, 4, &c.

Labrad, act of speaking; language; I. 18, 15 ba dorcha in *labrad* ro-labairset na fileda; V. 146, 8 *labrad* n-ainmech, 'abusive language'; 178, 23 in *labrad ciall*aid, ety. gl. on *ceilebrad*, cf. IV. 210, 23 and V. 390, 5.

Labraim, I speak; II. 306, 15 it e *labrait* a leasa, gl. on the text 4, ar da lesaib *labraither* cirt coir, which the previous line, 14, glosses muna rabat a cuir *lubra* (!) a leasa, where prps. *lubra* should be *labartha*; *depon.*, I. 268, 16 fechem ar da *labrathar* (?) (v. gl. 302, 31 [!!]); II. 306, 4 *labraither* (?); I. 16, 5 *ro-labrastar* ocus do-aircechain; I. 282, 1 *ro-loprustar*; but I. 18, 15 *ro-labairset*.

Lacht, milk; I. 140, 37 bru feisi cin *l.*; II. 42, 16 a *coluinn* laisin dara fer ocus a *l.* ac in fir eile; II. 66, 18, V. 344, 3 can *l.* do íc; 450, 18; *gen.*, I. 24, 20 a n-aimsir *lachta*.

Lachtna, 'blay-coloured' (clothes), drab; II. 146, 11 note[2]; cf. cota fada *lachtna*, Sil. Gad., 290, 27.

Laebad, act of neglecting (?), see next word, [also *lobad*]; I. 172, 22 *laebad* no *licad* do riagla; see O'Dav., p. 101, sub *leabh* i.e. *lena*.

Laebtach, negligent; IV. 56, 15 dia mbat *laebtaig*, tr. 'if they are *negligent*,' or *lictaig*, as gl. on *lobtaig* 54, 10.

Laech, warrior; pl., *laich* III. 16, 1 (grad flatha); V. 46, 24; V. 118, 4; 122, 9; 414, 8.

Laeches, wife of a 'laech'-hero; III. 16, 2 *pl.*, *laichcesa*, ety. gl. *laech-fess*, 'hero-concubinage,' as given in Cormac, p. 26.

Laechraid, warriors (?); IV. 326, 12; tr. 'a *calf*' [!].

Laeg, calf; *pl.*, I. 24, 21 *laegu* (acc.), 64, 3; II. 120, 13 *laoga*; I. 168, 5; 232, 6.

Laega (?), V. 56, 26 co *laega* laidib, gl. on *teinm laegda*.

Laegaire, nom. pr., I. 2, y; *L.* ua Neill, V. 434, 2.

Laegda (?), poem; V. 56, 24 teinm *laegda* (?).

Lai, small; V. 172, 3, 4 gait *lai*, opp. *mar*-gait, 170, y gait *laoi*; see under *lu*, *lui*.

Lai, offence, crime (?); cf. IV. 152, 21 *lu-lai*, compared with *medontai lai*, (cleithi *lai* 154, 1).

Lai, fleece, see *li*; I. 126, 22 co *lai* a olla, gl. on *li*.

Lai, tail; IV. 276, 11 na homan a *moing* nach a *lai*, 'neither its mane nor its *tail*'; cf. LB. 127 *a* 33 supu lasamna do escairt crín do chengul il-*lái* cecha sinnaig dib, where L. Lec. has *earball*.

Laid, song; poem; I. 2, 1 locc do'n *laid*-se; V. 58, 7, 10 bo ar *laid*; poem or metre of the 'dos-' poet, V. 62, 17 *laid* a aiste; V. 498, 2 *laid* la filid; *gen.*, I. 4, 13 persa *na laide*, 20; V. 56, 26 do *laidib*.

Laidin, the Latin language; V. 2, y; 4, 13, 26; *gen.*, V. 2, 4 bunad *laidni*; 4, 13 do reir *laidni*.

Laidir, strong.

Laidire, strength ; I. 22, 22.

Laigdiged, act of lessening ; *gen.*, IV. 84, 9 dethbir *laigdigthi*, (medaigthi).

Laigdigim, I lessen ; II. 228, 2.

Laige, V. 432, 5, see *lige*.

Laiget, smallness, opp. *mét* ; II. 36, 23 fo aicned mede no *laigiuit* na lubra ; II. 370, y ar a *laiged* neich ro-seisead do tir ; V. 240, z cia ba met, cia ba *laiget*, cf. 340, z *meid*, *laiget* ; 360, 20 ; 388, 19.

Laigim (?), I lay ; III. 220, 21, 24 ; 226, 21 *laigid* ail for naesaib, apparently = 'stone lies on customs,' prps. meaning 'no fine lies against another for injuries caused unintentionally by a man in the performance of his legitimate duties.' It is tr. 'the old rule transcends the new knowledge,' which has little meaning, and for which there is no justification in the text ; V. 358, 6 flaith *laiges* tren-lige for seilb a ceile, 'who lays a heavy burden on his tenant' ; V. 496, 13 ar eicin *laiges* in tren air, [cf. V. 432, 5,] 'it is violently that the strong man lays (hands) on it' ; see *ligim*.

Laigit (?), V. 84, 25, see note ; prob. for *saigit*.

Lá-im, I put, place ; inflict (wounds) ; I. 244, 2 fer laime derge *laes* na gona, 'who inflicts the wounds' ; V. 312, 9 [is] cuigi *laas* an lucht-so, 'to his own house *he brings* them' ; I. 50, 4 in cor *ro-la* o belaib, 'the contract he *made* by word of mouth' ; IV. 18, 1 *ro-la* cortha and, '*placed* pillar-stones there' ; 118, 5 muna *r-la* iat [for] conair, 'unless *he sent* them by a way, &c.' [but prob. in pass., 'they were sent'] ; I. 2, 12 in conflicht *ro'lasad* na geinti fri P. ; IV. 22, 34 in ferann ar a *r-laesetur* a cet-curu ceilsine ; I. 156, 1 is iar (sin) ro-*laad* aine, gl. on 150, 16 is iar-sund *ro-latha* oena tar aile ; IV. 142, 7 in crich uile *ro-lad* inn-a secht, &c.

Laimed (?), IV. 364, 13 vii. cumala ind indiu *laimed* na nduine [!], tr. 'paid for it, *to buy off* the people' : the tr. has no visible relation to the Irish words.

Laimethar, see *lamur*, I dare.

Laimnige, tr. 'hand-fine' (?), but it is gl. *laimthince*, q.v., V. 458, 7 doran cach a *laimnige* ar a laim, &c.

Laimtenach, able, competent, capable ; IV. 180, 10 nocho *laimtenach*, tr. 'there is no *proof positive* [!],' gl. on *lamiter*, 178, 19 ; IV. 190, 27 indsaigim conad *laimthinach leis* foirgell imdenma, cf. 192, x ; *laimthinech* is given by O'Dav., p. 102, as gl. on *lethanchar*, i.e. cema *laimthinech lais* ; from this comes the abstract :—

Laimtinche, capability, *handiness* ; I. 238, 23 tuilles cach ae ar a *laimtinchi*, v. text and tr. [!!] ; V. 458, 16 eirnig eruic in cach doni *laimthince*, 'deed of daring,' *coup de main* (?).

Lainnene, a beetle, 'slisi,' same as follg. ; V. 406, 15, dimin. of *lann*, *Gr. Celt.*², 274.

Lainnin, tr. 'griddle-slice,' the *beetle*; I. 126, 5, gl. slis in gretli, 142, x.

Láir, mare; III. 372, x; *gen.*, III. 378, 14 trian *na larach*; [V. 404, y searraig *lara*, 'foals of a mare'?]; *pl.*, III. 152, 4 na *lartacha*, which is evidently the reading required on V. 220, 22, [not *no art°*, but *lartacha* bretnacha].

Laire (?), IV. 348, z fer imerta fir *ar a laire*, tr. as if *araile* were the reading, 'a man who asserts the right *of another*' [!!].

Lait, measure of length, =6 inntrit, =36 paces; IV. 276, y.

Laith, puddle, mud, see *lath*.

Laith, milk; I. 64, 3 *l.* find, gl. *as* na mbo, 66, 3.

Laith, ale; II. 344, 9, where *flaith* ('chieftain') has ety. gl., *fo*, 'good,' and *laith*, 'ale,' 'the chieftain is the man *who likes ale*,' see V. 24, 16. This ety. gets a somewhat different colouring from IV. 334, 28, ni flaith techta nad ingella *laith* ar cach ndoimnich, 'he is not a lawful chief who does not *promise* [to give] ale every Sunday.'

Laithe, day; (tr. 'festival,' I. 106, 3); often *la*, II. 240, 18, 20 (*sg.* and *pl.*); *gen.*, I. 22, 24 *laithi*, 72, 14; V. 372, 16 lith *laithi*, 370, 13; *dat.*, I. 120, 3 il-*lo*, 120, 26 isin *lau*; II. 36, 8 i n-a *laithe*, IV. 108, 11 an aen *laithe*; *pl.*, II. 238, 19 tri *laithe*.

Laithrind, the proper place for a thing, the place where it is usually put; the *reach* of a tool or instrument; III. 174, 11 i n-a *laithrind* comdligtig, 176, 18 sechtar *l.*; 178, 5, 20, where the word is defined, q.v.; 228, 21, of a cow in her stall, or her proper standing-place, cf. V. 152, 12; 154, z.

Lám, hand; I. 12, 1 piantar leir *lam* as·id·roille; I. 228, 16 ni fognai *lam* laim; 240, z acht ni·d·goin a *lam*; V. 78, 25 nad comathar cos na *lam* (?); *gen.*, I. 238, 10, 11 cin *laime*, cin tengad, &c., 156, 31; II. 210, 14 rogad [q.v.] *laime*; 232, 21; 246, 8; 250, 2, 22; 254, 9; V. 190, 24 aithne *laime*; I. 238, 8 dosliat cach ae ar a *laim*; *acc.-dat.*, III. 36, 23 re *laim*; III. 348, 10 bith eiric caich a cois, a *laim*, &c.; dual, *da laim*, I. 72, 4; *pl.*, I. 6, 9, ro-togaib a *lamu* suas dochum a thigerna;—often used in phr. tar do *lama*, tr. 'in spite of thy security,' V. 508, 16; gab do *laim*, 'undertake, *take in hand*,' I. 138, 23; 216, y; III. 114, 7; 184, 8; 282, 9; 344, 15; *i laim*, 'to be in hands, in custody,' III. 498, 8; *re laim*, 'along with,' V. 308, 26; but dochuaid *re laim*, 'went security,' V. 348, 17, 21 (?); *laim re*, 'along with, near,' (place), IV. 222, 6; in *attrib. gen.*, *fer laime*, 'the actual perpetrator,' III. 194, y; 100, z; 230, 4; 264, 19; *lucht laime*, tr. 'a hand party,' III. 252, 8, 13 aes *laime*.

Lám-broin, hand-quern, V. 88, 11; 474, 3.

Lám-clog, hand-bell, V. 22, 8.

Lám-cur, hand-push, IV. 112, 11 gl. a chur doib o laim, z.

Lám-róta, i.e. iter da shligid, Cor., p. 38, sub *rot*.

Lám-torad, hand-produce, I. 148, 12; II. 362, 23; 372, 15; 390, 6; 392, y; 396, 28; 398, 18; V. 212, 3.

Lámann, glove; *pl.*, III. 18, z lorga ocus *lamanna* ocus cuaraind; cf. Cor., p. 26, *lámind*, ety. gl. *laim-ind*, i.e. *ind na laime*, 'the end of the hand (is clothed with it).'

Lamda, handiness, handwork; II. 400, 13, 14.

Lamnuide, hand-work, labour, [*lamde*?]; II. 152, 7 is mesa a *lamuide*, 'her labour is of less value.'

Lamur, I dare; I. 96, 18 luga *lamar* fogail do denam resin ard-nemed, tr. 'there is less attempt made,' where *lamar* is evidently *deponent*, 'one dares.' The normal 3 *sg. pres.* is *laimethar*, 'he dares,' cf. the incomprehensible text given on IV. 178, 19, *la miter* [two words!], but 192, 13 *laimther*, and 190, 12 roch*lamethar*, though in all three cases the gl. is identical, viz. *laimtinech*, 180, 10; 192, x and 190, 27; in every case it is simply 'he dares,' *is laimtenach leis*; IV. 192, 3 *laimether* rad co ndechatar, 4 *laimethar* forgell; V. 352, y brethem na *laimethar* gell fri himcosnam a brethe.

Lán, full; I. 2, 16; 6, 20 lestar *l.* do rath in Spirta; II. 254, 2 caire *l.* do lemnacht; often as subst., '*the full of*,' I. 106, 22, 24; I. 132, 24; V. 276, 5 lan duirn, 'a *fist-full* of,' &c.; V. 484, 13 *lán* a duirn; fo *lán*, I. 84, z; 88, 15; cf. also the use *lán in marbaid*, 'full fine for killing,' IV. 252, 3; as *subst.*, 'the full amount,' I. 258, z; II. 254, 3 *lan* ueine tri n-ol; III. 4, 10 cor itir *da lan*, gl. folad comtoirnithe, cf. 12, 18, 21;—often in cpd., as crude adj., e.gr., *l.-aer*, full satire, V. 234, 7; *l.-breithech*, 'full judging,' I. 154, 30; *l.-dam*, V. 30, 23; *l.-dire*, II. 402, 2; IV. 200, 2; 198, y; *l.-eneclann*, IV. 230, 11; 232, 7, y; *l.-eric*, II. 138, 4; 404, 15; V. 432, 19; *l.-faesam*, II. 34, x; V. 30, 22; *l.-feich*, I. 240, 25, 27; V. 458, 7; *l.-fer*, V. 178, 26; *l.-fola*, III. 12, 12; *l.-fuigell*, V. 252, 17; *l.-gille*, I. 118, 25; 210, 1; 260, 18; 276, 13; II. 98, 3; 136, 17; V. 416, 12, 14, 16, 21; *l.-ime*, V. 464, 2; *l.-imirce*, IV. 156, 17; *l.-log*, II. 404, 18; V. 396, 22; 398, 11; V. 498, 9; *l.-luaid*, full price; V. 366, 13 (*lan-loigi*, 25); *l.-mesaig*, τὴν full-valued; V. 62, 17 (of a milch cow); *l.-od*, III. 136, z, tr. 'of full privilege'; *l.-saire*, full freedom [of food], II. 20, 13; I. 200, 1 (= *saire* na heclaisi), *lan-biathad*; *l.-soer*, full-free, IV. 20, 24, where the land has *both* its *grass* and its *corn* eaten, opp. *leth-soer*, if only one be eaten; *l.-ugdar*, I. 24, z.

Lánad, act of filling; seems used exclusively as a synonym of *lán* = '*the full* of, the whole, entirety of,' with *gen.*; and it is also folld. by *n-*, as if *ntr.*; e.gr., *lánad n*-eirci, I. 194, 1; 232, 14, 17; *lánad n*-erca, V. 226, y; 346, 17; 348, 19; 434, 13 (eirci); *lánad* foesma, II. 20, x; 26, 11; *lánad* fola, III. (4, 13), 12, 18, 21, 22; *lánad* fiach, V. 180, 10; 378, 11; *lánad* gellta, V. 416, 21; *lánad* fuillema, V. 418, 26; *lánad* imdegla *enech*, &c., I. 120, 29 (ety. gl. on eneclann); *lánad* treb intreib, II. 358, 4.

Lánaim, I fill.

Lanamain, social correlation, of which eight are enumerated; the ety. gl., II. 342, 7, derives it from *lan-homa* i.e. *plenus homo*, man and woman, qui fuit Adam et Eua: the enumeration of the customs that prevailed in reference to the various social correlations was called the *Cáin Lanamna*, occupying II. 342, to end of Vol. Hence it means (a) any particular correlation, e.gr. III. 38, 8 tuistiu cacha *lanamna* daenda; IV. 210, 4 comtus cach *la*[*na*]*mna*; (b)the couple correlated, II. 414, 27 ra·scarsat in *lanamain*, 'the wedded pair,' II. 356, 24; III. 464, 4, where the *lanamain* is *contrasted* with the relationship of *chief* (*cend*) and *member* (*memar*), [i.e. these were *not* correlative, though the *flaith* and *ceile* certainly were]; it also means simply (c) 'couples,' V. 32, 4—(a), social relationship, I. 48, y riagail *in lanamna* (*rov*) dligthig, cf. I. 174, 5 *lanamain uais*, given as gl. ety. on *lanamnasa* 168, 3, just as this is a gl. on *lanamnussa*, 40, 22; II. 162, 21 is i in ochtmad *lanamain* a aite ocus a dalta; these are set forth at II. 344, 1, cislir *lanamna* docuisin la Feine? a hocht, (cia lín do *lanamnaib*, 6), viz. the social relation of 1, chief and tenant, 2, church and monk, 3, father and daughter, 4, daughter and brother, 5, son and mother, 6, foster-son and foster-mother, 7, tutor and pupil, 8, husband and wife; these are treated of in the comm., 1, at 344, 10; 2, 344, 25; 3, 346, 6; 4, 346, 14 and note[4]; 5, 346, x; 6, 348, 4, 8; 7, 348, 20; 8, 350, 1. The Cain Lanamna is constantly referred to, cf. IV. 184, 16; V. 260, y; 264, 12; 290, 23; 296, 14; 318, 15; 364, 8; 486, 9; cf. the phr. III. 50, 28 imcutail *lanamna*, of the wife's *coibche*.

But the word is also used in reference to variations of relationship established between correlations of the eighth class, viz. the *ten lanamna* for procreation, II. 356, 6, which include all the several connexions, from the highest form of marriage, between persons of equal rank and property, down to the casual connexion of two idiots. Of these there are ten, II. 356, 6-11 :—1. *lanamnas* (q.v.) comtincuir, II. 356, 29; 2. *l.* ben for fer-tincur, II. 380, 23; 3. *l.* fer for ban-tincur, II. 390, y; 4. *l.* ben for airitin n-urala, II. 398, 18; 5. *l.* fer tathaigte, II. 396, 28; 6. *l.* foxail II. 400, 27; 7. *l.* amsa for faeniul, (II. 356, 24); 8. *l.* tothla, II. 402, 3; 9. *l.* ecne, II. 404, 14; 10. *l.* genaige, II. 406, 19.

It is plain that these *correlations* were of some importance, as they had to be considered in the determination of *comlogad*; e.gr., in fosterage, the custom demanded adaptation of *altrum* to *iarraith*: if the *altrum* ('fosterage') were worse than the proper due, there was *taisic* for bad-fosterage; whereas if the *altram* were better, its *dilse* belonged to the son, just as every *comlogad* between two social correlations is *diles*. In other words, an excess of *attention* bestowed on the foster-child is not paid for: the foster-father *gave* it to his foster-child, his correlative, and that extra-attention became *dilse* "absolutely given" to

the child, just as is every *comlogad* ('set-off') between persons correlated. On the other hand, if the foster-father did not give *enough* altram to the child, he was guilty of deficiency to its real father, and had to *pay* for the deficiency, because there was no *comlogad* between foster-father and real father, inasmuch as there was no *correlation* between them.

Lánamanda socially correlated; II. 184, 3 nech bus *l.*, 4 duine nach bu *l.*; III. 206, 17 o *lanumanda*, 17, 18 duine nach *l.*, but it certainly does not mean simply an *unmarried* person, as tr.; V. 296, 2, where smacht *lanamanda* is mentioned as the fine to be paid by a man for administering love-philtres to a woman before he had entered with her into social correlation.

Lánamnacht, the state of social correlation between two individuals, in the *eight* relationships, (see *lanamain*); II. 344, 10, 25; 346, 6, 19; 348, 8, 20; 350, 5; V. 24, 18.

Lánamnas, social correlation; most frequently used of 'marriage,' V. 456 22; but on I. 180, 23, 25 it seems used in the physical sense of 'cohabitation'; cf. V. 132, 2; 452, 13, 18; often in *gen.*, *Cáin lanamnussa*, I. 40, 22; 168, 3 (*lanamnasa*). The daughter of the *flaith* could not be given in *lanamnas* to the *ceile*, V. 222, 12; *comlogad lanamnuis*, II. 162, x; III. 464, 5; (*corus*) *lanamnasa*, III. 16, 13; a comaig *lanamnais*, V. 292, x [*caim aim uais* in *l.*]; *cuma lanamnusa*, II. 356, x [*caem am* uais in *l.* 358, 13]; *cumtusa lanamnusa* comtincuir, II. 360, 19; *dligid lanamnais*, III. 294, 2; V. 132, 15; 276, y; *fomata lanamnuis* V. 272, 11; *imscar lanamnuis*, V. 294, 3; *indell lanamnuis*, II. 296, 7; *mamu lanamnais*, duties of her *l.*, II. 382, 17; tobach n[d]airte *lanamnasa*, I. 168, 3.

Lang-fitil, (anglice, '*long fetter*,' apud Cor., p. 27), of the long fetter between the forelegs and the hindlegs; I. 174, 7 *lang fhitil*, between its *head* and its *feet*, just as V. 478, 17 in *laingfiter* iter a *cenn* ocus a *cosa*. In Cor., it is distinguished from the *urchomul*, see under *urcomail*, V. 482, x.

[**Lann**[!], in IV. 58, 27, each ben deirge *lann*, which is tr., 'every woman who deserts her house is a strumpet,' where it might be asked whether 'house' or 'strumpet' is *intended* to correspond with *lann*! But the word should be *lanamnas*, as in the text at V. 456, 21, each ben deiraig a *lanamnus*].

Lann, blade (of gold); 'lamina,' flat article, hence prob. follg. entry, III. 404, 2 *lann*, cf. V. 382, 18 *land* oir ocus rand airgid; II. 414, 22 nomad na *lainni* oir, tr. '*headband* of gold.'

Lann, *griddle*, V. 406, 16 *lann* ocus lainnene; I. 126, 4 im *laind*, gl. 142, x *gretel*.

Lap, mire; V. 100, z cenn i *lap*, 'head in mire,' said of a muddle-headed pleading, not drawn up by a proper brehon: the quotation here given solves the mystery of the text as edited in O'Dav., p. 100, '*lap*.'

Lár, surface; floor, middle (of the house, church, the ocean, &c.); V. 156, 14 aithsceinm suiste do *lar*, 'rebound of a flail from the *ground*,' 158, 19; = *middle*, I. 26, 24 for *lár* na firmaiminti; I. 130, 20 tar a *lar*, 'water (running?) across its floor,' 'through the middle of the house' (?); V. 128, 23 for *lár* na cille; 298, 20 do *lar* na fairgi; 302, y *lar* duna; 326, 12 a *lar*, [of a house];—often in phr. *dul re lár*, 'to go to ground,' 'to be lost,' 'to be *remitted*,' as in the case of fines; II. 6, 7 rann de do dul re *lar* ar sgath aithgina, 'part of it *falls to the ground* by way of restitution,' 10, 13; cf. III. 100, 5; 200, 4; 244, 11; 434, 5; V. 192, 4.

Lárach, see *láir*.

Larac, haunch; I. 48, 12 ro-gab *larac* do rig.

Larg, handle, (of flail, of hatchet, of wood-axe); III. 106, 14 co na fuil aici acht rigi na tri *larg*, 'he has nothing left but the kingship of the three handles.'

Lasair, flame; *gen.*, III. 66, 16 in gaeth do breith na *lasra* uada.

Lasnaige, tr. 'furiousness,' (of an epileptic lunatic); III. 508, 14, 20, 23; cf. *lasain*, 'passion,' whence *lasnach*, 'passionate,' and so *lasnaige*, 'passionateness.'

La-sodain, 'with that, therefore'; I. 72, 3, 21, &c.

La-suide, **-suidiu**, with him, it, &c., IV. 324, 20; V. 78, 7.

Lath, mud, puddle; V. 138, 11 imáin fo *laith*, gl. 17 usci a uachtar, see O'Dav., p. 69, sub *cechair*, which is distinguished from *lathach*, and cf. p. 100, *lap* i.e. *loth* no *cechair*.

Lath, state of animals in heat, esp. of pigs; I. 144, 6 for muccu, i n-aimsir *laith*; V. 152, 6 used of boars, bulls and rams in rut, cf. 268, 20, gl. 270, 7 ag *lath*, no bis *lath* orra.

Lathair, place; III. 182, 17 *l.* airithe, 'a special *place*,' in which the horse was to be ridden.

Lathar, arrangement (of pleading); V. 100, z *lathar* n-aigniusa; O'Dav., p. 103, gives *lathar* i.e. *indeall*, ut est Senchus Coibnius iusgi, &c., which must refer to the 'Right of Water' Treatise, IV. 206, seqq., quoting "neoch ma *ro-lathar* i.e. ma ro-*indlit*, &c.," the same gl., *indeall*, being given by him, see *inlathar*, p. 98.

Lathrach, site (of a building), track (of a road); IV. 144, 8 *l.* sean-roda, 'track of an old road'; 252, 2 clia *l.* n-aile, tr. 'a frame on the *site* of the former'; 278, 8 *l.* muilind.

Lau, see *laithe*, 'day'; IV. 100, 15, see *log*.

Leac (?), tr. '*oath*,' V. 500, 4, see *lec*.

Leacla (?), IV. 150, 12 *leacla* i dilse a n-aen gnis.

Lebaid, bed; [*gen.*, *na leptha* III. 458, 19; IV. 74, x]; I. 130, 17 *lepaid* co techta, 142, 21 *lebaid*, as gl. on *chomleptha*, *coim-lepuid* 24; I. 202, 12 bis for a *lepaid*, tr. 'who lodges in the *house*'; III. 386, 25 [is] nesa 'fine' ann na '*lepa*,' "here 'family' is nearer (in relation) than 'bed'," is a maxim which seems to mean that blood-kinship is closer than marriage-kinship, but its appropriateness here is not obvious; cf. the maxim, III. 408, 14, is nesa '*leba*' ann na 'rig,' 'bed'

is nearer than 'king'; III. 408, 7 *leba* lethan la cograun vii. suide, of which the meaning is unknown; *pl.*, IV. 322, 23, *lepthai*; V. 326, 15 *leptha*.

Lebar, book, cf. V. 472, 24 *lebar* fata Leth-glindi, 'the long book of Leighlin'; I. 112, 3 *lebar*; V. 416, 2 *lebur*; gen., *liubair* I. 16, 20; I. 106, 33; V. 472, 23 (deog *liubair*); *acc.*, V. 370, 10 la Fene ocus [la] *libru*.

Lebarda, literary; III. 88, 9 *deg-sairi l.*, 'literary good-work,' tr. 'well-composed books.'

Lebend, threshing-floor; V. 486, 14 tocuirid *leibind*, 'scrapings of a threshing-floor,' gl. 488, 15 inni tinoilter do'n *lebund*, 14 cronugad in *lebind*.

Lebruing, it leapt, sprang; I. 24, 27 *ro-lebruing* ime sis, tr. 'the chain *expanded* down upon him'; prob. for *leblaing*, a redup. perf. of *lingim*.

Lec, stone; I. 2, 4 *lec* Patraic; III. 274, 18 bla cumaile, *lec* ocus losat; IV. 10, 23 *lec* fuine, 'baking-flag, griddle'; V. 498, 5 *leac* leanmanach, [v. gl. 21 (!)]; 498, 10 is i in *leac* aile, gl. 500, 4 is i inni aile amail *leic*; *pl.*, V. 450, 1 tri *leaca* robaid, 'three durable *rocks*'; I. 38, 4 i *lecaib*, 'in inscriptions';—a curious expression is found at III. 6, 6, *lec os cru*, 'stone over [blood? heart? hoof?],' said of some kind of cattle-disease, not anywhere defined.

Lecim, I leave; let, allow, tolerate, grant; repudiate (a wife); very often in phr. *leic* elod, 'to *let* evasion,' 'to *abscond*';—IV. 126, y ni *legad* ime forsan edtreabar, 'they do not let [the expense of] fencing [come] upon the *etrebar*,' ['non-resident,' tr.]; V. 498, 21 *leic* leis a somaine, '*leave* him his wealth,' as gl., q.v. (!); V. 508, 16 *leig* dam tiachtain fo'n cundrad, '*let* me impugn the contract';—III. 130, y no co *r-leice* elod, 'till he abscond'; V. 170, 2 dia *leigi* sarugad for a coinne, 'if he *allow*, &c.'; 502, 9 ma cin indethbire no gona, &c., *do-lece* x for y, 'wound he commits'; 520, 15 no go *r-leigea* elod; II. 296, 3, 4, 15 ma *ro-leigid* a n-elod; V. 184, y cid elod *legait*; V. 302, 16 mana *leicid* an rige uadaib, 'unless they *surrender* the sovereignty'; I. 12, 20 bidbu cach *leices* bidbudu, 'criminal is he who *lets escape* criminals'; V. 62, 19 bindan bo cacha laid *leices* do eices, 'one leaves, gives, relinquishes'; II. 178, 21 ni *lecend* a aite oca, 'the foster-father does not permit him (to do so)'; V. 74, 17 cu nach *leced* acht run bid d'a rechtairib; I. 24, 13 *do·s·lecdais*, '(the blotches) *left* him, (his cheeks)'; II. 94, 6 cid *troscud do-legdais* im a fiachuib, 'they fasted'; V. 520, 16 im a *leicfea* elod; V. 184, 5 cid elo *leicfit*, 'though they abscond'; II. 6, 17 na seoit, *no-lecfead* il-lobud, 'he would allow to be forfeited'; II. 196, 27 *ro-leic* a faill, 'he allowed to be neglected'; III. 512, 15 re-siu *ro-leic* elod; V. 122, y mas airchinnech.....*ro-leic* in t-elod; I. 86, 16 da *leicter* a elod; 130, 22 na *lecter* (druith na cainti) fair i tech, 'be allowed to gain access to him'; II. 198, 7, 18 muna *leicthur*

a elod, 19 munu *leicther* elod ime ; II. 296, 15 da *lectur* elod ; 370, 24 dia *lectar* i mbelltine, 'if she be put away in May' ; V. 62, 20 *lecter* do'n filid ar a laid, 'it is given' ; 292, 22 bean *leicter* ar *bein* [!], 'is repudiated for another woman' ; IV. 96, 19 co rucar da ech ocus *leicar* and ; V. 172, 5 ma fri dethbiris *do-leicer* an eclais fás ; I. 44, 18 *ro-leced* do naib filedaib, 'this was allowed to the poets' ; I. 66, 15 is elod *ro-leiced* im na tri cet buaib ; III. 60, 19 mas co hinndligtech *ro-leged* in cet muinnter, 'was divorced' ; IV. 226, 17 is as *do-leigi* iat.

Lecon, act of leaving ; letting, allowing, granting ; divorcing, &c. ; the verbal noun of the preced. root, with three distinct formative affixes, *-un*, *-ud*, and *-sin* : hence it appears under the form *lecon*, *lecun*, *lecan*, *lecin*, *legan* ; *lecud*, *lecod*, *lecad*, *legad* ; and *lecsin*, *leicsin* :—frequent in the phr. *elod do l.*, 'to abscond,' be guilty of evasion (from legal procedure), I. 86, z ; 88, 23 ; II. 38, 27 ; 296, 4 ; or *leicsin eloithe*, I. 290, 26, 27 ; III. 130, y ; V. 148, 15 ; 442, 10 (*lecon*) ; 508, 5, 2 ; and so often with *gov. gen.*, I. 164, 10 *l.* do troisce, [tr. 'letting go *water*'(!)] ; V. 236, 14 *leca*[*d*] fola, 'shedding blood' ; V. 366, 14 *l.* creice, 'allowing a sale,' 420, y ;—with *prep. follg.*, to determine the *direction* :—with **as**, of letting off, letting loose (out of a place), II. 38, 2, 16 ; 240, 10 ; V. 478, 14 ; **fo**, in phr. *lec. fo caill*, 'allowing [to go] into the wood,' in the sense of being 'forfeited,' I. 98, 18 ; 100, 13, [even with verb omitted, II. 38, 5, 8] ; with **ó**, of 'giving up,' I. 210, 18 in athg. do *l. uada* ; with **sech**, in phr. *l. sech laim*, of 'setting aside,' 'exempting,' III. 40, 7 x do *l.* sech laim 'co'n cranncur.

Lecht, monumental stone ; IV. 142, 17 ail *leachta*, unless this is merely the adj. *lecda*, 'strong rock.'

Ledarthaige, act of lacerating [with satire], see *letrad* ; V. 388, 16 inti is treisi ar *leadarthaigi*.

Ledb, leather ; I. 144, 2 tresa an [tresin ?] *leidb* ; I. 152, 23 in *fuath ledb*, tr. 'the leather pattern.'

Lega, see *liaig*.

Legaim, I dissolve, melt [= boil it away to nothing] ; I. 48, 9 *legaid* in cach caire olcena, cf. I. 48, 17 cia beth [in feoil] co fota and, ni *legend* co ti a grad comadus.

Legaim, I read ; I. 144, 28, 29 lucht *legas*, lucht na *legand* ; V. 22, 5 *legthoir*, iarsani *legas*.

Legan, see *lécon*.

Legend, act of reading ; it usually occurs in *gen.*, in phr. *fer leiginn*, 'man of reading' ; I. 58, y, [tr. 'the *lector*,' but this is certainly not right, because the 'lector' was the *lowest* of the church grades, V. 22, 1] ; I. 42, 34 the *fer-leiginn* of the church of a king of territories, the man who possesses the *Recht Litre* ; he had equal honour-price with the king of a cantred, V. 102, 8. He is mostly brought into connexion with the word *liber*, 'book-reading,' cf. II. 280, 14

[ecnaide] i leabruib i.e. a *leginn*; V. 92, 21 bus eolach a *legind*, one of the three judgements [bretha], the *feinechas*, *filidecht*, and *legend*, where the very course of explanation in the comm. allows the inference that the 'reading' was *Latin*, and that treatises in *canon* or *civil* law were meant; and the grading of the *fer leiginn* with the *sui canoine*, V. 102, 23 allows the suggestion that the *fer leiginn* was a *doctor of civil law*, in fact a D.C.L. At the same time, the expression is often brought into connexion with the *Scripture*, (cf. V. 432, 5; 454, 13; 480, 4), so that it is quite possible, not to say probable, that its meaning varied; cf. also *mic leigind*, 'students,' V. 102, 6; 122, 13²; (124, 22 ?).

Legthoir, reader; V. 22, 5.

Leiges, act of curing; medicine, remedy; leechdom; II. 68, 13 betit oc a *legius*, 'while they are under treatment'; II. 166, 3 dia frithgnaiter *leigis*, (*gen.*, frichnam *leigis*); V. 90, 26 legi i.e. doniat in *leges*; V. 488, 10 losa i.e. do *leiges*.

Leigniuda, scholars; IV. 356, 13 baidid *droch-leigniuda*, 'he drowns (overwhelms) bad scholars' (with his learning).

Léir, clear, manifest; complete; *cu ler* no *cu lór* V. 104, 3; said of 'a smell,' IV. 122, 12 in airett is *léir* balath in conluain, 'as long as the smell of the ordure is *perceived*.' It seems used as *adv.*, I. 12, 1 *piantar leir* lam as-id-roille, 'hand that deserves it is *fully* punished,' which may be exemplified by the text, I. 266, 4 dia *lentar leir*, tr. 'if [the law] be *fully* followed,' (where the gl. reads *co leir*, 292, 28); and cf. also II. 314, 16 *ler* n-osluaigit liubuir lib, tr. 'which books *completely* describe to you';—*adj. pl.*, IV. 346, 2 teora *leire* leth-cumala, tr. 'three distinct half-cumals';—in cpds., e.gr., *léir-laid*, 'clear poem,' V. 62, 18; *lér-tinól*, 'full muster,' V. 50, 4.

Léire, completeness; II. 176, 22 doformaig *leire* n-altruma.

Leirigim, I complete; manifest (?): V. 62, 18 ar leir-laid *leirigter*.

Leisce, sloth, laziness; only in the maxim at I. 104, 5, gataid *leisci* lesoc, tr. 'sloth takes away welfare.'

Leite, see *lite*.

Leitech, name of a special class of 'brewy'-farmer; I. 46, 24, y; 60, 26 *lethech*, *lethach*; V. 78, 8 briugu *leiteach*, defd. 14 with *ety. gl.*, *leith* is *deach*, 'the brewy who has the *best half* beyond the brewy of 'hundreds,' *b. cetach*; *gen.*, V. 386, 22 ben in briugad *leitig*.

Lelap, child; III. 38, 17 cach cet-*lelap* beres bean ar tus; V. 488, 1, iar mbreith *lelaip*, 3 um in *lelap*.

Lelgad (?), V. 486, y; hardly *lulgaige*.

Lem, impotent; V. 134, 2 fer di airm i.e. oc nach dir bean do beith i.e. in fer *lem*.

Lem, elm tree; IV. 146, x *leam*.

Lemad, tr. 'listlessness,' I. 180, 26, gl. on *collud mbrethi*, where it seems more natural to render 'impotence'; see *lem*.

Lemnacht, new milk ; II. 254, 2 ; III. 532, 4, in the old quotation, " lemnacht la cat," [see the story in Keating's *Hist.*] ; it is spelt *lemlacht*, IV. 148, 21, as given in Corm., p. 26, i.e. lacht teith, ' warm milk,' so that *lem* = *teith*, ' warm.'

Len, annoyance ; I. 192, 1 *ainm* is *len* (no is *listu*), ety. gl. on *les-ainm*, ' nickname,' cf. V. 230, 3 ni is *len* leis, ' what *he deems* an annoyance,' 232, 21.

Len, occurs twice, both times referring to the same passage, II. 218, 2 uilli.....acht giallna ocus mainche no, ni *is len* fine, tr. ' that which *belongs* to the tribe' (by innate right), but V. 286, 13 giallna ocus manchuine ocus ni *is len* fine, tr. ' anything that would *be injurious* to the tribe,' as if from *len*, the preced. word ; but it is prps. *islen* = *aslen*, q.v., the [A] form, of [Z] *eillnim*, q.v.

Lenaim, I follow ; adhere, stick ; IV. 384, 29 ni *lenad* faidlenna faide, ' threads do not *follow* mantles ' (?) ; V. 230, 4 dia *lena*, ' if (the nickname) *sticks* ' ; IV. 322, 23 nal-*lenat* a lepthai chucai, ' that the beds may not *follow* ' ; I. 192, 1 ainm is *len* (= les-ainm] *lenus*, cf. V. 228, 26 ; IV. 276, 10 lus *lenas* a n-edach, ' plant that *sticks* in clothes ' ; II. 50, 10 *do-lensat* de, ' they clung to him ' ; III. 268, 8 *do-lenadar* amach, ' they followed (him) outside ' ; I. 292, 28 mada *lentar* de co leir, gl. on 266, 4 dia *lentar* leir. Interesting is the *redup. fut. dep.* in I. 192, 2, ni fes in *lileitir* in t-ainm, ' whether the name will stick ' ; noteworthy also the redup. form, II. 52, x an fod *lili* a ndeguid, ' as long as he *follows* after (?),' where the meaning is not certain.

Lenam, child ; I. 48, 28 *lenum* ; II. 162, 23 *lenum* ; V. 202, 12 *lenum* ; V. 454, 8 *lenam* ; *gen.*, I. 172, x *lenim* ; II. 146, 3 *linim*.

Lengach, tr. ' unsteady,' [leaping ?] ; IV. 378, 9.

Lenmain, act of following, adhering ; II. 202, 8 can inglan i n-a *l.* ; III. 350, 8 is a *l.* in eistechta bis ; V. 516, 19 fer teid i *l. tona a mna* [!] tar in crich ; III. 304, 18, 19 atathar ac *lenamain as*, tr. ' he is adhering *to it*,' but it is obvious that this phr. is placed *in contrast* with *ag gabail impi*, 304, 8, 9, 12, 15, which the tr. represents by exactly the same phrase (!). In reference to this phr., the passage is noteworthy, III. 304, 4 seqq. ; here we find the usual antithesis of *comraiti*, ' intention,' and *anfoit*, ' inadvertence,' put into connexion with the *act* and the *accusation* (eliugad) of passing wrong judgement, as well as with the above two phrases.

Suppose the brehon passed false judgement, *rucustar gu-breith* :—

	Mode.	Sequel.	Mode.	Fine.
[A] 304, 7	tria comraiti	ac gabail impi	tria comraiti	honour-price + loss of fee (½).
„ 9	„ anfoit	„	„ „	„ „
„ 12	„ anfoit	„	„ anfoit	½ honour-price „

Suppose there is an *impeachment, eliugad*:—

[B] 304, 17	tria comraiti	ac **lenmain as**	tria comraiti	honour-price + loss of fee ($\frac{1}{2}$).
„ 18	„ anfoit	„	„ „	honour-price + „
„ 21	„ anfoit	„	„ anfoit	½ „ + „
„ 23	„ anfoit	*not* „		only loss of fee.

Here the point is to determine what is meant by *gabail impe*, and *lenmain as*, respectively. Each of these is rendered indiscriminately, '*he is adhering to it*'; but as the proper prep. to follow *lenmain* is *de*, not *as*, and as the meaning of *gab im* is unfortunately not so definite as to make its meaning indisputable in every case, it is not easy to determine wherein the distinction lies exactly: prps. *gabail impe*, means 'the *carrying out*' of the judgement by actual distraint, and *lenmain as* means the 'following up' of the impeachment by other legal steps; but here too the passive *atathar* (304, 17 seqq.) makes the reference indefinite, nor does it appear how the impeachment *of* the brehon for inadvertence, 'though he is not adhering to it [his judgement]' [?], 304, 23, should have led to his being fined even to the extent of the forfeiture of his fee!

Lenmanach, adhesive (?); only in phr. follg., which has no explanatory gl., V. 498, 5 leac *leanmanach* (?).

Lenn, mantle; IV. 384, 30.

Lentach, remiss, indolent; IV. 56, 13 narab *lentaig*.

Leor, enough, V. 4, 13, see *lór*.

Leptha, see *lebaid*.

Leptha (?), II. 178, 16, 'leaptha'-sheltering of a criminal; z is *lepuid* ar leith; but it is impossible to define what is intended by this 'bed,' or beds.

Lepthanas, bedding, right of having a bed in the tribe (?); II. 290, 7 urfocrach *leaptunuis*, tr. 'prohibited from bed,' i.e. 'forbidden a lodging,' completely outlawed, adds the note.

Ler, see *léir*.

Ler, in *cia ler*, as gl. on *cis lir*, or *cisne*, 'how many,' I. 230, 3; I. 232, 7 (cisne); II. 344, 6 (cis lir); III. 4, 5, 9, 12; 18, 14 (cis lir); IV. 258, 7; it is to be noted that *cis lir* only occurs in the *Text*, and *cia ler* only in the comm.

Ler, sea; ocean; int-*ocian*, O'Dav., p. 100, 'big sea,' contrasted with *ceobath* (?), 'little sea,' such as between Ireland and Scotland; *gen.*, I. 122, 15 tascuir *lir*, cf. the n. pr, Manannan mac *Lir*; *dat.*, I 128, 13 do'n *lir*.

Ler-long, 'sea-ship,' V. 104, 1, note.

Lerg, a plain; IV. 378, 17 fo *lergaib* lana, tr. 'under its full *watery plains*.'

Les, good, advantage, profit, &c.; need, behalf; one's need, claim, 'case'; often in phr., *riccim a les*, 'I need it,' I. 14, 22; III. 170, 25; V. 80, 4; I. 228, 17 cach *les* bes dir urfognum; I. 250, 22 is e a *les* anas, 'his *cause*'; I. 256, 6 fris-tobuig

cach a *les*; IV. 22, 4, 20 ata *les* duit, 'thy welfare is found,' &c.; *gen.*, V. 190, 18 fri himrim a *leasa*; V. 242, 8 ac denam *lesa oig*, 'doing full good'; in phr., *ar les*, 'for the good of,' V. 184, 1 is *ar leas* doib; but also IV. 338, 20 *do lessaib* tuaithe, 'for the good of the territory'; V. 492, 4 re *les* fir bunaid, 'for his good'; *im les*, 'on behalf of,' I. 86, 23 cid im *les* neich eile; II. 86, 19 imin caingin im *leas* neich; V. 252, 10 tacra *im leas* mna; 284, 5 cach duine um a *les* fadeisin; *pl.*, I. 236, 9, 14, cid ar a cuirther do trisi ina *lesa*-so, tr. 'these *cases*,' cf. I. 230, 21; II. 86, y nach aile dorona a *lesa*; V. 118, 10 nach acrait a *leasa*, 'do not sue their *claims*'; V. 252, 11 nad airbir a *leass*, 'cannot plead his own case,' 27; V. 254, 2 nacon toibget *lesa*; II. 306, 4 in the unintelligible text, ard a *lesaib* labraither, gl. labrait a *leasa*, &c.; I. 84, 12 is dithre o *lesaib* airechta; curiously spelt, IV. 332, 22 *licisa*.

Les (?), tr. 'a steak,' I. 48, 13.

Lesach, I. 102, 23 ni bi *lesach* nach suanach, 'no sleepy person is helpful,' &c. (?); cf. the proverb, gataid leisci *lesoc*, I. 104, 5; genly. = adviser, guardian, one who seeks another's welfare (*les*); I. 140, 8 *fer lesach*, '(her) guardian,' cf. III. 290, 3, and V. 308, 26, always used in reference to *women's* 'advisers.'

Lesaigim, I look after the welfare of somebody or something; repair; amend, improve, set right; II. 358, 17 na cuir *lesaiges* iat, tr. 'the contracts which rebound to their mutual welfare,' gl. on II. 358, 1 curu *lesaigter* a cumtus; III. 38, 10 dech mo *lesaidter* eclais, gl. *lesaiges*, 23^2, as the preced.

Les-ainm, 'nickname'; I. 148, 6 in droch-focul dobeir in ben ar a ceili im a *les-ainm*; I. 240, 21 in *les-anmad*, (gen.); II. 156, 19, but 23 eric in *les-anma*, 158, 14; V. 228, 26; I. 236, 28 im *ón les-anma*, [sic corrig. I. 184, 17].

Lesairiucht, act of supporting; II. 152, 8 is luga sailtiur *lesairiucht* in aiti do denum di, 'the support of her foster-father is less expected of her (to effect).'

Lesca, tr. 'laming' (?); IV. 304, 7, his theft, his drunkenness, and his *laming*, [slothfulness?, see *leisce*].

Lesoc, welfare (?); see *lesach*; I. 104, 6 gataid leisci a *lesoc*, gl. ety., *les og*.

Lestar, vessel, said of mugs, &c.; also vessel = ship; I. 6, 20 *l.* lan do rath in Spirta N.; 106, 24 *l.* bec; *gen.*, II. 120, y timtirech in *lestair*, tr. '*aperture* of the hive' [?], the *words* certainly mean 'the *servant* of the *vessel*'; V. 406, y cach *lestar-fodlai* (?); V. 474, 8 imrim noe no *leasdair*; *pl.*, V. 104, 1 *lestra*, i.e. mugs, tubs, &c.; 390, x intreb tige caich di *lestrai*[*b*];—given as the name of a famous magic vessel, the *Lestar Baduirn*, which was used as a test of 'righteousness,' by being placed in the hands of suspected persons, V. 470, 33; 472, 8, 15; see the legend, given in *Ir. Texte*, Vol. III., p. 191, with tr. by Stokes.

Lesugad, act of amending, improving, correcting, preserving, guarding, &c.; hence in the most varied senses, 'guardianship, education, entertainment, support, food, service,' &c.; I. 134, 13 im *l.* ind arba, '(rick) for *preserving* the corn'; II. 2, 4 dligtech cach *l.*, 'every *improvement* is lawful'; II. 242, 6 *l.* na bracha, '*improving* the malt'; III. 22, 8 each *lesugud*, service = feeding, &c.; 378, 11 mata *leasug*[*ad*] a serraig isin sine, 'the foal's *feeding*'; 388, 9 a *leasugad* ocus a comairlegad ban na murcurtha; 542, 2 urailid dliged air a *l.*, 'the law orders him to *educate* them'; IV. 234, 23 in *l.* ocus in comarleigenn; *gen.*, I. 298, 33 fiach *lesuide*, 'fine of *guardianship*,' cf. III. 388, 9; IV. 234, 23; III. 240, 23 is tualaing a *lesaigthi*, 'he can *correct*, [punish]'; IV. 152, 18 i n-aititin a *lesaigthi*, 'in acknowledgement of its having been repaired'; V. 192, 2 ar fath *lesuigthe*, 'to *preserve* (the cattle)'; 238, 19 each *fir leasaigthi*, said of a *messenger*.

Leth, 1, side; 2, half; gen., *leithe*; dat., *leith*; but *leth* and *leith* are much mixed; I. 88, 17 in *leth* ele; V. 362, 15 di-a mbeir liaig *leth* (2), gets half (fees); 516, 2 a *leth*-saide, 'half of this'; acc. as *adv.*, V. 30, 11 in *leith* teid, '*in the direction* that it goes'; I. 116, 3 esinnraic *leithi* (2), tr. 'half unworthy'; II. 24, 8 inann da cuicid an *leithe* (2) ocus cuiced in lain, $[\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{5}]$; II. 26, 5 amus *lethe*, of some description of servant, a 'valet' (?); V. 228, 27 tibri *da leithe*, gl. *gaire do cach leth*, 230, 13;—often with prepp.: *fo leith*, 'on one side,' 'apart, separate,' cf. II. 148, 6 dath *fo leth* a eduig cach lae, tr. 'clothes of a different colour every day'; and frequently *i leith*, I. 22, 22 i far *leith*, 'on your side'; II. 6, 30 dul *i n-a leth*, 'to stand *for it*'; II. 136, 21 in gell do tuitim *il-leth* in ti tucustur he, 'falls *upon* the person who gave him,' &c.; very common in *i leith re*, 'in reference to,' I. 34, 10 ro-taiselbad he *i leith risin* fer, 'it was *exhibited on the side of* the man,' 'was ascribed to the male'; II. 366, 1 is mar-dentaid cach ben *i leith re* lacht; III. 510, 20 "cuitig airm" is esbudach uathu *i leth re* conaib; IV. 84, 9 *a leith re* duine-caithi; V. 72, 8 i fogail lain do denum *i leith riu*; V. 214, 17 *il-leith re* tabuirt, tr. '*when considered as* a gift'; V. 428, 25 is fal *i leith risin* fer amach, 'a bar with respect to the man outside'; often in cpds., where it is not always safe to assert in what case the follg. subst. stands, e.gr.:—*leth-aer*, IV. 18, 20, see *leth-saor*; *l.-airde*, inequality; I. 76, 25; 292, 9 fo'n *l.-a.* ata in athg.; III. 270, 7; 460, 4; IV. 254, 6, 11; *l.-ard*, unequal; II. 70, 8 isna setaib ata *leth-ard*; 130, y, tr. 'unfairness'; V. 252, y tagra laisinti bis *l.-a.*, gl. on 11; *l.-aithgin*, V. 282, 25; *l.-arra*, 'half-security,' II. 92, 8, cf. V. 454, 21; cf. III. 108, 22; *l.-bairgen*, 'half a cake,' I. 106, 26; *l.-bél*, 'one lip,' [half of the pair], III. 348, 12; *l.-biathad*, half-food II. 386, 9; *l.-brisid*, 'injury on one side only,' III. 258, 6; *l.-brostud*, inciting only *one* [of the pair of dogs],

III. 194, x; *l.-ceilli*, fer *l.-c.*, 'man of half-wit,' I. 202, 8; II. 60, 9; V. 82, 13; *l.-cerd*, half-artist, I. 86, 1; V. 226, 36 [*bard*, *l.-c.* and *cainnti*, in both cases]; *l.-cnaim*, half-bone (of elbow), V. 354, 5; *l.-corus*, V. 461, note[a]; *l.-cos*, one foot, III. 348, 11; *l.-cuinn*, of half sense, II. 60, 9; V. 82, 12; 218, 27; *l.-cumal*, V. 400, x, 'five cows,' contrasted with *cumal n-oig*, 'ten cows,' 402, 10; *l.-dam*, ['half company,' as a *wife's* number of guests, compared with the husband's], II. 386, 15; 23 for *l.-daim*; 8 ar damrad *l.-daime*, &c., see the page; *l.-derid*, lower end or half of a list (?), V. 26, 21; *l.-dilse*, half-forfeiture, II. 264, 21; V. 224, 21; *l.-díre*, (at an age that pays) half 'dire'-fine, I. 98, 1; 178, 21; II. 58, 20; *l.-eneclann*, I. 204, 1; *l.-etrána*, in fer *l.-e.*,'the man who is biassed in favour of *one* of two contending parties,' 'half-interferer,' III. 196, 11; *l.-fiach*, half-fine, V. 464, 8, 11; *l.-fír*, 'half proof,' III. 108, 23; *l.-fír testa*, tr. 'half the proof of witness' (?), II. 92, 8, cf. V. 454, 21; *l.-flaithem*, defd., IV. 350, 11, 'man who has *two cleithe*-tenants with proper heirs,' distinguished from the *og-fl.* who has *three*; *l.-folach*, half-maintenance, V. 312, 17 [for the woman]; *l.-frichnam*, 'half the service (of the husbandry,' na trebaire), II. 392, 12; *l.-fuillem*, 'half the interest,' V. 412, 11 [= 2½ oz., 19]; *l.-gabail*, *bo l.-gabala*, tr. 'cow of the second quality,' IV. 350, y; very commonly used in the technical expression, *l.g. diabulta*, of which the exact meaning is not easy to get at, cf. *l.-gabail diabulta*, tr. 'double half-seizure,' whatever that means; I. 158, 7, tr. 'the *second portion* of the *double seizure*' ('for the rent),' 20 ('for every food-tribute'); 160, 4 ('for neglecting the attack'); 162, 16 ('of the double *restitution*, for the work'); 172, 28, tr. 'addition to the fosterage, i.e. double the fosterage-fee to the foster-father, i.e. the foster-father distrains for the *second portion* of the fee,' so also at x; cf. II. 34, 12; 46, 19; 48, note[1]; 78, 28; V. 168, 4; 218, 14; 342, x; 344, 8; 388, 10; *l.-gille*, half-pledge, I. 260, 19; 276, 12, 16, 20, 21, 27, &c., cf. II. 98, 4; *l.-glinde*, Leith-glinn, V. 472, 24 lebar fata *Leth-glindi*; *l.-iarraid*, half-fosterage fee, V. 198, 2; *l.-ime*, half-fence, V. 270, 21, y smacht *l.-i.*; *l.-indligthech*, half-unlawful, V. 218, 17 *leth-indlidach*; *l.-loige*, (calf) of half the value, II. 380, 8 ag *leth-loige*, a calf of half the value of a cow, cf. V. 402, z; *l.-machaire*, half-(cleared) plain, IV. 72, 18, cf. the gl. on *felma*, O'Dav., p. 91; *l.-ol*, half 'ol-fine,' V. 414, 9, [1, *gen.*, fuillim cacha *leth-oile*]; *l.-screpall*, half-a-screpall, I. 110, 12, 30; V. 334, 24; *l.-smacht*, half-'smacht'-fine, I. 204, 1; V. 472, y; *l.-soer*, half-free; IV. 20, 24 (*-suir*, 23), as gl. on the text, 18, 20 leath-*aer* sealba; the *selb* is *lan-soer*, when *both* its grass and its corn are eaten, but *half-soer*, when only *one* of the two is eaten, 20, 24; *l.-tagrad*, 'half-pleading,' V. 352, 6 a breith for *l.-t.*; *l.-tinól*, half-'tinol' (q.v.), II. 378,

21; *l.-tochusa*, of half-property, V. 290, 6 cutrumus *leth-tochusa*; *l.-trian*, half-third, II. 364, 24 a leth n-aill *in leth-trín*; *l.-uair*, half-hour, I. 30, 12 dech n-uaire ocus *leth-uair*; *l.-uingi*, of half-ounce, V. 388, 14 tri *leath-uingi*, but 12 tre gabla set i.e. *lethi uinge*.*

Leth-caechaim, I half-blind; III. 84, 1 co *ro-lethcaech* he.

Lethan, broad; III. 408, 7 leba *lethan* (?).

Lethar, leather; *gen.*, I. 152, 27 im crand-bolg i.e. *lethair*; *dat.*, II. 412, 9 do *lethrud*.

Lethe, *fo lethe*, IV. 328, 5, see *foleith*, 324, 14 and note.

Lethéit, its like, the like of it; II. 232, 15 mir do ces loin, a *lethéit*.

Lethet, breadth; I. 26, 23 in talam co n-a fot ocus a *l.*; II. 250, 25; III. 334, x; V. 40, 19; II. 238, 14, 15, 16 *leithet*, 254, 8; (246, 6 *leithit*, 248, 11; 250, 5); IV. 112, 2, 3, 4^2 (*leithead*); II. 232, 23 *lethfat* (!).

Letrad, act of lacerating (the flesh), cutting (wood, &c.); I. 236, 6 *l.* sin, cutting of stakes, cf. V. 476, 2; III. 354, y cnam-cumach cen *letrad* cen cned.

Leth-ri (?), tr. 'side-line'; V. 484, 18 treide i.e. in da id ocus in *leithre*, 'the two withes and the *side-line*.'

'**Lex defendens**,' cf. V. 292, 2.

Lí, lustre, beauty; I. 4, 3 P. ro-baithuis go *lí*, tr. 'with glory'; IV. 358, 7 *lí* a dána, 'lustre of his art.'

Lí, tr. 'wool' (?); I. 122, 11 cauru co *li*, gl. *lai*, a olla 126, 22; I. 170, 10 (sheep) cen *li*.

Lia, greater, longer, more; I. 50, 20 in *tuar* is *lia* bis ac a cocad, ety. gl. on *tuarathlia*, 10; I. 72, 21 nib *lia*, 'it shall not be so *any longer*'; 222, z lin is *lia*, 'a *greater* number'; II. 10, 26 trede is *lia* iná secht, 'three things *more* than the seven'; 150, 17 it *lia* a tascuir, 'are more extensive'; III. 32, 8 *lia* ceasta canoine ná canoin, 'are more numerous'; 418, z (is) *lia* toruma daine, 'a *greater* concourse of people'; 460, 2 ní is *lia* ná sin, '*more* than this number'; IV. 128, 1 ní bes *lia* ochtur, 'neighbours *exceeding* eight'; *sec. compar.*, '*the more*,' II. 28, 17 nocha *liauite*, in biad.

Lia, stone, flag-stone, grinding-, mill-, whet-; precious stone; I. 124, 18 *liae*, mill-stone; IV. 6, 12; IV. 310, 13 *lia*; V. 472, 19 *lia* brec ocus *l.* find ocus *l.* dub; *gen.*, *liac*; III. 294, 20 bla *liac* limad; IV. 140, 26 cin do *liac*, 'default of the flag-stone'; V. 156, 16 aithsceinm *liac*, (gl. *bró* in muilind, 158, 23); *acc.-dat.*, *liic*, *lic*, III. 294, 21 limus in scin risin *lic*; IV. 142, 17 incoisce *lig*, [accus.]; IV. 344, z dligid *lig* logmoir; V. 484, 3 bleith for *lig*; V. 500, 2, 4, 7, amail *lic*, *leic*; *pl.*, V. 472, 19 tri *lia* (!), 470, 34 tre *lia* mothar; *gen. pl.*, IV. 112, 2 cora tri *liag*.

Lia-brón, whet-stone; *gen.*, I. 184, 11 denum *liacc bron*; V. 474, 4 bleith for *li*[*ic*?]*broin*, (see 484, 3 for *lig*).

* In this composition with *leth-*, we find the *gen.*, *in leth-trin*, II. 364, 24, which the gl. 366, 5 analyses into *lethe in trin*.

Liach, complaint; FM. *ann.* 919 mor *liach* M., 'great *grief* is M.'; II. 164, 14 dobeir *liach*, tr. 'he makes *hard complaint.*'

Liachtreoir, the 'lector'; V. 22, 1, gl. *leythoir*, iarsani *legas*, &c., cf. I. 198, y, (gen. °*eora*, z), where there is a note on the word, which says that in some cases he 'seems to have exercised judicial functions amongst the clergy' [!]; there is a gl. on the word, H. 3, 17, at 655, liachtreoir i.e. uird lais i.e. dichor demna, torruma aesa galair, denum cretra dursaite popail do linn, ocus corugud caich iar n-a urd ic techt do laim.

Liachtu, 'lectio'; *pl.*, V. 22, 5 gl. toirithnigit a *liachtain(e)*.

Liag, ladle, [cf. *liacha*, 'spoons,' Exod. XXV. 29]; III. 212, 10 bla *liach* linad, gl. slan donti linas in *leig*, (*acc.*); *gen.*, 18 cetsceinm *na leige*.

Liaig, leech, physician; noteworthy is his position amongst the *daer-nemed*, smiths, braziers, goldsmiths, *doctors*, V. 90, 20; 94, 20]; I. 298, 22 dlegur *liag* cuigi, in tan is cunntabartach bais e, ocus is cned ro-ferad air; V. 146, 12 in *liad* dligthech, cf. 488, 4 in *liaig* L.; V. 308, 19 re freptha do *liaig*; 362, 15 fuile, di-a mbeir *liaig* leth; *gen.*, I. 266, z, *lega*; II. 118, z athg. *lega*, togthar an echlaisc ocus a fraig; V. 296, 18 *leaya*; IV. 300, x fochraic *lego*, 'fee of doctor'; *pl.*, V. 90, 20 *legi*; V. 94, 20 *leige*; I. 18, 27 bretha Diancecht o *legib*.

Liancur, clement; IV. 156, 5 *liancur* i.e. *ailgen*: caireti he o beithir ac a guidi, 'he is the more clement for being supplicated,' as gl. on the 'old maxim,' 154, 22, "*liancur* gach guide," though the *sen-fasach* is not gl. in exactly the same words by O'Dav., p. 102, where the gl. gives, *is lin-carthanach*, no is *luthin-carthanach* nech o bithar as a guidhe.

Lias, cattle-shed, sheep-fold, [cf. the technical names, V. 514, y, viz., *bo-theach*, *foil muc*, *lias caereach*, *lias laeg*]; I. 74, 29; 84, z; 166, 11; III. 228, 7; V. 136, 9; 152, 16; *lias for cairib*, II. 118, 8; *lias caerach*, II. 376, 28; IV. 308, 20; V. 162, 21; *lias* laeg, IV. 308, 20; V. 514, z; often in phr. *druim fri lias*, 'cattle-shed,' see *druim*.

Lias, greyness; IV. 372, 10 dofet *liath* no *lias* labra, tr. 'greyness takes precedence in speaking'; but O'Dav., p. 102 has a different text: *dofét laochdacht lias*, 'heroism precedes greyness, i.e. if one is not a hero before he is grey, he will never be a hero.'

Liasrad, act of herding (cattle); II. 364, 18; 372, 4; 392, 10; 414, 29.

Liath, grey; I. 26, x (the colour); II. 148, 3 (of clothes).

Liathroit, ball; III. 252, 17 bla *liathroit* urchur; *gen.*, III. 254, 12 dul ar cenn na *liathroiti*; *pl.*, I. 138, 32 *liathroiti*.

Licad, act of slighting, neglecting; I. 172, 22 laebad no *licad* do riagla.

Lictach, remiss IV. 56, 13 narab lentaig, no nar *lictaig* ac tobach na cor, 15 ;diambat laebtaig, no *lictaig*.

Lieisa, IV. 332, 22, see *les*.

Liga, no doubt = *ligda*, tr. 'glossy,' MR. 180; I. 150, 10 im snaithe *liga*, tr. 'the *ornamented* thread,' just as we have (Cor., p. 26, sub *legam*) in etach *liga*.

Lige, act of lying down, going to bed; the bed itself; said of a charge *laid* against a person; I. 106, 21 a mbeth 'n-a *lige*, tr. '*lies* imprisoned'; II. 124, 19 techt hi *ligi*, 'going to bed'; IV. 78, 8 is feis cach *lige*, by cattle; V. 174, 23 eithe do *lige*, 'falsehood to *be charged* (on him)'; 272, 8 i muine no *lige*, gl. 274, 23 i muine amuich, no *ligi* astig.

Ligim, I lie down, lie with, of cohabiting; (?) V. 276, 3 no *ligfinn* doit, where the prep. would certainly seem to suggest the tr., 'I would *let* thee, *allow* thee,' rather than '*would sleep* with thee.'

Lí-im, I accuse, lay to the charge of; see also inf. *liud*; the verb only occurs once, at I. 198, 13 fer for a *liter* go, 'a man on whom falsehood is laid as a charge'; common with prefix *do*, I. 272, 33 *do·s·lid* cetruine cubus braith; very frequently in this form with infix. pron. pleonastic *do·s·li*, 'incurs, deserves, &c.,' *q.v.*; *pl.*, V. 138, 10 *du·s·liat*.

Lileitir, **lili**, I. 192, 2; II. 52, x, see *lenim*.

Límad, act of grinding, sharpening (knife); III. 294, 20 bla liac *limad*.

Limaim, I grind, sharpen (knife); III. 294, 21 *limus* in scin risin lic.

Lín, 1, flax-thread; 2, net; I. 152, 10, (15, gl. on 150, 6 flesc *lin*, d'a flescther in lin); II. 372, 17 a scuapaib *lin*, 'flax brushes';—2, I. 128, z a cuit do *lin* coitcenn na fine, gl. on 122, 15 im corus *lin*, cf. I. 182, 7; *gen.*, V. 484, 10 aen tarraing in *lin*, 'one pull of the net'; the timbre of the *n* is quite different in the *gen.*, mod. Ir. *líon*, gen. *lín*.

Lín, number; hence of a *great* number, and so = 'many'; I. 18, 4; 128, 24 *lín* uile, 'all of them,' 186, 3; 222, z; II. 12, 2 *lín* med miach, tr. 'a *similar number* of sacks'; II. 120, 1 *lin* coir, 'his proper number' (of tools); IV. 38, 12 fo *lin* maine; IV. 302, 5 *lin* a leptha, 'his bed-(carrying) *party*'; V. 400, z cia pa *lin*, cia pa n-uaite, 'whether *many* or few'; V. 442, 22 fo *lin* fiadan; 474, 10 noe co *lin* seasa, 'boat with many benches,' gl. 476, 9 co n-*imat* sesa; *gen.*, II. 28, 15 forcruid *lina*; *pl.*, III. 336, 5 conmeser as a *linaib*;—often in *dual*, *da lina*, 'two parties' = 'both'; I. 192, 14 dus ce *da lina* no·do·gella, 'which *of the two* parties,' gl. cia de *na da fine*, 194, 18; and very frequently after *cechtar*, *nechtar*, and *aile*, cf. *cechtar da lina*, 'either of the two,' II. 76, 1; 326, 10; 328, 1; 338, 31; 342, 1; 362, 6; 374, 11; 378, 2, 4; 380, 14; nechtar *da lina*, 'neither of the two,' II. 318, 7; 356, z; *aile da lina*, 'one of two,' II. 366, 11; 394, 20; and in *dat. pl.*, *dib linaib*, 'on both sides,' also = 'both'; II. 72, 25 ma fis *doib dib-linuib*, 'to them both';

306, 32 *uadaib dib-linaib*, 'from them both'; but used in apposition with *nom.*, II. 326, 20, 27 isat indligthig *dib linaib*, 'they are both illegal.'

Línad, act of filling; III. 212, 10 filling a ladle; V. 346, 19, 30 *uasal-linad* cumaile, as gl. on *ur-lán*, 340, y.

Línaim, I fill, fill to overflowing (=overwhelm?); III. 212, 11 intí *linas* in leig, the gl. adding, acht nib tairrsi *do-liniter* no claentar, tr. 'so as it is not *overfilled* or inclined to one side,' cf. IV. 220, 12 *do-lina* tola, 'an inundation *overwhelms*,' gl. 222, 9 *linas* imad uisci, 'whom a great mass of water overwhelms.'

Lind, pool; *gen.*, I. 140, 15 tir *na linne*, gl. on *tir linde*, 124, 18; IV. 220, 9 clad *linne* muilind; *pl.*, I. 72, 8 fo lochaib ocus *lindaib*.

Lind-bla, 'water-boundary,' IV. 144, 1, defd. as 'a district defined by the water of a river.'

Lind, drink, liquor, (beer, ale); I. 2, 18 dorinde na briathra-sa isan *lind*; *dat.*, 21, for neim no *liun*; I. 130, 10 im biad ocus im *lind*; II. 30, 13 *linn* dligthech; II. 194, 20 *lind* ocus biad, 196, 5; V. 24, 16 laith i.e. *lind*, is maith leis *lind*; V. 166, 9 indliged for in *linn*, sceith no seirbe; *gen.*, III. 336, 3 diablad *lenna*; V. 168, note[1], aithgin *lenna* ocus bid; 358, z ac ol a *leanna*.

Line, line; V. 24, 8, (psalms) *i linib* (?).

Lingim, I leap; IV. 108, 10, 11 *lingeas* eirlim a ngort fa di, ni *ling* acht aen-erlim, gl. *lingid*, *noco lingenn*, 110, 18, 21; I. 286, 11 ni *ro-linge* tu fuithi, tr. 'thou shalt not attempt to seize it.'

Lir, I. 128, 13, see *ler*.

Lis, *braich-lis*, tr. the 'mash'; II. 242, 12 focul for braich-*lis* ria-siu do-cae for descthu, tr. 'a test for the mash before it is put to ferment.'

Lis, fort, dwelling; *gen.*, I. 132, 13 dul o faithche in sen-*lis*; V. 134, 21 lucht aen *lis*, 294, 9; V. 320, 15 i cuaird *lis* sluaig, 326, 27; *dat.*, IV. 198, 18 il-lugbart no *i lius*, 'in an *enclosure*'; IV. 108, 9 orc peata bis a *lis*.

Lis-mor, n.pr. of town in Waterford, V. 264, z.

Lista, wearisome, lasting for a long time; I. 192, 1 ainm is *lista* lenus he, 'a name which *constantly* sticks'; V. 230, 3 inní is *lista* leis, as ety. gl. on *les-ainm*.

Lith (?), dismay, terror; IV. 354, 8 co *lith* cain ocus rechtge, tr. 'a *violator* of 'cain'-law and of law'; the root is common enough, ='be dismayed,' líthiugad, liothad, cf. Ezek. XI. 3; Jer. XVII. 18; cf. FM. *ann.* 866 dia luain, laithe *líotha*, 'Monday, day of *terror*.'

Lith, festival; I. 126, 15, etach fri *lith*, i.e. *lith* sollaman, but see V. 248, 6 below; III. 322, 24 *lith* do'n filid; V. 240, 8 *lith laithe*, 'festival-day,' gl. 248, 6 laithe sollaman; 372, 16; 396, 21; 398, 23; 400, 1.

Litanán, the little fingerkin, see *lutu*; *gen.*, II. 232, 23 bun in *litanain*.

Lite, stirabout, porridge; II. 148, 20 *lite*; II. 176, 20 for *litiu*; cf. Sil. Gad. 243, 8 *lite*; *gen. liten, dat., litin*; LU. 100 *a* 43; LL. 169 *a* 25; 214 *β* 27.

Lithech, festive (day); V. 248, 5 laithe is *lithech*.

Litir, letter; *gen.*, I. 16, 5, 9, 14 *recht litre*, (30, 26; 40, 16) of the Old Law, O.T., III. 28, 3; 30, x; V. 102, 1 sai *litri*, 'doctor of literature,' 112, 18; *pl.*, V. 498, 3 *litre* la caid comarba.

Liubar, see *lebar*.

Liud, act of suing, inf. of *li-im*; I. 192, 3 im in *liud* ngua, gl. on *gu-liud*, 184, 18; I. 124, 11 do *liud* fiadnaise; V. 460, y (is) a *liud* fair.

Liuntach, remiss, indolent; IV. 56, 14 narbat *liuntaig* tobaig; given as gl. in H. 3, 18, on the word edited *lia*[*n*], IV. 270, 7, cf. LL. 118 *a* 42 lesc lintach *liuntach* lenamnach.

Ló, see *laithe*, 'day.'

Lo-aib (?), tr. '*in locks* (of flax)'; II. 372, 16 al-*loaib* ocus a scuapaib lin.

Lo-arg (?), seemingly has *some* reference to a *bed*, but the text furnishes no clue to the meaning, IV. 314, 11 di *loairgg* direnaiter seot (?).

Lobad, act of forfeiting, neglecting to redeem; it only occurs twice in the Text, viz. I. 102, 6 and 166, z; but in the latter it is not used in the technical sense, but means simply 'neglecting,' 'failing to keep' a law, cf. the gl. 172, 19, 22, cin a *comallad*, *laebad* do riagla; (cf. also the use at V. 456, y).

In I. 102, 6, tr. 'five seds' [= two cows] *for neglecting* (*to redeem*) every distress was (the fine) fixed by Morand'; this amount has *dul il-lobad* (102, 10, 11), *to go in forfeiture* for each distraint, for every natural day, when the *period of forfeiture* (aimser *lobtha*) arrives, but the distraint shall not *go in forfeiture* (21), if there be certain exemptions [necessities] on it, viz. ignorance, &c. This *lobad-* forfeiture did not begin till the *dithim*-period had ended; but if the debt and expenses had not been paid by the end of that period, three 'seds' of the impounded cattle were forfeited every twenty-four hours, 'fuilet tri seoit *uada*,' 15, till as much was forfeited as sufficed to pay the whole amount due. The *five* '*seds*' mentioned is the *legal fine* for neglect of obeying the legal prescription, &c., *suig fiachu* cach n-indliged II. 2, 5. But during this 'time of forfeiture,' as accidents might happen to the impounded cattle, many regulations were made as to the liabilities incurred by the parties respectively. The general principles seem to have been the following. The animals had to be carefully driven into suitable places of shelter, and to be properly guarded day and night so that no preventable evil should befal them; but, if while thus taken care of, they died by sudden disease for which

the pltf. was not responsible, another distraint had to be taken for the debt, II. 2, 15. On the other hand, if the animals came to harm by neglect of the pltf., their death was charged on him, and involved him in restitution (*aithgin*), as well as certain fines of '*dire*' to be paid to the dfdt. If the legal decision as to the validity of the original debt sued fell on behalf of the pltf., the value of the animals damaged was deducted from the amount declared settled as owing by the dfdt., II. 2, 20.

Lobaim, I become forfeited, I. 290, 9 *lobus*, II. 16, 17.

Lobthach, defaulter; remiss (about covenants); II. 286, 19 muna fuasnuit in fine na mi-churu, doberur forsna *lobthachuib*; IV. 54, 10, 11 na be[t] *lobtaig* cor, quoted by O'Dav., p. 103, where the Editor has divided the text wrongly: "ard leg*ad*," instead of *ar dlegar*, and gives *dob-* instead of *tobaig*.

Lobur, sick, diseased person; I. 130, 21 ar na ro-cuilli in *lobur*; 192, 12, 13 athgabail *lobuir*; 230, x cis *lobair*, gl. 232, 25 in duine *troig*; *pl.*, V. 466, 17; 496, 11 [*mic bic*].

Loch, lake; I. 68, 18 dul fo'n *loch*; V. 270, 15 *loch*-aile, 'lake-fence'; V. 118, 3 *loch* peca, 128, 15 *loch* pecaid; *gen.*, I. 68, 22 *locha*, 72, 15 for bru in *locha*.

Lochad, act of mousing, (see *luch* 'mouse'); III. 296, 9 meracht a *lochad*, 'excitement *in* (?) mousing.'

Locc, place; I. 2, 1 *locc* do'n laid-se Teamuir; *dat.*, III. 70, z isin cuiced *lug*.

Locht, fault; V. 272, x dia ngabtur tar a *lochtuib*.

Lochta, people, see *lucht*.

Lóg, price; value; I. 132, 19 *log* berrtha; II. 158, y *log* a n-etaig, (cumdach mic rig, *log* secht set, 24); III. 154, 5 *log* a cruid, 'the *value* of his property'; V. 212, 3 *log* in belra, 19 na fogluma, 21 a feichemnusa, &c.; V. 372, 11 dosliat *loig* n-einech; *gen.*, I. 60, 28 ag *loga* mech, but the *gen.* is *loige*, *loige-meich*; the formula occurs very frequently, cf. II. 238, 10, 14; 244, x; 248, 6, 24; 250, 18; 252, y; 254, y; I. 216, 23 iar ngill a *logi*; V. 322, 2 cuiced a *loige* 6, *loide*; 384, 7 trian a *loge*; V. 366, 14 astud a lau-*luaid* [= *loig* ?]; *pl.*, II. 160, 5 [is] iat *loigi* na n-etuig.

Log [n-]enech, price of [face = honour], honour-price, I. 24, 32, &c.; see under *eneclann*.

Logad, act of paying; [payment of debt =] pardon, forgiveness; I. 10, 7 co tabuir *logud* do'n duine o dorigne pecad, where it is rightly tr. 'forgiveness'; V. 8, 4 consuiter aicned for *logud*; *gen.*, II. 268, 2 ar meit in *lóigthi* dorigne risin flaith; II. 374, 20 asrenar aithgein cach diubairt co *logud*; II. 312, 23 co n-airitin ocus logud, 'with accepting and *remitting*'; II. 388, 18 cach foxal cen *logud*, 'carried away without *leave*.'

Logaim, I pay; remit the payment of, forgive; V. 8, 9 inní *logus* neach uad bodein o belaib; II. 374, 26 icair aithgin i cach diubairt co *ro-loigter*.

Loige (?), tr. 'produce'; IV. 162, 15 al-*loige*, ['the bees'] produce,' (gl. 'with respect to the swarming'); 162, 6 *loigib*.

Loigidecht, price; pay; fee; value: II. 80, 24 *l.* a toxuil, tr. 'his *fee* for driving out'; V. 12, 25 *l.* a aisdi; V. 252, 14 *loig*[*id*]*echt* a einech, cf. V. 510, 14; *gen.*, III. 366, 15 aisic *loig*[*id*]*echta* na sailtinchi; V. 128, 10 ar fuillim *loi*[*gide*]*chta*.

Loigim (?), IV. 16, 10 co-r *tuloigsetar*, i.e. co-r *loigsetar* atai na bolga [sic] for a gruaidib, 'the swelling *of* the blotches *disappeared*,' as gl. on 2 comdar fearba *falguide* (=*falgithi*, 14), [so that the root is √*leg*-, 'dissolve' (?), but see *fulacht*].

Loigthinche, valuableness (?); II. 370, z meit frithgnama ocus *loigthinche*, tr. 'the greatness of the price of the service and the *price of attendance*,' from which it seems clear that the tr. read *loig thinche*, '*price* of *attendance*,' as two words; I. 238, 23 ar a *laim tinchi*, tr. 'by his *ministering* hand'; but this *-tinche* is an abst. deriv., like *sailtinche*, 'expectation,' (from *sailtenach*), so *laimtinche*, 'capability,' from *laimtenach*, hence *loigthinche*, 'valuableness.'

Loim, milk; I. 106, 24, 28 do *loim*; III. 82, 8 atib *loim*; V. 64, 19 *loim*; V. 86, y *loim*, gl. on *ais* 22; *gen.*, I. 106, 25 (, when milk is plentiful,) i n-aimsir *loma*.

Loinged, act of eating, entertainment; III. 322, 24 fria *loingthe* (*pl.* ?) lith, but the word is not so in the MS., see *note*.

Loingim, I eat*; tear (of a dog), (O'Dav.'s *leatrad*, p. 102); refuse (?); IV. 94, 16 gran *loinget* [sic corrig.] lom; I. 116, 14, 'in ti *loingess* nad oige reir di troscud,' is referred to again at III. 514, 2, in ti *loinges* nad oigi i reir do troscad, tr. 'the person *who refuses* ceding its lawful right to fasting,' cf. O'Dav., p. 103, where he gl. *loing* by *dluiges*, 'who *splits*'; and also V. 164, 20 tech a *loingind* nech *for* a ceile um a ditin for a tigarna, tr. '*intrudes* upon,' as gl. on 162, 19, tech a *longar for* a coimditre [?]; I. 162, 1 no co *ro-loinge* lais, 'till he eat with him'; *pass.*, V. 292, 2 ma[d] raith ro-*loingi* [*-loinged* ?] a cain-gnim, 'was used' (?).

Loinges, fleet; expedition by ship, enforced voyage; I. 20, 31 *luinges* macc Miled, 33 dochuadur for *luingeas*, *gen.*, 34 clú *na luingsi* ut.

Loingsech, one who goes on an enforced voyage; exile; mariner; pirate; IV. 354, 7 *riascaire*, defd. as '*loingsech*, in-sin arimgaib a chenel ocus a fine, but cf. V. 244, 17 *loingsech fine*, i.e. fer doberat Gaill amach in tan is beg; I. 128, 12 biathad na *loingsech*, (τῶν mariners); 160, 2 fodiuba im *loingsechaib*, (pirates), cf. II. 270, 5 (fuba) fri *luingsecha*, and IV. 140, 21 ar *loingseachaib*; but V. 330, 26 a escaire do *loingsechaib* mara, 'to *shipmen* of the sea.'

* The word *longad*, (IV. 6, 7; 38, 9) belong to the verb *inlongaim*, q.v.

Loinid, churn-stick ; *gen.*, II. 366, 1, 30 seised *loineda* ; V. 482, y damna *loinida*, i.e. *crosan* in asa, 484, 20.

Loiscim, I burn, set fire to ; II. 102, 3 (sluag) gonus ocus *loisgas* ; IV. 250, 18 *loisces* tre anfot ; V. 190, 16 tech *loiscis* sraibtine do nim ; III. 202, 1 cidbe mer *ro loisce* etach a cheile co n-aithinde ; V. 472, note, intí lais 'mbi go, *no-loisced*, intí ba firen, ni *loisced* ; V. 160, 2 cia *ro-loiscear* [na treba] ; IV. 252, 12 inni *loiscter* tre in deithbir torba.

Loiste, see *losait*.

Loited, act of injuring, &c. ; I. 174, 15 ar daigin *loitithe* in feoir.

Loitim, I hurt, injure, damage, spoil ; I. 160, 8, 21 *ro-loitestar* ; I. 172, 10 da *loiter* e i n-a focend ; II. 10, 8 aithgin ine[i]ch *ro-loited* ; III. 366, 19 is tri sine *ro-loited* di.

Lom, bare ; worn-out (clothes) ; II. 146, 8 etir a *lom* ocus i nua, [of clothes] ; IV. 94, 16 gran loinget *lom*, gurub data he ocus e *lom*, see under *lomdata*, 'bareness' ; I. 152, 11 in fertais *loim* ; I. 106, 20 risin id *luim* (*rīŋ*).

Lom-aignid, 'bare nature,' V. 8, z.

Lom-nacht, 'bare naked,' IV. 36, 15.

Loman, rope, string, chain ; I. 124, 15 im *lomain* tige gniad, gl. 140, 3 *loman* carr ocus beart sin, tr. 'the rope for [tying] carts and loads' ; I. 152, 25 in *loman* bis imbe ; I. 234, 26 do'n coin bis ar in [sic corrig.] *lomain*, 'the dog that is *on the chain*,' 'tied up,' as gl. on 232, 4 do *con lomnai*, 'of thy *chained* dog,' edited as a single word, but *lomna* is *gen. attrib.* ; *pl.*, IV. 310, 11 *lomna*, [wrongly tr. '*a rope*'].

Loman comarba, in III. 392, 14, tr. in the note 'a minor who has lost his father,' I do not know on what authority.

Lomancur, 'ropes' ; II. 412, 11 as one word, but possibly it is the same as *loman carr*. cf. I. 140, 3, under *loman*.

Lomdata, bareness (of grain) ; IV. 94, 8 co n-a cruas ocus a *lomdata*, where gl. gives '*lom*,' bare, and '*data*,' coloured, 'agreeable' ; but cf. *ildatu* from *il*.

Lomrad, act of shearing (sheep) ; II. 368, z ; V. 214, 18 ; *gen.*, I. 126, 22 *lomartha*.

Lomraim, I shear ; V. 14, 7 in main di-a *lomrann* cach a toil, 'the wealth from which everybody *extracts* his desire' ; II. 416, 23 o *da-lomrait* cairig, 'when sheep have been shorn,' [one of the rare instances of the later passive forms, from *pres. act.*].

Lomus, threadbare state (of clothes) ; II. 160, 17 brat gin *l*.

Lón, food, provision ; IV. 122, 2 *lón* bid, 'store of food' ; IV. 154, 13 ria *lonaib*.

Lón, haunch ; II. 238, 11, 24 da *lon*, 'two haunches' (of a calf), but it is to be noticed that the gl. refers to *fat* growing on the kidneys, 25 tic *meth* ar a arainn, which might seem as if the comm. looked on *lon* as = 'fat,' cf. Ml. 39 c[33] *a loan*, '*adipem* suum' ; II. 232, 10 fas *loin*, tr. '*rump* steak,' where *lóin* is explained by *tóna* following, 10 ces tona = ces *loin* 14 ; cf. also the curious gl. of O'Dav., p. 63, lon-laingen i.e. taob, i.e. a taeb fri *toin* na gabla ; [Bib. has *lonn*, *gen.*

an loinn, Lev. XXVI. 10, 'provision,' but the *pl.* is *lóinte*, FM. sub ann. 1571–1596].

Long, ship; vessel; IV. 310, 10 *long* foilcthe, 'bath-*tub*'; *gen.*, V. 412, 25, *loinge*, 414, 3, (see next entry); *acc.-dat.*, III. 318, 4 cen *luing*; V. 296, 16 teacht is *loing*; *pl.*, V. 104, 4 na *longa* fada i.e. na longa ar a mbi imrum; 324, 24.

Long caire, referred to in V. 412, 24, apparently as some foreign article of curiosity and value, (its lower part being brass and its upper part iron, 30), probably a drinking vessel of some kind, cf. 414, 9, 10.

Longaim, longad, IV. 38, 9, see under *loingim*.

Loprustar, I. 282, 1, see *labraim*.

Lór, enough, sufficient; IV. 248, 27 is *lor* lim-sa, 'I deem it sufficient'; I. 292, 28 co *lor*, 'sufficiently'; also *leor*, V. 4, 13.

Lorg, club; handle (of tools); IV. 334, 17 *lorgg* forcca, *l.* samtaigi, *l.* rammai, 'handle of mallet, shovel, and spade,' the three plebeian handles; IV. 310, 8 caire co n-a inbiurb (?), co n-a *lorggaib*; V. 420, 11 as e sruithiu a ngobol-*lorga* olldate a n-airm, (*gabal*-lorga, 17), 'their walking (supporting) staffs.'

Lorg, track; searching; III. 414, 26, where alike the grammatical form and the signification oppose the tr.; *cu loirge* i.e. cu ris' na gabann greim *lorg*, tr. 'a *crouching* dog, i.e. a dog against which *searching* does not avail' [!]; cu *loirge* might be read '*club*-dog,' 'on which a club [even] takes no effect'; the matter is not rendered plainer by III. 416, 5. But *lorg* is used = 'track,' in connexion with dogs, cf. III. 412, 11, 15 cu for ban-*lurg*, tr. 'the dog that follows a *woman*,' and the precious animal referred to in 17, "the dog that (follows) on the *red track* of a *stark naked* man in the wood," given as the tr. of the passage, for derg-lorg co fir lomnacht isin caill; here the *man* seems to vanish, for *fir* can hardly be other than *fír*-lomnacht, '*truly* naked,' and the *ban* of the previous passage is shown to be simply *bán*, 'white,' in opposition to *derg*, 'red,' cf. *bán-béim* and *derg* béim. I would suggest that what was intended as a *fully lawful* dog (III. 412, 3) was the dog let loose *fully naked* [= without a muzzle, referred to just above,] on a *red-track* in the wood, i.e. with leave to *pull down the quarry* hunted and draw blood, whereas the dog on a *white*-track had a muzzle on him and could not therefore bite the quarry so as to draw blood.

Lortud, act of sufficing, sufficiency; sufficient quantity; V. 482, 25 *lortud* aidche do crinach, 'a night's supply of dry wood (for burning),' cf. *fo-lortnugad*, III. 20, 2.

Los, 'herb,' see under *lus*.

Los, growth, increase; produce, of the *young* of cattle, &c.; I. 280, 13 bid *los* for in fiach, (v. tr.); II. 164, 5; 166, x; (III. 328, 1); V. 220, 18, 28; 438, 12; *gen.*, I. 280, 14 fonuidm in *luis*; often in phr., *los as* ocus *inorbairt*, IV. 256, 15 with the note, *los*, 'produce in the way of *calves*,

butter,' &c., *as*, 'growth of the animal in *size*, *flesh*,' &c., *inorbairt*, '*improvement* in general,' cf. V. 448, *z*; 500, 20; even in *pl.*, V. 386, 26 ni taibret acht [do] *lusaib* a cethra; in *cpd. prep.*, *a-los*, 'in right of,' IV. 382, 11 nach ndligann ni, *a-los* a tochas[a]; but cf. also V. 208, 27 a tarrung *a-los* a putrull, 'to drag them out *by* their hair,' 26, *a-los* a mullaig; also in the phr., *ar aon lus*, 'for one increase' = 'intentionally, on purpose,' I. 58, 14, and cf. IV. 364, 46, 23, 24, and the curious use in V. 438, 5, 10, '*deliberate* treachery,' in all of which, it is wrongly tr. 'suddenly,' with which it has nothing in comm.; nor does it mean 'for *the same reason*,' as tr., Sil. Gad., 80, 30.

Losaim, I yield produce; I. 190, 7 is foilli *losait* ac neoch; III. 126, 22 trian cach neich *losas* ocus *asas* ocus *infoirbres* air.

Losat, kneading-trough; I. 122, 13 *losat*; II. 152, 11 *losut*, 410, 17 *lossat*; III. 274, 18 *losat*; IV. 8, 23 *losad*, one of the three implements a woman should have with her, *losat*, *criathar* (sieve), and *lec fuine* (baking-stone), cf. V. 406, 17, and I. 148, 1, 13; *gen.*, V. 486, 18 tocuiread *loiste*, 'what is gathered from the trough,' 488, 23 tinoilter do'n *losait*; *pl.*, IV. 310, 9 *loiste*.

Loscad, act of burning, 'arson'; IV. 250, 12, *l.* comraite, 252, 1, contrasted with *l.* anfoit, 252, 6; 252, 12 Ardmacha do *losca*; V. 474, 5^2 *loscad* luise, *l.* guaile.

Lot, act of hurting, injuring, pinching (foot), interrupting (an act); I. 166, 26 im *lot* do aibinne, from harming it, by digging sods in it, 170, 15; I. 300, 23 in tan bis do curan ag-id *lot*, 'when thy shoe is *hurting* thee'; II. 54, 8 ni fitir a *lot*; III. 232, 10 tiucfa do *lot* a dara, 'will come to *interrupt* his bulling.'

Lu, small; cf. Cor., p. 26, sub *lelap* (and *luda*), *lú* cach m*bec*; I. 220, 5, 8 im *lu*; 224, 7 coruigi *lú* ocus im *lu* féin; often in opp. to *cleithe*, 'great,' cf. I. 54, 18 cid im *lu*, cid im cleithi, see also I. 282, 11; III. 38, y, &c.; III. 396, 12 otha *lu* suas, cf. V. 126, 27; also *lui*, II. 40, 8 *lui* na clethe, 104, 17; [what is II. 66, 4 *is lui*, or *aslui* ?]; III. 110, 6; 126, 11, or *lai* III. 144, 15 *lai* no cleithi; V. 172, 10 ma *lu*, tr. 'if it be a *minor* (stealth),' elsewhere 'gait *lai*,' 172, 3 *g. laoi*, 170, y, but also III. 108, 11 gait *lui*, [tr. 'stealing a *beast*' (!), but see next page, 110, 6]; III. 358, 27 rob is *lu*, is cleithi; III. 146, 20 eneclann fo *lu* no fo cleithi; III. 396, 10 eitech *lui*, tr. 'a falsehood (*respecting*) an article of little value' [?], cf. derbforgell *lui*, 394, 13; put for *luga*, 'less,' 'least,' I. 140, 29; III. 504, 8; IV. 218, 3 sluind go *lu*, tr. 'of mention least.'

Lu-chorp, 'small body' = 'fairy,' I. 72, 10, pl., *lu-cuirp*; in dimin., I. 70, z *luchorpain*.

Lu-garman, 'small-beam' = spool-stick, I. 152, 16, gl. luga garman, 'the smaller stick.'

Lu-lai, 'small offence,' IV. 152, 19, 20, z, compared with medontai *lai*, tr. 'middle offence.'

Lua, kick; I. 240, 16 *in lua*, as gl. on 238, 11 cin coisi di bemium, 'crime of foot by blow, i.e. *the kick*,' but the text absolutely reads *inlua*, tr. '*to go*'[!]; III. 180, 17 bedg, no redg, no *lua*.

Luachair, *collect.*, rushes; I. 170, 25 luachair in muir-muige; III. 296, 17, clothes are strewed under kings, but *luachair* under those of lower grade; *gen.*, III. 148, 8 in fiach forscaich na *luachra*; V. 276, 7 sibinne *luachra*.

Luad, act of moving; used of movement in general, expressing an *activity* determined by the context; I. 272, 2 *luad umpi*, tr. 'minding it,' looking after the animal; II. 358, 3 comobair trebtha do *luad*, 'the means of *effecting* the ploughing,' [unless it is = *luag*, 'to buy,' (q.v.), as in line follg.]; II. 416, 26, tr. '*tucking*' of cloth [?]; prps. V. 486, 20 forbaig eich fri-a *luag*, 'whipping a horse to (increase) his *speed*.'

Luadaim, I move, go [?]; I. 298, 20 cain-*luadus* uaid i n-ailithri, 'who is going away on a pilgrimage,' as ety. gl. on *consla*, 266, y; *pass.*, IV. 350, 4 frém laime *luiter*, tr. 'root of arm is *exerted*'; V. 210, 25 dar ani *luiter* and, 'over that which *is moved* therein' [?]; prps. merely *luaidter*, 'is mentioned.'

Luag, wages; I. 110, 9 in *luag* fir fognuma, cf. II. 76, 8; I. 290, 2 da *luag* fir f.

Luag, act of buying, (inf. of follg.); V. 284, 29 tincur a treibi do *luag*, gl. do *cennach*, cf. II. 358, 3 comobair trebta do *luad*, to purchase the implement of ploughing.

Luaigim, I buy; V. 508, 21 fal fri bruinde in fir *luaiges*; III. 46, 1 inti nad racand ['sells'] na *luaigend*; II. 368, 13 muc *luaigther* do arbur.

[**Luaisti**, occurs at I. 170, 1, in gl. on *do noe* i.e. aen-*luaisti*, tr. 'thy boat i.e. of one *hide*' [?]; prob. aon-*sh*luaiste, 'a boat of one *shovel*' (='paddle'); it is contrasted with the boat that has a full number of benches, [=many-oared]; see *sluasait*.]

Luaith, ashes; III. 272, 22 (the mad dog must be killed, burned and) cuirter a *luaith* re sruth; V. 486, 16 *luaith* cacha tellaig acht mur-*luaith*.

Luam, pilot; *pl.*, V. 108, 20 *luamain*, see follg.; masc. *n*-stem, LnagC. 202, 7 *luam* Ladrand; FM. ann. 1447 *luam* gaisgid, Sil. Gad. 367, 10; 383, 14.

Luamairim, I pilot; V. 108, 28 luamain, *luamairet* na hetair.

Luamnach, swiftly moving, flitting; IV. 114, 24 ad *luamnaig*, '(bees) are swift.'

Luan, Monday; *gen.*, IV. 208, 12 *Luain*.

Luas, swiftness; I. 156, 11 la *ro-luas* retha na haine, tr. 'on account of the too great *rapidity* of the passing of one day,' as ety. gl. on *ro-lua-retha* = *ruirthiu*, 150, 19.

Luath, quick, swift; *sec. compar.*, III. 152, 12 *luathai-de*, 'the sooner for it.'

Luath-airem, 'swift ploughman' (?), V. 66, 19, q.v.

Luath-foibirt, 'quick [net-]drawing,' V. 482, 24.

Luath-imáin, 'swift [= too violent] driving,' V. 138, 9.

Luathaiged, act of hastening; *gen.*, V. 208, 4 ar daigin *luath-aigthi* thairis.

Lubair, work; often in the sense of religious work, as a *vow* or *duty*; II. 36, 21 [in *lubra* !], 27; *gen.*, II. 36, 19 iar ndenum *na lubra*, 23, cf. V. 172, 6; II. 36, 23 in tsaire *lubra*, 'the free-quarters of work,' 5 log *saire lubra*, (*suire lubru* II. 36, 3), of the free-quarters given to the workman while engaged in work; II. 102, 4; V. 54, 8 maith i.e. im *lubair*.

Lub-gort, herb-garden, orchard [*ort-yard*]; IV. 198, 18 il-*lugbart*, 21 [il-]*luburt*, gl. 200, 10; *gen.*, I. 166, 24 lub-*guirt*.

Lubóc, hoop; *pl.*, I. 138, 32 cumana, liathroiti ocus *luboca*.

Lubrad, act of working (?); V. 134, 19 reamur a cholund umun *lubrud*, as gl. on fear ro-chollach, 132, 4, 'too fat is his body for the *duty* (of procreation).'

Luch, mouse; [*gen.*, *na luiche*, Isai. LXVI., 17].

Luch-gabáil, 'mouse-catching,' III. 296, 7.

Luchar, seems used='value,' V. 410, 14^3 *luchar* set faithche; prps. merely *log ar* set.

Luchorpán, see under *lu-*.

Lucht, folk, people; crew (of a boat), V. 490, 11; I. 42, 22 *lucht* in betha; II. 46, 7 in *lucht*-so, 'ceux-ci'; V. 90, 28 *lucht* (gl. on *aes* 21) cacha tidnaicthe; often with *adj.* or *attrib. gen.*, as a *pl.*, *lucht fíra*, 'people of testifying,' tr. 'compurgators,' II. 280, 16, cf. V. 492, 23; *gen.*, I. 34, 18 uaisli in *luchta*; II. 46, 20 athg. in *lochta* romuinn, 'of the former (parties)'; V. 12, 19 a bescna *lochta* na tuaithi, V. 440, 15, 'the people of the whole territory,' all the inhabitants of the district.

Luchtlach, crew; I. 128, 21, *luchtlag* do doinib, tr. 'a *crew* of shipwrecked people.'

Ludad, act of proving (?); I. 300, 3 di-a *ludad*.

Ludain, see *lutu*.

Luga, less; I. 92, 16 *luga* X nait Y; 140, 29 mad *lu*; 270, 14 ma *lua* inait Y; II. 28, 25 masa ni is *luga ina* Y; III. 64, 5 cemad e *luala* ina Y; as *adv.*, III. 300, 20 *luga* rofetar X na Y; V. 102, 6 saire ata *lugu*; V. 404, 21 ni *lugu* do foglaib fofechat; in phr., *an as luga de*, 'at least,' I. 178, 10; 180, 9, [as in Mod. Irish]; *super.*, V. 376, 1 cia *luigem* i fuillemaib gell, 378, 1; *sec. compar.*, *lugai-te*, 'the less,' III. 418, 5, where the text is wrong, *corrig.* noco *lugaite* smacht *na con* [or *do'n choin*] *a beith* indligthech, for *in coma*, as edited.

Luga, act of swearing, making oath; III. 134, 10 dias dib di-a *luga*, tr. 'two of them *to be selected*' [?]; but *luga* is prob. = 'oath,' and corresponds with the *indlsci* of 12, cf. O'Dav., p. 98, gl. *luige*; IV. 142, 3 *luga* seancha innrice; V. 178, 5 fer. lais-i mbi cuma, fir ocus gó do *luga*; 308, 17 geall feich do *luga*; see *luige*.

Lug-nasad, Lammas-day; IV. 100, 7 *lunasad*; V. 406, 7 *lug-lasnad* (?) i.e. *lugnasad*, 11, gl. aenach Loga, 'Lug's fair.'

Lui, 'oath,' see *luige*.

Luib, herb; V. 410, 20 di umu, no sicip *luib* di-a mbe, 'of brass, or of whatever *material* it be made'; *pl.*, I. 72, 10 dobertatar *luibe* dó i n-a chluasa; I. 170, 20 i n-a scris do *luibib*; V. 84, 6, 10 lan do *luibib Gall* (?).

Luid, he went; mainly occurs in the Narrative of the Introduction, Vol. I.; I. 66, 6; 70, 9, 13, x; 72, 22; 74, 3, 11;—III. 532, 11; IV. 27 *luig*.

Luige, oath; V. 454, 25 ni tormaig *luide* forsin fer itir; V. 158, 27 a *luige* aenur, 'on his own oath alone,' cf. 492, 19; *gen.*, I. 234, 13 ré iarrta *luigi* cach seoit; V. 100, 23 cinned *luig*; 352, 6 for fortach *luig*; with prep., III. 388, 3, tr. *fo luigi cána*, (cf. I. 172, 20 dul a *luigi* cana; V. 236, 20 teit al-*luige cana*;) V. 162, 11 na tiaguit *fo luigi cana*; 236, 21 a timsugud *fo luigi cana*; III. 394, 12 elod iar *luige*. [The text on II. 18, 4, 17 gives *is lui cert*, tr. 'proper *proof*,' and 'just proof on oath [is required]'; the entire passage is hopelessly corrupt, but the text should prob. be, *aslui* cert, '*evades* law,' cf. 22, x *as lui* gaire, &c.].

Luim, see *lom*.

Luinde, vehemence; V. 138, 13 la ferg-*luinde*.

Luing-, see *long-*.

Luingit (?), dye-stuff, [log-wood ?]; V. 84, 10.

Luise, fire, flame; V. 474, 5 loscad *luise* i.e. 28 inad da cuailli dec do'n ferann do loscad, cf. O'Dav., p. 102, *luisi* i.e. *lasad*: "sè ba i n-aon athghabáil i n-a thir diguin loiscter co luisi" i.e. a loscadh a ferann diguin gonus lais ann, no co loisi do cur fuí.

Luith, door (?); V. 210, 5 tellach duine tar a *luith*, gl. 25 tar in *comlaid*, cf. 476, 13 tar a *luth*, gl. on tar *dun*; V. 482, x *luith*.

Luithech (?), prps. stick; V. 482, x *luitheach* laime, tr. 'a hand-stick'; gl. 484, 17 *bunnsach*, cf. LL. 239 β 1 ra·dangnigit drochti luith di *lúthechaib*.

Luithech, festive, joyous (?); V. 248, 6; cf. LU. 119 a 27 *lúth* aingel ngel.

Lulai, IV. 152, 19, see under *lai*.

Lulgach, milch cow, [the *g* is sometimes omitted in inflexion]; I. 80, 8 *l.*, as one of the necessaries of life, on which is a stay of only one day, cf. I. 120, 29; V. 260, 7 in *l.*, gl. on *nuithlech*, 2; V. 392, 15, the highest in value of the 'seds,' note[b]; *acc.*, II. 254, 16 is fiu *lulgaid*; V. 62, 17 saigid *lulgaig* lan-mesaig [ar a laid]; *gen.*, I. 234, 13 fir na *lulaici*, where the *stay* is equated with the length of time of the *fir*-proof, *one-day*, as above; II. 254, 2 caire *lulaice*; *pl.*, V. 402, 16 sé *lulacha*.

Lunae, act of washing (clothes); II. 146, 9 a *lunae* cach dia araile i n-airicill.

Lurga-, shin, leg; V. 354, 5; *pl.*, *luirgne*, LB. 190 β 45; FM. *ann.* 1574.

-Lus, in phr. *ar aen-lus*, see *los*.

Lus, herb; [in *pl.*, save IV. 118, 21 *lus*, which should prob. be *lusa*]; IV. 146, 19 *losa* feada, tr. '*bramble* trees,' defd. 148, 1, as fern, furze, briar, &c.; *pl.*, V. 486, 12 *losa* bro[th]chain cacha muige, gl. do leiges, 488, 10; I. 300, 15 do *losaib* ocus d'eolusaib (do bruith), cf. V. 260, 13.

Lusc, deficiency; V. 40, 20 ni fil *l.*; cf. LU. 48 β 40 ni scél facbála hi *lusc*.

Luth, power, vigour; III. 348, 11, (of one deprived of the use of one leg), co lán-*luth*, 'with its full vigour'='entirely,' 350, 21 ma ro-fac[b]ad ní d'a *luth* isin cois; IV. 362, 1 da cumuil di doit, ar *luth* ocus nirt.

Lutu, little finger; II. 232, 21 *lutu* laime; *gen.*, II. 232, 22 ordluch *lutun*; *dat.*, II. 120, 1 snaithi immo'n mer as nesam do'n *ludain*; this is of course the locus of the quotation used by O'D., in his *Gram.*, p. 285, referred to in *Gr. C*^{2}., p. 949, note* * *, on the passage of the 'Incantation,' in da mér ata nessam do *lutain*, so that this text of II. 120, 1, which occurs in the action respecting the distraint of a physician, is prob. a relic of old usages referred to.

Ma, prps. only the intensive *ma*=*maith*, 'bene' (?), V. 452, 18 ni *ma* n-urcoillead, which the gl., 454, 3, simply renders, noco n-urcuillenn.

Ma, remnant of prep. *imm*, in *'m'a-cuaird*, 'all around,' I. 268, 19.

Má, *conj.*, if; the two forms are often mixed, but they are not to be used indiscriminately; **ma**, before *verbs*, is the normal conjunction 'if,' but **mad**, is the conjunction united with a relic of the copula-verb, used where any other portion of the sentence than the verb is to be brought into prominence, i.e. it is used before *subst.*, *pron.*, *adj.*, or *adverbial clause*; cf. the use in Vol. II., 20, 14; 26, 14; 66, 16; 140, 17; 142, x; 172, 14 (?); 178, 16 [!] (cf. 290, 21); 188, 9 (?); 190, 1; 206, 7; 266, 17; 268, 13; 274, z; 282, 10; 288, 2, 4; 306, 17; 310, 24; 318, 3; 320, 5; 322, 1, &c.; in *pl.*, *mat*, II. 362, 25, 26; 382, 2; *mat-e*, 324, 6;—I. 8, 17 gnim olc *mad indechur*, 'if I avenge it'; I. 264, 16 *ma* ro-sasar; with *negat.*, I. 150, 17 *ma-na* tistais, 40, 24 *ma-ni* astaitis; 210, 27; 254, 6, 8; 258, 15, &c.

Mad, 'if it be,' subjunctive of copula verb, I. 6, 27 *mad ead* asbersa, [cf. *is ed*, &c.]; I. 92, 3 *mad* do'n snadud ro·n·gabthar; 250, 19 *mad* mo cheile do beth and; 262, 23; often after *acht*, or *inge*, cf. I. 112, 14, 15; II. 310, 24; in *negat.*, I. 250, z *ma-ni-pad* cuicthe, (*man-bad*, &c.); 'had it not been Cuicthe'; later, with *is*, cf. *ma-s*, II. 306, 9 (?) [but it does not occur really in the Text, save in

'Precincts,' IV. 230–240, as also *masa*, 230, 14]; and *negat.*, *ma-ni-s* (?), I. 84, 9.

Mac, son; child; I. 150, 15, 20; 238, 8; *gen.*, *mic*, I. 124, 20; 174, z; 184, 16; 202, 3 (orba *mic niath*); 232, 3; *meic* II. 162, 13; (178, 3 cinaid *mic n*-altrumu, which should prob. be *mac n-*, *pl. gen.*); 190, 13; *pl.*, *mic* II. 66, 15; V. 456, 1 (q.v.); *dat.*, II. 186, 6 for *macuib n*-altrama; *gen.*, II. 46, 10 *mac*; *acc.*, II. 270, 5 fri *macu* tire; III. 398, 7 for *macu*, but gl. has *dat.*, 9;—often in combination with follg. subst., e. gr. :—*mac biride*, q.v., V. 456, 2; *mac caillig*, tr. 'young nun,' II. 404, 16, gl. 406, 1; *mac cumaile*, 'son of a bond-maid,' V. 456, 2; *mac doirche*, q.v., V. 452, 16; *mac fuirmid*, I. 44, z; V. 26, 24; 64, 7; *mac mucsaide*, q.v., V. 456, 2; *mac muine*, q.v., V. 452, 16; (*mac nascaire*, prps. apposition, V. 430, 8, q.v.); *mac samla*, 'the like of it,' V. 40, 3; 244, 20; *mac slabra*, q.v., II. 364, 14 "*m. s.* gaire," cf. III. 308, 25; 310, 5; *mac tire*, 'wolf,' I. 160, 2; II. 270, 5.

Macha, (milk-)yard; I. 84, z, native of 'full qualification' has a cow-shed and a milk-yard.

Machaire, a plain; II. 158, 8, an indispensable possession of a father who wishes his son to be taught horsemanship by the foster-father to whom he entrusts the boy; IV. 72, 17, 18 *nocht-m.*, *leth-m.*, cf. O'Dav., p. 91, sub *felma* i.e. nocht aile isin *leth-m.*

Macc-rad, *collect.*, children; I. 124, 13 essrechta *maccru*, 'children's toys,' gl. 138, 32 do na *macaib beca*.

Macdacht, age of childhood, (7–15 years), II. 404, 15; cf. the stages of human life, given by Cor., p. 13, sub *colomna ais*.

Macrad, disease; dejection (?); II. 164, 1 cen derg, cen *m.* for in lenum, 25; O'Dav., p. 105, *macrae*, i.e. *toirsi*, no *mifre*; cf. LB. 108 β 2; 134 a 13.

Machtnad, wonder; in the phr. *ni ba m. la* X, 'one ought not to wonder'; I. 90, 23 ni ba *m.*, 'it is no wonder that,' &c.; IV. 54, 26 na bad *m.*, 'no wonder'; 366, 18 na ba *m.* la nech.

Machtnugad, act of wondering; wonderment; I. 34, 11 cia *m.* dorone 'Senchus' do rad ris? V. 94, 24 is e a *m.*; V. 262, 7 cia mud he in *m.*, 'to be wondered at'; *gen.*, IV. 64, 7 is e cuit in *machtnaigthi*, tr. 'the force of *the doubt*.'

Macu [!], II. 116, 13 ic *m.*, v. tr. [!].

Mael, bald; V. 64, y is i in *m.* mairgindach (!); 222, 23 cruith-necht *maol*.

Mael-dorn, 'flat fist,' II. 240, 4, 'the fist clenched,' says the note.

Maer, steward; V. 74, 24; *pl.*, II. 94, 4 *maoir* no rechtuire in rí iat-side.

Maeth, soft.

Maeth-slucad, 'soft swallowing,' IV. 116, 10.

Mag, plain; [in n.pr., 'Mag Raigne,' V. 434, 12; M. Inis, I. 250, 17]. Also used as a technical term: it is stated as a fundamental principle that *territories* (*cricha*) and *spaces*

(*maige*) prolong the *anad*-stays and the *dithim*-delays (in pound), i.e. (II. 104, 21) of the *debtor*, but in the case of the *inbleogain*-surety only the *stay*, not the *dithim*, cf. 110, 6. The longest period was a *month* for all Ireland, but each *crich*-territory seems to have added five days additional till it reached that maximum. Within the *crich*, the number of *magh*-spaces was calculated between the houses of pltf. and dfdt.; if they belonged to different *crich*-territories, the number was calculated from dfdt.'s house to the 'border of the territory,' co hor na criche, 104, 27. It is obvious that the word *meathus*, II. 106, 1 is glossed ety. by the term *magh-uais*, ('space-noble'); here the comm. also gives a good example of the elaborate method in which these regulations were laid down. In this case the *four kinds* are classified in arranged seds of *debtor*, of first *inbleogain* [son or grandson] of middle *inbleogain* [great-grandson, or gr.-gr.-grandson], and of any *inbleogain* outside of the *seventeen* persons of the *gel-fine*: suppose the limit of seven *magh*-spaces has been passed, 106, 8, then these *four kinds* are graded as follows, with reference to seds of *one*, *three*, *five*, and *ten* days :—

	Debtor.		First inbl.		Middle inbl.		Extern inbl.	
	anad.	*dithim.*	*anad.*	*dithim.*	*anad.*	*dithim.*	*anad.*	*dithim.*
one,	15	20	20	1	21	1	23	1
three,	20	21	21*[a]	3	23	3	25	3
five,	21	23	23	5	25	5	30	5
ten,	23	25	25	10	30*[b]	10	31	10

After this the *magh*-space does not increase the *anad*-stay, 108, 5; and further, when *cricha*-distances come into operation, these *magh*-spaces do not count, and for each *crich*-territory *ten days* is the unit allowed. There is a good deal of repetition in the comm., showing that we have here no critical sifting of the various usages, but a collection of material gathered from different sources and set down without much regard to the preceding paragraphs; II. 106, 5 aon *m.* uais, tr. 'one *uais-magh* space'; these *magh*-spaces are explained in the note[1], 104, as 'spaces at the end of which were stations at which the cattle had to be fed,' cf. 108, 17;—*dat.*, 80, 16; II. 106, 6, 1 n-aen *muig* uais; *gen.*, I. 170, 25 luachair in muir-*muige*; V. 302, 25 in caora *muige*; *pl.*, I. 110, 25, 'maigi' ocus 'cricha,' often referred to, cf. II. 90, 10; 92, 19; 104, 20; 110, 5, &c., see above; II. 106, 7 'the seven *m.*-spaces'; II. 108, 17 *mag* na hathgabala, defd. as 'the space extending as far as the sound of a bell, or the crowing of a barn-door cock could be heard,' and this distance is equated with the *faithche*-green of the *deer-trap*,

* [a] Text has 20 (!); [b] text speaks of a sed of *fifteen* days here (!).

and of the *bees*, which are styled, at II. 108, 19, 'the three equal *m.*-spaces of the SM.'

Mag-ru, tr. 'sea-plain,' I. 170, 24.

Maicne, sons; descendants; cf. MR. 128, 12; 122, 2; FM. ann. 1553; III. 396, 20 beirid mathair raith *maicne*, tr. 'the mother obtains the 'rath'-portion of the sons.'

Maidem, act of boasting; I. 188, 10 um in *maidm* ngua, gl. on gu-*maideam*, 184, 8; III. 108, 13, 15 an *maideam* amain, 'the mere boast of perpetrating the act'; *gen.*, III. 110, 9 eiric *in maidme*, y fo-daig a *maidme*; III. 112, 7 fer *in maidme*, 'the boaster.'

Maidim, I boast; III. 112, 8 ge *maidid* neach ní na deine; *imper.* 2 *pl.*, I. 22, 23 nach *madid* i far cumachtuib; III. 108, x másа gnim aithgena *ro-maid* in duine.

Maidim, I break, (intrans. and trans.); followed by prepp., *rem* and *for*, respectively, to denote a victory gained *by* or *over* soldiers; V. 472, 4 no-scailed, no no-*maided*, 16 no-*meabad*; I. 194, y athg. fir *muides* muilend, tr. 'who breaks (the rule respecting) the mill,' which is a very unusual perversion of meaning; I. 66, 27 Conn, res-a *r-muig* cet cath, '*before* whom hundred battles were broken,' 'who *gained* 100 battles'; III. 176, 14 mas e a gat *ro-maid*; often in redup. perf., *mebaid*, [for *memaid*], I. 200, 6 in fer, isa soc *ro-mebad*, 'whose ploughshare was broken'; III. 218, 11 is forro *ro-mebaid*, 'on them (the battle) was broken,' i.e. 'they were beaten,' cf. V. 300, 17 is orra *ro-meabaid*; II. 4, 5 *re-meabutar* a cosa isin cert-imáin.

Maidm, act of breaking, bursting; defeat; V. 310, 4 *maidm* a sceith for a duirnd; III. 254, 19 in *m.* talman, 'chasm in the earth,' cf. FM. *ann.* 1490, tr. 'earthquake'; *dat.*, IV. 334, 4 iar cath do *madmaim* forru, 'after the infliction of a defeat on them'; V. 208, 6 ro-bui i *madmuim* i cath, [FM. ann. 856]; but V. 450, x cath do *maidm* fair; V. 488, 36 iar *maidm* dib, tr. 'after they are *unyoked*' (?).

Maigin, place; MR. 48; 50; 68; FM. *ann.* 438; I. 14, 13 co haen-*maigin*, '(to come together) to one place,' cf. V. 230, 28; V. 306, 25 a *maigin* a, = 'where'; I. 242, 16 techt co *m.*, 'coming to the place'; I. 250, 18 i *m.* na roe, 'at the place of combat, the field of battle'; *gen.*, IV. 188, 8 bretha bairr ocus *maigne*, tr. 'field,' gl. for na muigib imuig, but it seems *pl.* at 13; *pl.*, V. 302, 31 secht *maigne*, seven '*sanctuaries*,' in which battles are not fought. Very common in the technical phr. *maigin digona*, 'sanctuary,' which is categorically set forth in the treatise at IV. 226, seqq., where the sphere of each grade's sanctuary is defined, cf. IV. 12, 1; V. 476, 1; II. 26, 7 in gach *m. d.*, 6 *sechtur m. d.*, cf. V. 170, 23; tr. '*precinct*' at III. 118, 7, where *vide* note; in the case of a church, V. 304, 3 *neimed co n-a termond*, gl. neimid na cille tall, co n-a termunn amuig, i.e. *maigen digonad*;— the

phr. *di maigin*, I. 156, 13, seems to mean '(judgements uttered) *on the spot*,' 'illico,' gl. on *tul-bretha*, na bretha *can smuain*, i.e. *di-maigin*.

Maigister, master (of a disciple); I. 36, 23 *maigistar* do deisgipal; *gen.*, I. 36, x gle-fessa in *maigistrech*.

Maille fri, 'along with'; I. 70, 8; II. 206, 9; 286, 3; V. 192, 8.

Maille, [for *muilne*,] 'mills,' pl. of *muilend*, q.v.

Máin, precious object; treasure; wealth; esp. *cattle*; V. 14, 6 *main*, 'wealth'; V. 384, 11 *maein*; V. 460, 15 ailid *main*-measa; tr. 'a dead ox,' III. 372, 8 *main* marta, cf. III. 378, 17 nach *main* mart, 'it is not *valuable* as beef'; IV. 340, 12 *muin*, 'cattle' (?); *gen.*, I. 32, y mál cach *maine*, 'chief of each treasure' (?); oftenest in *pl.*, V. 460, 23; IV. 316, 19 *moine*, 'property'; II. 70, 4 isna *mainib* sin, tr. '*cattle*'; III. 232, 2 ac dair na *maine*, 'bulling the cattle'; V. 18, 12 saer cach o *mainib*, 'wealth makes the freeman,' opp. to daer cach o mbelaib.

Main andach (?), V. 482, 24 *m. a.* cach uisce, prps. denoting 'the *fishing* rights in each water'; I know of no explanatory gloss; *andach* is gl. 'anger' or '*evil*' by O'Dav., p. 50, but the analogy of the surrounding clauses suggests some *useful property* of the water.

Mainbthige, tr. 'wealth,' IV. 378, 22 itir *min* (?) ocus *nin* (?) ocus *mainbthigi*, but prps. it only means 'trickery,' treachery; cf. FM. 987 Mocha mainbtheac*h*, 'M. the *treacherous*.'

Mainche, II. 218, 2, tr. 'manual labour'; III. 36, 1, 6 cach *manche*, is tr. 'every *monastic tribe*,' from the gl. 10 *fine manach*, 25 do reir in apad, of the abbot; III. 68, 5 tr. 'gives *his* property (*mainche*) to a church.'

Maind, 'fodder,' see *mann*.

Mainder, a special kind of cattle-pound, [see my note in Keating, *sub voce*]; I. 288, 15; 304, 16, *mander* dligthech; II. 2, note[2] referring to II. 10, 28, 'dwelling of the man who is suing'; *gen.*, II. 54, 7 na *mainnriuch*; *dat.*, V. 464, 20 fuaslocad a *maindir* thall.

Mainech, valuable; V. 382, z cach set is *m.*, gl. on *inmuine*.

Mainestar (?), I. 64, 16 teora bai ..... *ro-mainestair* Asal, tr. 'were *taken*' [?]; prps. it is only *ro-muinestar*, 'he *called to mind*,' from *muiniur*.

Mainigim, I preserve (?); I. 272, y cethruime gach mairt *muinither* a sleib, tr. 'every cow that *is killed*,' but it occurs at V. 330, 15, 19, tr. '*is preserved*'; O'Dav., p. 105, gives *main* i.e. *leasug*[*ad*], quoting *ro-mainigis* i.e. *ro-leasaiges*, which corresponds better with the text of V. 340, 14, cach mairt *mainigther coland* i.e. sleib; see follg. :—

Mainiugad, act of preserving (?), benefit; III. 22, 8 a coimded do cumdach do cach *mainiugad*, do cach *lesugad*, the former acc. to the gl., referring to *live and dead chattels*, and the latter to *food* and '*expeditio*' (fyrd-färeld).

Mair-, see *maraim*.

Mairgindach (?), [moaning, wailing; cf. *mairgnech*, FM. III., p. 2288; 2292;] V. 64, y. the words *mairgindach* and *cairgindach* seem simply concocted on the model of *erendach*! If the one has *anything* to do with *rock*, the other may have to do with '*woe*,' mairg: but it is unnecessary to waste time on either vocable.

Mairnim, I betray; II. 284, 21 *no·da·mairn*, 'who betrays them'; II. 288, 14 ni *mairnit*; V. 176, 3 bean *mairrnes*.

Mairt, Tuesday; *dies Mart-is*; I. 26, 12 *dia Mairt*; IV. 216, 6, 8, 24, 31, &c.

Mais, mass, lump; I. 26, 22 cét-ní ro-theip Dia asin *maisi*, 28, 20 asan *mais* moir n-ecruthaig; cf. FM. *ann.* 919, caitte annad *inn mais* uaig, tr. 'where is the resting-place of the sacred ornament' [clay?].

Maise, beauty, ornament, or supply (?); only in the phr. at I. 232, 5, meth *maise*, tr. 'the toilet requisites,' from the gl. 234, y i.e. the *white cloth* and the *mirror*.

Maisech, beautiful; V. 432, 8 na *hinde maisecha*, as gl. ety. on *indmas*; prps. here also V. 456, 25 ben *masech*, q.v.

Maisled (?), tr. 'block,' (on which wood is cut), III. 274, 11.

Maistred, act of churning; III. 38, 28 torad *maistertha*, 'fruit of churning,' 'butter,' tr. 'the *mast*-fruit,' [!]; cf. Proverbs, XXX. 33, dobheir maistriughadh an bhainne im uadh.

Maith, good; very rarely in Text; in I. only at 8, 2, 7; as *subst.*, 40, 19, 20 ar na ructha *m.* do olc; 256, 7 adfenar *maith* muinib; in II. only in the cpd. *com-maith*, 362, 26; 382, 1; not in III. or IV.; in V. 54, 3 mad *maithi* (*pl.*) a folaid; 292, 18; 466, 3 is mo d'ulc dogniat oldas do *m.*;—in *pl.*, = 'chiefs,' I. 18, x *mathe* fer n-Erend.

Maithe, goodness, benefit (?); often in phr., *ar maith fri*, 'for the good of,' cf. II. 100, 11 ar *maithe* re hinbleoguin; III. 318, 16; 336, 25; 542, 16, 21; V. 464, 27 ar *maith* friu.

Maithem, act of forgiving, remitting (a debt); II. 212, 28 [is ail ris] a *maitham* do'n ceile; IV. 320, 18 it moo a muine *maithim*, tr. 'his wealth is the greater and *better*,' apparently as if *maithim* were a comparative! Perhaps it is elliptical for 'his wealth is greater [by ?] remission [of debt ?], abatement (of rent, &c.).'

Maithim, I forgive, remit (debt), cancel (obligation); II. 274, 26 *ro-maith* biad do'n cele; V. 264, 14 ní, *maithter* [in coibnis, gl. 266, 9 i cobfinntechus], where the gl. gives *do maithrig*.

Maitin (?), I. 116, 22 dia tincestar *maitin*, v. tr. [!], but the text is bad; prps. it was something like *in aititin*, 'acknowledgement.'

Maitin, morning; I. 66, 9 ar tae diriuch *na maitni*.

Maithius, goodness; benefit; III. 318, 24 ar daigin *maithisa*; V. 288, 26 is mo torbu a *maithesa* oldas tindruid a n-uilc; often in phr., denum *maithiusa* de, 'doing *good* with it,' (with his property); V. 16, 27 *mathusa*; cf. also V. 464, x a rath *mathusa* re bidbuid, 'for the good of the dfdt.'

Maithrig (?), V. 266, 8, see *maithim*.

Mál, chief, prince; I. 32, y iar *mal* cach maine (?); IV. 36, 1 ni nais uma na hairgead na hor acht for *mal*, gl. 7, for in n-*uasal*; O'Dav., p. 106, has text and gl. nearly the same, but even he quotes the line wrongly; the text is all verse, viz., three stanzas in 2 (7 + 5¹) metre :—

1, ni nais uma ná hairgead	ná hor acht for mal;
ni nais buar ba Chindia	for neach (lais) na biad ba :—
2, ni nais tir for imrumach	munas fotha sealb;
ni nais edach for nach nocht	muna torma tlacht.
3, is e grethe cen torad	dogni rocoll breth;
it e measra adgealla	a cumung do cach.

They deal with a *noble*, a *merchant*, a *traveller*, and a *pauper*, respectively, of whom that pledge only can be legitimately taken which their circumstances permit them a fair expectation of fulfilling: as the *noble* possesses *money*, he may pledge himself to *pay money*, &c., so that the line in I. 32, y seems to fall in with this order of ideas.

Mala, eyebrow; *gen.*, III. 354, 8 findfad a *malach*, [text *malath*].

Mall, slow; I. 72, z ba *mall* lais, 'he deemed it *slow*' (on the part of the women).

Mám, 'handful,' defd., 'as much as can be taken up between the two palms of the hands held together,' in the note on IV. 98, 19 ceithri *maim*.

Mám, yoke = duty of performing certain services, and so (partially =) 'status,' function; (*gen.*, -a; *pl.*, -a); the usual alternative word in the gl. is *greim*;—III. 26, 15 cach *mam* co n-a comairlib coirib, 14 cach grad co n-a *mamaib*; III. 36, 5 cach moga a *mam*, 8² cach miad i n-a *mamu*, cach memur i n-a *mamaib* coirib, II. 394, 22 bes i n-a *mamaib* techtaib; V. 364, 17 mac beo-athar i.e. bis a *mamaib* gaire; here prps. II. 22, 8 i *nama* gaire; III. 140, y aen-fer i *mam* ndeise, gl. fo *moam* no fo *greim* na deise, 140, 4; V. 220, 11 daim cacha *mamu* [= isin *mam*]; often *fo mám*, 'under the authority of = subject to'; I. 18, 9 fo *m.* neich (*gen.*); IV. 362, 9²; V. 364, 20; prps. IV. 234, 2 fo 'mbithar *mama*, [b. *fo m.* ?], the opp. of which is V. 124, 21 sechmall a *mama*, and V. 516, y ci-asingba as a *mamaib*, 'though she *fail* in her duty'; IV. 346, 1, tremaetha a *mamu* uile, where the tr. has to insert a governing verb;—very common in *acc. pl.*, *ogaid a mamu*, 'he fulfils his *duties*,' the due services required from him in his sphere or function, cf. I. 54, 9 aire eisindraic nad oiget [oiged ?] a *mamu*, 54, 26 comlán in *mama* no·d·oig; II. 254, 21 mided cach a coir ar a torgaba ('puts forward, asserts') a *mama*; II. 320, 2 ecubus cach ndiumus domidider *mamu*; II. 382, 16 ma ogaid a *mamu* techta; III. 24, 25 cach recht nad oge dliged a *mamu*, ni bo hog-dirid; V. 358, 3 flaith na oigi *mama* do-neoch do-airngir; (cf. 406, 10; 458, y; 480, 14);—with √ *gab*: IV. 50, 24 in tan geibius in rig ina *mama*-so; V. 262, 3 nad ro-gaib a *mamuib*, gl. 264, 4

ro-gabann in *mam*; 312, 4 is eicin nech ro-gabad a *mama* cachae di-a eis, 'somebody who would take upon him the performance of these duties.'

Mamugad, act of being obedient, showing submission; always as gl. on preceding word *mam*, and equated with *greim*, the *duty of performing* certain services; I. 54, 24 na comoigenn a *moamugad*, no a *greim dligid*, but 106, 30 in *no mamugad* no in *greim dlegur* dib; III. 36, 24 in *moamugad*, no in *greim daire* do denam, 'to yield the obedience or submission to bondage,' gl. on *mam*, 5; IV. 50, 29 in tan gaibes in *moamugad* no in *greim*, but 50, y na *momodudsa*, but *a momamu* no a *ngreim*, V. 314, 3, and even *mougad*, II. 254, x; *modugad* no *greim* ceilsine, II. 320, 16; *greim* with follg. gen. determining it, is a very common alternative; III. 26, 20 *moamugud*, or *greim crabaid*; V. 482, 7 *m.* no *g. na gaire*; II. 254, x *g. fognuma*, *greim* being defd. by *dligthech* or *dlegar* follg.:—on II. 26, 18, *mamud* is prob. only a *gen.*, *mama*, so that the text, biathad a *mamud* nach eile means, 'the food *due to* another.'

Mama mod, often used to express our word 'a substitute,' 'one who undertakes duties for another'; I. 130, 6 fer *mama mod*, 'the man of *m.m.*,' 'the substitute,' (see note); cf. III. 472, 6; 474, 11, 17, 23, 25; (note also the principle in 478, 6–12); in the case of injury inflicted, the 'eric' includes three things, *biad*, *liaig*, and *fer mama mod*, 'food, physician, and substitute,' III. 538, 9; it seems also to occur in the maxim quoted at V. 120, 24, fora airitiu aide do cach *mamamod* (d')eclais (?), 'reception of a guest falls on each substitute (?) of a church official.'

Mana, wish; occasion (?); III. 50, 26 mad *mana* imna, gl. 52, 1 mad *ail* leis, ni do timna, 'if he wish to bequeathe ought.' The word is not unfrequent, but its use is somewhat vague, cf. FM. 866, maith ar *mana*, tr. 'good our *cause*'; OSS. V. *mana* fochuitbid, 'cause of mockery.'

Manach, no doubt Lat. 'monachus'; but it is often tr. 'tenant of ecclesiastical lands.' It is clear that it denotes 'service' of some kind, for the deriv. *manchuine* (q.v.), is used in the sense of 'manual labour,' but it is not easy to define its exact meaning. In Text, it occurs once in I., 50, z cor *manaig* cen apaid, gl. 52, 29 *daer-m.*, tr. 'base tenant of ecclesiastical lands,' the note adding that he was 'not a monk in the strict sense of the word, but a tenant holding ecclesiastical lands under the abbot or bishop'; O'Dav., p. 104, glosses him as a man 'who is (employed) in making *forts* and stone-*roads* or *causeways*, *caiseal* ocus *clochan* no *tothchar*; once in II., 344, 2 eclais fri-a *manchu*, where it is gl. 23 fris-in lucht doberat *maine* somainecha di iar *cae*, iar conair, i.e. *manchu* = *maine cai* [!]; the follg. paragraph states in detail the 'social connexion' that subsists between *church* and *manchu* here, q.v.; in Text of III. 34, 22 airitiu cach

manaig di-a coir-aithrige; 58, 7 (!); in IV. at 54, 2 *m.* for a abaid; V. 206, 6 tellach apaid for a *manchu* um urglanu cille, see gl. 208, 25 [!]; 290, 22; 430, x indmus *manaig* adcuirithear o eaclais in beathaig; 480, 15.

Manchuine, manual labour; II. 194, 2 *m.* ocus ureirge (q.v.), 'm. labour and homage,' the two worst elements in saer-stock tenure, the former including the *corvée* of helping to build, or to reap, or to fight, for the chief, cf. II. 256, 8, (16); 268, 15 (z, and note); III. 18, 1; 22, 4 (q.v.); IV. 334, 23; V. 236, z; 286, 12; 490, 23 in fer, doni in *m. oibre*;—hence *lucht manchuine*, 'servants,' III. 510, 3; see also under *mainche*.

Mann, fodder; I. 270, 28 cin *mann* cin bia[d], 288, 15; 296, 12, &c.; V. 464, 21 cen *maind* cen biad.

Mao-, for words beginning thus, see *mae-*.

Mar, *conj.*, as, where, if; *prep.*, like; cf. the two cases of its use in Text of I., on the one page, 16, 9 ro-siacht recht aicnid *mar* nad ro*acht* recht litri, cf. III. 30, 30 [!]; 16, 19 is e S. *mar* in-sen, [Mod., mar-sin]; it does not occur in the Text of II., III., or of IV., save in 'Precincts,' IV. 230, 2.

Mar-aen, along with; I. 86, 13; II. 18, 11, &c.

Már, great; in Text, only at I. 40, 14, 15, 19, 21 SM.; II. 254, 20; IV. 194, 21; V. 476, x;—in *cpds.*, *mar-cinta*, I. 64, 12; *mar-creic*, V. 284, 28; *már-dentaig*, II. 390, 19; *már-flaith*, III. 24, 14; V. 238, 20; *már-fogail*, V. 144, 6; *már-gaite*, V. 170, 25; *már-lestar*, II. 366, 3; *már-moigid* (!), III. 24, 21; *már-saethar*, V. 146, 10.

Mara, 'sea,' see *muir*.

Maraim, I remain, am still in existence, live, survive; [in present base always *mair-*, but *mar-* in *perf.* or in *depon.*]; III. 278, 14 ma *mairid* in t-arm; V. 428, 23 tabair mo set fein dam, ma *mairid*; II. 162, 3 ma *mairid* na seoit-so, 304, 1; V. 278, 11 cia *mairit* a mbaili aile as' na roich sim; V. 504, 4, 9, 11, 18, 19 ma *mairit* (na seoit), muna *mairit*; I. 36, 12 is dogres *marus* dliged x; II. 64, 17 gach sét *mairius*; 68, 25 (set) *marus*; 396, 5 inní *mairis* de; II. 64, 18 gach sét na *mairiunn*, 338, 28 muna *mairind*; III. 278, 20 muna *mairenn* in t-arm, V. 428, 24; V. 504, 11 muna *mairend*, 18 gin gu *mairenn*, 20; I. 36, 20 leo *ro-marustar*, but V. 336, 9 *ro-mair*; I. 154, 10 uair ni-*r mair* a athair;—*depon.*, II. 316, 18 ma *marathar* seoit, gl. ma *mairit* 22; 338, 18 muna *marathar* feib roratha; 394, 25 a *marathar* de; IV. 332, 3 cach mathair li-a mac for folach dia *marathar*.

Maralatar (!), IV. 206, 13, 14, apparently meaning, 'when they *had made* a contract,' but the Text is unmanageable.

Marb, dead; I. 12, 15; 14, 17; 228, 11; II. 268, 13, &c.; *gen.*, *mairb*; *fem.*, *mairbe*, I. 228, 11 cich na mathar *mairbi*. Often in cpds., e. gr.:—**marb-bél**, V. 252, 28, of a man incapable of speaking for himself in a law case; **marb-cich**, I.

226, y; **marb-coirpdire**, V. 434, 14, 19, 23, contrasted with *beo-c. d.*; **marb-chnai**, I. 174, x, stripping off the *dress* (*cnai*) that is on the dead man in the battle-field, 176, 21; **marb-cru**, I. 140, 31 ni halar o *m.-c.*, tr. 'he is not nursed on *dead blood*,' see 228, 11; **marb-crud**, I. 300, 2, tr. 'the carcasses of the cattle'; V. 430, y, 'property of the dead'; **marb-dil**, I. 234, 12, 'dead chattels'; 258, 5, 7; II. 288, 3; 376, 2; 400, x; **marb-dilse**, V. 498, 4, gl. dilsi leis-in manach *marb*, 17; **marb-elud**, II. 230, 16, tr. 'death-absconding'(?); **marb-gabail**, I. 184, 5, see the paragraph at 20, and cf. II. 118, note, where it is explained as "cows which are taken from the tenant by the heir of the dead chief"; **marb-main**, II. 272, 15 ni diuparar di nach *m.-m.*, tr. 'he shall not be defrauded of his *death-benefits*,' but the gl. has, cin maine dó o'n *marb* sin, 274, 8; **marb-tobach**, I. 246, 22, tr. 'death-levy,' gl. on 248, 30, as 'the thing which is levied for the dead, i.e. *eric*-fine for killing.'

Marbad, act of killing; I. 4, 21; 6, 16; 14, 16; 64, 12, &c.; *gen.*, 114, 10 sechtmad *marbtha*, 'seventh of death[-fine]'; II. 144, 27 in coirp-dire *marbtha*; III. 288, 2 indeitheam *marbtha*.

Marbaim, I kill; [in *future* base, the stem is *muir(f)*]; II. 270, x "*marbaid* cach marb a cinta," "death pays all debts"; V. 108, 29 daime i.e. *marbaid* na sithcaire (?); V. 358, 22 (flaith) *marbas* a ceile; I. 6, 4 *ro-marbustair* O.; 4, 22 a breth fein don ti *no-muirfed*, (y); II. 232, 14 cach mart *muirfithur* isin mbaili; III. 286, 21 slan cach aen *muirfiter* i n-a richt; V. 148, 11 cach oen *muirbthir*; 224, 21 masa cinnte go *muirfide* iat, 'if it is certain that they would have been killed'; III. 286, 25 in ti *ro-marbad*.

Marbdatu, deathliness, mortality; *gen.*, IV. 170, 18 i mis *marb-datad*,' 'in a month in which there is no vegetation.'

Marc, mare; horse; [O'Dav., p. 104, says *ech* or *lair*]; I. 268, 20 eich, *mairc*, where *eich* is specially gl. *firenna*, 304, y.

Marc-bag, V. 488, 11, horse-contest, race.

Marc-sluag, I. 4, z, tr. 'cavalry.'

Marcach, horseman; IV. 4, 28 triur *marcach*; V. 230, 18 *m.* duaine, 'Knight of Song,' 'master of song'(?). It is referred to in O'Dav., p. 104, sub *mescetlach* i.e. in marcach duaine: "ar ding a fir mescetlaich" i.e. bis a cumas a chetuil, 'who has the command over his song'; *mesc-cetlach* (?); Mac Firbis used it as = '*adept*' *in magic*, cf. *Lect.*, 579, 36 *m.* fir gach ceard draoidheachta.

Marcaigecht, horsemanship; II. 154, 6.

Mart, ox; I. 280, 21, tr. 'beef,' the carcass, III. 234, 2; *gen.*, III. 372, 8 noco *main marta* he, tr. 'it is not a beef carcass,' but 328, 20 carna *mairt*, 'beef of a *cow*'; so *mairt*, I. 272, y, but *bo marta*, I. 134, 34, tr. '*fat* cow,' as V. 444, 18 bo *marta*, gl. on *boin gabala*, 442, 24; cf. also V. 110, 21, da

ba *marta* ocus da tinne muicci, 'two cows in beef and two pigs in bacon'; II. 200, 16 ar tri *martuib*, 'for three beeves.'

Marta, March; II. 238, 19 a mi *Marta*, 'in the month *of March*.'

Marthain, act of remaining, surviving, &c.; I. 34, 23 ro-scribustar i cailc liubair d'a *marthuin* d'feruib Erend; V. 220, 27 ar *martain* aigi; 322, 15 set do *m.* doib.

Martanach (?), IV. 6, 23 inis *martanach* bis ar muir, no im-a *martanach* muir, tr. 'a *deadly* island in the sea, or at which the sea is *destructive*,' where the tr. seems to read *muir* = *mart* = 'death,' cf. FM. *ann.* 1072 mo cach *mart*, 'greater than all *deaths*,' but I have no example of *martanach* in the sense here alleged.

Marthanach, lasting, permanent; III. 362, x, (of a blemish).

Martarlaic, ('martyrology'), mortality; V. 450, z in Buide Conaill, no in *m.* Parthalain, cf. I. 50, 18 in *mortlac* muintire P.; cf. FM. *ann.* 548, don mortladh dar bo hainm in Chron Chonaill ocus ba hisidhe an chéd Buidhe Chonaill, [mortalitate Cron-Ch., i.e. *flava ictericia*, Colgan]; but Parthalon's 'mortality' is generally called taimhleacht muintere Parthalain, FM. *ann.* 2820.

Martrad, only in *les m.*, tr. 'a lis-martrad-fort,' on IV. 86, 19, with a note suggesting the meaning to be 'probably a churchyard'; O'Curry, *Lect.*, p. 540, quotes, do reir *Martraide*, according to the *Martyrology* of the Island of Saints.

Mascul, male; masculine (gender, of nouns); I. 34, 7 airechus do tabairt don *m.*; V. 4, 4 iter *mascal* ocus femen ocus neodur; 2, z a ainmnegud *mascail*, *i mascail*, 4, 2.

Masria [!!], III. 150, 12, see under *asrenim*.

Máthair, mother; *gen.*, I. 44, 8 ainm a *mathar*; *pl.*, *maithre*, used in a peculiar manner, tr. 'the *tribe* of the mother,' I. 192, 14; 260, 6, gl. *fine mathar*, 274, 19; but cf. also V. 480, 13, and 512, 7.

Meallad, act of deceiving; *gen.*, V. 132, 18 ar daigin *meallta*.

Mebaid, see under *maidim*.

Mebair, memory; IV. 216, 31 *meabair mbind*, 'sweet remembrance.'

Meblugud, act of seducing, shaming; V. 476, 26 urgabail mna cen a *meablugad*, as O'Dav., p. 106, in his gl. on our passage explains, "not for the sake of going in unto her, but for the sake of arresting her," under the item *meablugh* i.e. *dul co mnai*; *gen.*, III. 354, 3 fiach a *meblaigthi*, tr. 'the fine for seducing her,' [cf. *Misc. Celt. Soc.*, 26, 1, where the brothers are described as angry at the *m.* of their sister Lasair, the wife of L. Cal. whose brother L. Laide had taken her to his bed in the absence of her husband]; see also under *memur*.

Mech, see *miach*.

Mecon, root, [mod. *meacan*, a generic name for tap-rooted plants, carrots, parsnips, &c.]; V. 302, 25 in *m.* bunan [?], see V. 434, 12 for a possible explanation; IV. 382, x fid cin *mecna*, 'tree without *roots*'; V. 18, 6 tir tri *meccon*, (of wheat grown in a) 'land of *three roots*,' (?); O'Dav., p. 106, quotes an ethical maxim, "*m.* cinadh cubus braith."

Med, scale; balance, [for weighing cattle]; IV. 100, 17 airim for *meid* sealba, unless here also it is simply the *size* [*mét*] of the animal that is meant; I. 128, 7 *meth* thomais, '*scales* for measuring.'

Medhamh (?), IV. 266, 2 fir-*medhamh*, tr. 'righteous *judge*.'

Médigacht, size; *gen.*, II. 232, 16 cinniud *medigachta*.

Médigim, I enlarge, widen; V. 492, 18 *ro-medigastar*, 'he widened' (the wound).

Médigud, °*ugud*, act of increasing; *gen.*, IV. 84, 8 dethbir *médaigthi* no laigdigthi dinnile.

Medón, middle; I. 80, 24 crich i *meodun*; cf. II. 12, z isin tuaith *meodun* na tuaithe; 238, 16 a *m.*; IV. 112, 10; V. 148, 9; in cpds., e.gr.:—**medon-clais**, (?) 'middle trench,' III. 202, 17; **medon-gaiti**, III. 302, 19 (a fully unlawful *middle-theft* man), said of a person who, not having the rights of a victor, took away the arms of a dead man, with knowledge of the owner; but if he did not know whose the arms were, he was a fully lawful *middle-theft* man; cf. the case on V. 218, 16, where stolen 'seds' had been given in stock, neither *flaith* nor *ceile* being cognisant of the theft: the ceile (tenant) is a half-unlawful *middle-theft* man.'

Medonach, middle; I. 76, 20 aire foirgill *meodunuch*; I. 182, 20 inbleogain *m.*; V. 402, 2 cet dire, dire *m.*, dire dedenach.

Medrach, merry, mirthful; V. 28, 5 a thig *m.* Midcuorta.

Mei-, for words beginning thus, see under *me-*, or *mia-*.

Meiccditer (?), only occurs at IV. 210, 7, ni *meiccditer* fir nime ocus soscela C., tr. 'the men of heaven and of the gospel of Christ are not *excepted*,' apparently from the gl. 19, ni *ingeiscetur*, which is just as unintelligible. The gl. can hardly be other than a cpd., (?) *ing-eisc-*, where *ing* means 'deficient,' [cf. *mé*-pris], and this suggests the emendation of *ni meiccditer* to *ni dimeicciter*, 'are not despised, dishonoured, reprobated.' But cf. O'Dav., p. 82, sub *aicde*, where *ucca toghaide* comes in the gl., as on V. 308, 25, where *also* [at 24] is given *ugad eisced*, so that prps. at IV. 210, 19, we have not *ing-eisc-*, but *uig-eisc-* (?).

Meisrin, vessel of a certain capacity; III. 334, y da lan dec uigi circi a *meisrin*, tr. 'twelve times the full of a hen-egg is in a *meisrin*-measure,' specially referred to at I. 106, 23, with this definition; cf. also the unintelligible passage on I. 184, 22.

Meitces (?), only at IV. 190, 17, fear *meitces* no comaitches, tr. 'a man who has *observed* or watched' a swarm of bees, &c., as gl. on 8, fer *metet* saithe na bi lais.

Meither, cloth; I. 188, 17 *meithir* bis im cairid claim, 'a cloth which is about a mangy sheep,' given in an ety. gl. on *camtire*, 184, 10.

Melim, I grind (corn); [V. 368, 14 co *mellam* (?), for *do-me-lam* (?)]; II. 242, 19 re-siu *meilter* hi, 'before it is ground.'

Mell, (round ball, knob), pearl or stone of round shape; *pl.*, 1. 2, 13 *mill* nemunn, tr. 'onyx-stones.'

Mell, happiness (?); III. 94, 6 na cuic cinaid duine, ni damna *mella*, tr. 'the five crimes of man no cause of *happiness*.'

Mellach (?), only in ety. gl., on IV. 354, 2, (*midlach* i.e. *medon-ellach* in-sin) arinni is *mellach* o deilb ocus ciniul, cona[d] damna cimeda in-sin tar cend tuaithe, tr. 'he is *middling* of face and of race,' but the word cannot mean 'middling'; it means 'agreeable, pleasant.'

Membra, shrine; IV. 154, 20 saire duirthige [=moir] no *membra* [=bicc]; cf. O'Dav., p. 105, *memra* i.e. *scrin*, no *taisi*.

Memur, member; servant; tenant, [opp. *cend* = 'chief,' V. 316, 33]. It seems impossible to avoid the inference that it has the physical reference, *m.* '*virile*,' at V. 454, 26, cach uair urtoingeas in fer a *meamar*, see under *urtoingim*; cf. O'Dav., p. 106, where *meamor* is gl. *mer*, and the curious quotation is added dorenar comdire do gach mna im *memur* loime no coisi fri *memar a cuirp* i.e. eirnither cutrumus dire do cach mnai im mer a coisi no laime do tabairt annsa mna, ocus i ndul chuici [!]; this item is immediately folld., p. 107, by *mebul*, (evidently equated with *memar*) i.e. *ball banda na mna*; here too the quotation, crann fo inar gacha mna do dechsain a meabla i.e. a naire, has light thrown on it by the text, crain fo edach, &c., that is, after the correction of the text under *mem*, veste *elevata*; I. 248, 9 cach cend for a *m.* olchena; III. 26, 5 cach *m.* di-a chind choir; III. 36, 8 cach memur i n-a mamaib coirib; V. 164, 19 cend cartus a *memar* as, 'evicts his tenant'; V. 216, 4 (is) ceann dobeir for *meamur*; V. 388, 9 ceand d'aerad mani toibgea d'a *meamar*; *pl.*, V. 6, y na cuir dogniat na *meamair* o 'mbelaib; *acc.*, III. 34, 21 cuindrech for a *memru*; V. 286, 17 ata da n-ord forsna *meamru*; V. 126, 27 la *memraib*, 314, 18; 358, 5; see also II. 278, 19 imdich cach corp a *meamra*, 'each body defends its limbs,' where the gl. renders *corp* = *coir ap*, true abbott=the tribal chief, and *meamra* has ety. gl. *moam-foirithnuchu*, as regularly, cf. III. 38, 6 dliged eclais di-a memraib i.e. *mom-orithnechaib*, and IV. 54, x, where the same gl. is given on 54, 5, fofuaslaice flaith ocus fine ocus eaclas cach sochar ocus cach n[d]ochar focerdcar for a *meamra*, acht ni forcongrad.

Menann, plain, clear, evident; I. 18, 18 is *m.*, i.e. is *follus*, O'Dav., p. 98.

Menbud (!), IV. 298, 12, the tr. slides over it, and indeed the text is quite unmeaning; prps. *mani-bad* may have originally been in the text, as apparently at 14 (*menba*), but the rest of the passage is not in harmony with this.

Mencigim, I repeat often, do a thing frequently; III. 380, z duine *meincides* cinta do denum.

Menic, often; V. 76, 12 cia ba *m.* thi, 'though it be often he comes'; *compar.*, III. 402, 4 cumad *mencu* cina caich iná dibad ica [do ?] comraind.

Menister, reliquary, ['ministerium,' 'credence-table']; *gen.*, V. 264, 15 tuillem *meinistri*, with ety. gl., 266, 10 na *minna* bit for *aister*,' relics that are a'journeying, carried about.'

Menma, mind; mental faculty; intention; V. 158, 1 mana be *menma* fris, 'if there be not attention paid to it'; often in phr., is fris do chuaid a *menma*, II. 30, 14; 42, 3; V. 12, 12, 'his mind went on this,' 'this was his idea, what he intended'; *gen.*, I. 44, 4, tr. 'in his mind,' but it is *gen.* by zeugma, dognid.....do cendaib a cnama no a *menman* cen scrutain; V. 130, 3 im anud *menmon* um adbclosaib in betha; V. 510, 5 a n-ecnairc *meanman*; *acc.-dat.*, I. 244, 15 ni dein in t-imradugad ar *menmain*, cf. V. 98, 13 iar n-a coim-certugad do for *menmain*.

Menmnaigim, I take notice, observe; II. 6, 26 *ro-menmnuig* ni airithe do'n athg. do dul i lobad do.

Menn, kid; II. 152, 10 ingaire uan ocus laeg ocus *meann* ocus orc.

Mennán, kid; *gen.*, III. 378, 3 ar scath a lachta ocus a *mennáin*, (*mendain*, 4).

Mennat, dwelling, abode; I. 154, 31 ainm in duine i.e. im-*menoit*, 'name of the fort, i.e. of *her residence*'; I. 266, x tubad sloig fo *mendad*, with ety. gl. (298, 14) = *mian-ait* i.e. ait i n-a mianach re nech beth, 'a place in which one deems it pleasant to be'; IV. 348, 20 fer imdich a *mennut* ocus a crich; IV. 352, 19 bid i n-a *mendat* fadeisin.

Meodan, see *medon*.

Mér, finger; toe; II. 120, 1; 232, 23; *dual*, V. 40, 18 *da mer*; *pl.*, III. 350, 11 *mera* a cos, 'toes.'

Mer, mad; V. 234, y in duine *mear*, i.e. fear fris-a r-hetarscarad a chiall; III. 202, 3 is mesc cach *mer*, see under *mesce*; *dat.*, III. 198, 22 slan do'n *mir*; *gen. mas.*, I. 300, 10 cuimrech in duine *mir* [= dasachtaig]; *gen. fem.*, I. 52, 2 cor *mire* (i.e. ben cen rath 32); III. 272, 12 eascaire inn *aigi mir*, 'notice of the mad cow'; V. 198, 4 mac *mire*, [fo'tabar in dlui, as on I. 300, 11]; *pl.*, I. 86, 21 na *mir* [may not levy suit, nor distress, &c.]; I. 190, 31 o mnaib *meraib*; prps. *gen. pl.*, III. 198, 21 bla *mer* cuirm-tech.

Meracht, madness; fury; excitement; III. 180, 19 *m.* a herma, 'the excitement of being driven,' 256, 4; cf. 202, 3 meisce *merachta* sain, ocus noco meisce lenna, 'the intoxication of madness that is, and not the intoxication of ale'; [cf. FM.

III. p. 1990 meraighthe, 'wild with drink';] 228, 16 *m.* a nuidlechais, cf. V. 152, 13 leth scuire do boin a *nus* ocus *m.* a laig [= bla nuidlech nus III. 228, 7].

Merad, act of maddening; V. 298, 7 a *m.*, 'causing him to become deranged.'

Meraige, IV. 172, 10, see *smeraige*.

Merdrech, [*meretric-*], prostitute, harlot; IV. 64, 15 cid *meirdrech* aees, cid *m.* nad aeeann; V. 176, 4 *meirdrech* muine, V. 452, 23; IV. 64, 15 is ed-sin ata dó isin *meirdrig*, a ndul cuici ar eicin; *pl.*, V. 452, 13 cain-berad *meirdrecha* a lanamnus i muine; III. 24, 8 do *merdrechaib* ocus droch-dainib arcena.

Merdrechus, prostitution, harlotry; *gen.*, I. 190, 28 di-a digail fuirri in *merdrechais*.

Merge, standard, banner; V. 386, 10 in *meirgi*.

Meria [!!], III. 30, 3 *ni meria* cach cenel duine, tr. '*he will not refuse* any kind of person'; the first two words are really *nime*, of heaven,' and *ria*, 'before,' i.e. 'the lord *of heaven* is accessible *to* every class of man, &c.'

Merle, theft, (hence frequently of the *object stolen*); I. 238, 13 ithe *meirle*, 'eating of stolen things,' with ety. gl., 240, 19, *mi-airli*, 'ill-gotten,' II. 70, 25 (is) *merle* cach n-indligiud; V. 458, 6 in gad is taige, a taige is *merlle*, 15 lan-fiach isin *merle*.

Merlech, thief; *gen.*, IV. 268, 20 sena sen-*meirlig*; III. 24, 7 do *merlechaib*.

Merugad, act of straying (of cattle); II. 60, 8 for *m.* a lo.

Mes, fruit-harvest, esp. of *nuts*, *acorns*, [cf. IV. 148, z, &c., of oak, hazel, and apple]; I. 24, 19 do-tuite[d] *mes* in tire; I. 124, 6 im *mes*; III. 148, y masa feda ar a fuil *mes*; IV. 382, x is decmaic *mes* do beith ar dos, mana fuil frem aigi; V. 470, 4 is sain *mes* cach bruigi itir min ocus ainmin; V. 484, 13; II. 366, 26 methad na muc for *mes*, 'fattening of the swine upon mast,' and so 284, 4, ceathruime *measa* fir tire, where 'measa' is tr. '*benefit due* to the owner of the land'[!], though it is explained at II. 414, 16, where it is rightly rendered; V. 154, 24 ag ithe *mesa* na coille; V. 352, x seol n-etha ocus blechta ocus *mesa*, cf. V. 450, 13; 500, 12; V. 460, 15 ailid *main-measa*, 'he deserves property *estimations*' (?).

Mes, estimation, appraisement, judgement; II. 240, 10 *mes* a loige, 'estimation of its value'; II. 154, 9 of the *arbitration* of an impartial neighbour, referred to IV. 146, 11 berthar comaigthech innraic do *mes* na fogla, tr. 'a worthy neighbour is brought to appraise the trespass,' in harmony with the regulations of the Dharmaçâstra, cf. Vâsishtha Dh. XVI. 13; V. 98, 2, 7, note[1], where a distinction is made between *meas* i.e. cia bo *fiu*, and *tomus* i.e. cia ba *met*, corresponding with II. 246, 8 fri *mesu* (i.e. cia ba fiu, 24) ocus *toimsiu* (i.e. cia ba meit, 25), cf. IV. 340, 8 *mess* tiri, *tomus* forraig, which also

is in keeping: the determination of the quality of the land, and its external measurement by the 'pertica,' but also cf. V. 394, 11 cia po met, cia ba laiget i *messaib*; O'Dav., p. 105, gives a distinction, *mes*, 'by the eye,' *tomus*, 'by the hand,' prob. something like a 'mental' judgement was the *mes*, whereas the *tomus* was ascertained by absolute hand measurement; V. 394, 5 *mess* moga, 'estimation of a slave'; 394, 11 i *messaib*.

Mesa, worse; inferior, of less value; I. 42, 12 an-as *mesa* do doinib do-fer dothchedach dona, tr. '*the worst* of men is the indigent, unprosperous, unfree man'; II. 152, 7 is *m.* a lamuide, 'her labour is of less value'; V. 330, 8 is *m.* in t-inad; I. 108, 16 conid *mesa* leis iat-sum, as should be given in 12, co nach *mesam* leis iat-sum ná x;—*sec. compar.* is *meisti*, 'the worse of it'; III. 462, 17, 19 aen marb[-dil] nach *meisti* log a roind, 'one dead chattel, the value of which is not lessened by its being divided'; III. 478, 24 is *meisti* do a tairesin, but 480, 1 na bu *meisti* a tairesin do.

Mesam, worst; II. 194, 1 cia *measom* do cain tsaor-raith? gl. 5 caidi inní is *mesa*. It occurs apparently in the crux at I. 184, 23, in athg. gabur im inni dlegur laisin marb mbo co n-a meistin (i meisrine) *mesam* dine dartada, (which is not tr.); prps. *meisrin mesam*, 'worst measure' [?].

Mesan, lap-dog; [SG. 236, 18]; I. 152, z, gl. on *oircne*, as at 144, 10, where it is wrongly given in text and omitted in tr.

Mesarda, moderate.

Mesardacht, moderation; I. 26, 27 tre *m.*, 'temperately,' to fall *gently* in rain.

Mesc, drunk, intoxicated; III. 202, 2 is *mesc* cach mer; it occurs in a stanza, IV. 330, 7, rí Michuarddu mescraid recht na demogaid *mesc* maá, tr. 'the King of Michuairt who drinks but lawfully, whose intellect is not obscure by inebriety,' [!] see under *mescrach*;—*sec. compar.*, III. 202, 6 noco *mescaiti* he in lind d'ol, 'he is not the more intoxicated for having drunk the ale,' i.e. his madness is a disease, not an accident of drinking.

Mescaim, I mix, stir up, confuse; III. 396, 18 in fer d'a muindtir *mescas* a *cetol* for droch-bescna, tr. 'the man who *uses language dangerous* to 'bescna'-relations' [!]; in any case *cetol* does not mean 'language,' but 'song'; there can be no doubt that this gl. *mescas a cetol* refers to the word found in O'Dav., p. 104, *mescetlach*, i.e. 'the Knight of Song,' where however the gl. is given i.e. *cumas* a *chetuil*: prps. it means 'a singer of intoxicating song.'

Mescbaid (?), in another unintelligible passage, of which the tr. is without justification or value, IV. 340, 5 iar mbiad *mescbaid*, which means 'after food he will stir up or fling into confusion, &c.,' but is tr. 'he shall have *ale mixed* with food' (!); if there *be any* connexion at all between the lines, it might

refer to the preceding 'the right of a chieftain' *fo thoth*, 'sub cunno,' so that *mescbaid*, 'he will mingle,' might be of sexual application. It is noteworthy that it occurs again in connexion with the 'ale-house' order of ideas, as here, 340, 7, viz. I. 230, y *mescbuid* aenaig, urgal *cuirmthige*, (where unfortunately the comm. fails us), tr. '*disturbing* a fair, a quarrel in an ale-house,' from which a noun *mesc-bag*, 'confused fight,' might be inferred.

Mesce, intoxication; II. 228, 4 *meisce*, gl. *mesge*; cf. V. 520, 6, where also exactly the same explanation is given in the gl., 22, as at II. 228, 10; III. 202, 3 *meisce* merachta sain, noco *meisci* lenna; IV. 340, 7, where *cuir mesca*, '*roũ* putting intoxication,' is tr. 'inebriating.'

Mes-coirce, IV. 38, 11, (to be written as one word, for the passage is all regular metre, each line ending in a trisyllable),

orba maine *mes-coirce*
otha cach cind com-fhocais,

tr. 'lands are estimated by their stock, from every related head,' from which very little is to be gathered as to the meaning attributed to our word. It is gl. 40, 10 in ferand ar a-r meisem corach a main a mathair, tr. 'the land about which *contract was made by her mother Main*,' although a few pages on, exactly the same gl. is tr. 'the land to which *claim is estimated from the wealth* of the mother' (!), 46, 1, the gl. on Text at 44, 5, horba mathar *muncoirche*. The ety. gl. in both cases, *meis(em) corach* seems to be intended as 'adjustment of estimation,' [cf. Mag *Mes corach* SG. 335, 33], though the connotation of a cpd. word is seldom to be discerned from its mere analysis; but indeed even the word itself is not satisfactorily guaranteed: *mes-c.* or *mun-c.* (?).

Mescrach, confounded, tangled, in confusion (?); V. 498, 8 raith lais-a mbi fotha, raith na be *mescrach* cor, of the solvent surety who has property, gl. noco comesctar na cuir dogni, 500, 1, 'they are not confounded on him,' viz. the contracts he makes, noco tecar fo 'coraib, 'his contracts are not impugned,' i.e. apparently, 'a surety who is not flung into confusion by his contracts,' and in that case, we should have to seek the explanation of IV. 330, 6 *mescraid* recht, as referring to a king who is 'in utter confusion about rights,' though even so, the second line is not explicable; but *mescrach* would not hold, if the second line could be interpreted as *nad·id·mugaid*, 'whom too great intoxication does not destroy' (?); prps. it should be *mesrach*.

Mesech, competent, capable, able; I. 266, 13 na bi *mesach* slan, gl. by *coimgech*, and *tualaing*, 296, 24, 26; II. 152, 5 nach *meisiuch* comairce; 170, z *misech*, as at 172, 21, gl. *cuimgech*; cf. 206, 7, 14, and 212, 19, 24, where the text, even as it is, throws a light on the item in O'Dav., p. 106, *meisi* i.e. *cuimgech*: "ar ni meisi flaith doniupra feisti de" i.e.

nocha uair cuimgech in flaith na tiruairsi de ré ní is gairde na *sin feissti*. Here our text makes it evident that *feisti de*, should be read *feis-tige* [q.v.], and probable that *sin* should be *secht*, but unfortunately, the impossibility of handling the words *ciar uiar* that precede *ni mesech* in II. 212, 19, leaves the solution incomplete; III. 12, 15 ni *mesi* fadesin do·n·aithim curu a bel; III. 50, 4 is *meise*[ch] da trian d' eclais de; 44, 6 is *meisech* side imna; V. 312, 8 is e is *meisach* in fer, imba X fa Y; *pl.*, *meisi*[g] I. 242, 11 aes nad *meisi* gona na anacal, &c.; V. 292, 17 it *meise* imscar; 516, 25 nachat meise recce na crecce sech a mna; 520, 7 it *meise* imscartha fri flaith.

Mesem, an arbitrator [?]; only in the ety. gl. on *mes-coirce*, q.v.; IV. 34, 2 saigaid in *measam* cor comadais [?]; IV. 40, 10 in ferann ar a-r *meisem corach* a main a mathair, a gl. repeated on 46, 1, with a tr. 'claim *is estimated*,' &c., but there is no clue to its grammatical form, or to its exact relation to the follg.:—

Mesemnaigim, I adjudge, estimate, measure; plan; regulate; regularly as gl. on *midiur*; II. 254, 27 *meisemnaiged*, gl. on *mided*, 'let him estimate'; 320, 15 inti d'a *meisiumnaigenn* greim ceilsine, (*'he owes'*?); cf. I. 280, y; I. 144, 17 *ro-meisemnaigestar*, gl. on ro·s·*midir*, 'he estimated'; IV. 16, 9 is i *ro-meisemnaigestar*, gl. on *conmididar*, 'she planned' (the method of female possession-taking), &c.; (*dep.*), I. 48, 25 cid ar nab fo gnimaib *no-mesemnaigther* duine for araile; I. 212, 10 *mesemnaigter*, gl. on *do-mididiter*; II. 142, z *meisemnither*, gl. on *do-mididiter*; 12, 2 *meseamnuigter*, 'is adjudged (to be due to),' 10, 13; V. 96, 17 is i a riar buden, *meseamnaigter* doib *for* na maccaib; IV. 34, 21 is e ní *ro-meisemnaiged*, as gl. on 2, in *measam* cor; and 36, 19, as gl. on 36, 5, it e *measra*, &c., q.v.

Mesemnugad, act of estimating, passing a judgement (*on*, 'for'); V. 98, 27 in tan bit ig *m. for* a n-oigdib; 460, 23 dligid maine do *meis.*, as gl. on 15, ailid *main measa*; IV. 376, 5 is fír lium *mesemnu* flathamnasa donti doni cach do mogug.

Mesra (?), [prps. *mesraig*, pl. of *mesrach*, 'tempered,' mitigated, moderated]; IV. 36, 5 it e *measra* adgella a cumung do cach, tr. 'the promises of all *should be adjusted* to their ability.'

Mesraid (?), IV. 340, 11 dithle *mesraid*, tr. 'increase *of fruits*,' but *dithle* cannot mean 'increase.'

Mesraigim, I moderate; I. 260, 20 it ceithri rechta *ro-mesraigset* ar brethemnacht, gl. by *ro-mesemnaid* (!) 280, y, 'there are four laws which they *have tempered* on the basis of judgement delivered'; IV. 36, 20 iss-ed *mesraigus* breithem a cumach do gill do cach, 'the brehon tempers, moderates the decision, to each one,' in accordance with his capacity to fulfil the pledge, &c.; the purport seems intelligible, but the construction of the text is not clear.

Mesraigthe, temperate (zone); I. 28, 21.

Mesrugud, act of moderating; *gen.*, IV. 356, 19 cedfaid cach n-urcoimded [q.v.] uada-som ar idna a *mesraigthe* ocus ar aine a indtliuchta, tr. 'the clearness of his judgement,' but it means rather 'the purity of his arbitration.'

Mesta, V. 394, 1; *mestar*, II. 340, 2, see *midiur*.

Mét, size, amount, bigness; distance; I. 28, 17 in *met*, 'the distance'; I. 58, 17 acras in *med* na dligenn; II. 238, 25; often in phr., cia ba *met*, cia ba *laiget*, 'whatever be its greatness or its smallness,' V. 240, z; 340, z; 360, 20; (simply *met laiget*), 388, 18; *acc.-dat.*, I. 154, 18 co *meit* ngal, 'with greatness of valour'; II. 320, 9 ar a *me*[*i*]*t* is acobair leis, owing to the amount that he feels desirous, 'on account of his great desire for,' &c.; IV. 100, 17 for *meid* sealba, 'acc. to the size of his possession'; IV. 10, 8 iarsin *meit*(e) sin; *gen.*, *méte* II. 36, 23 fo aicned *mede* no laigiuit na lubra; IV. 352, 18 fer *meite* coimse, tr. 'a man of small *means*';—with *prep.*, *o'n meit*, as conj., '*inasmuch as*,' 'since,' cf. the gl. in O'Dav., p. 106 *meit* i.e. *uair*, V. 284, 29 *o'n meid* adaimter, gl. 288, 7 *o'n meid* aititnigter treabu do beith aige; cf. also II. 172, z nocha cuimgech nech a astad ar in aite *on meit* is diailtirma [!] in dalta ro-foisitnigestur chuice fa-deoid, iar tochaithem na rei na'r caith in cét-dalta, v. tr. !; literally it means this: "none can fix it [on him] on the fosterfather, since the fosterchild is unfosterable whom he *acknowledged* [to have been brought] to him at last, *after* spending the time which the first fosterchild did not spend," which *seems* to mean that, *after* the period had run out during which the fosterfather was liable for fosterage, no other child could be forced on the fosterfather, to make up for the loss sustained by the removal of the first fosterchild prior to its full term of fosterage.

Meth, scales, see *med*; I. 128, 7 air *meth* thomais, tr. '(the name of) *scales* for measuring,' [see Corm., p. 35, *sub* 'puincern'] but it is too vague to determine, and as the gl. is on *meich*, also tr. 'measure,' we have no clue, see *miach*.

Meth, bar, bolt (?); V. 196, 16 aithne cometa ar *cul meth*, where *cul meth* seems hinted at as ety. gl. of *comet* [!].

Meth, fat; I. 134, 32 *meith*, said of a fat (cow), as 228, 3 in bo *meith*, V. 260, 12, cf. the gl. of O'Dav., p. 60, *bo gabala* i.e. *mart*, or *in bo meith*, &c., see under *mart*; V. 444, 19 in molt *meth*; *pl.*, I. 170, 9 in tan nachit *metha*.

Meth, failure; often folld. by *gen.* of the object in reference to which failure has been made; I. 152, 2 *m.* sloigid, 156, y *m.* fiede, 230, 22 *m.* feise la rig, 232, 5 *m.* maise, II. 224, y *m.* bid; often in phr. *cen meth*, 'without failure,' I. 4, 5 pridchuis soiscela *cen m.*; II. 268, 11 fognum techta *cen m.*; IV. 310, 14 caindel *cen m.*; *og-meth*, V. 166, 3; 'failure' in performing certain duties incurred the penalty of *smacht-*

fine, I. 130, 16 smacht *metha uithir*, III. 470, 20; I. 232, 10 *sm. m.* sloiged, cf. II. 224, y; 320, 4 *m. n*-aigillne; V. 166, 3; 448, 20, &c.; but the amount is not defd. in every case; V. 448, 20 ni teid *meth bid* tar cumail, [=10 cows, gl.]; 520, 3 do-estethar *m.* fuidre for cuic setaib.

Methad, act of fattening; II. 284, 4; 366, 20.

Methaim, I fail; folld. by *for* of the person towards whom the disrespect has been shown in the failure to do him certain services, and (apparently) by the same prep. to denote the person to whose charge a neglect is laid [!], so that it is not always clear: cf. the follg. examples of the *relat.* form and *subj.*: II. (272, 3, which is a mere quotation from) 274, 21 dilus do ceiliu *a methus* fair, 'forfeited to a tenant is what *is failing towards* him,' where the tr. has 'what has been neglected *by* the tenant.' But the text is speaking of the neglect on the part of the chieftain towards his tenant, which gives the latter immunity from the chieftain's demand; II. 276, 23 diablad ineich *ro-methus* ann, 320, 18 do neoch *ro-methus* do ceilsine na flatha; III. 130, y aithgin cach neich *methus*, where the preced. line *methus air*, evidently means 'whatever of duty-performance there is wanting *in him*,' 'whatever *he fails in*'; IV. 72, 14 dairt cacha treisi *ro-methas* air, 'a *dairt*-heifer fine for every three days that failure in duty *is laid to his charge*';—*subj.*, I. 236, 10 ar na *ro-metha* fair, (the gl. 17 repeats this clause as the *reason* for the statement that follows the clause in the text), tr. 'that it may not be failed in,' where the construction is vague, but cf. II. 262, 15 mani *ro-metha fair* forsin cele, where the two prepp. come together, unless *forsin cele* is merely surplusage as a gl. on *fair*, (cf. 266, 18, 23, maine *ro-metha fair*, gl. *ro-metha for in* ceile); here also the tr. of 262, z, is and ata *sain*, "this is a *different* case" [!], is quite unaccountable; it is not *sain*, but *sin*. The objective duty failed in, may of course be expressed, cf. II. 126, 19 o *ro-metha* inn athgabail; V. 240, 5 *ro-metha* a les, 'wherein his usefulness fails'; hence, 'if *he have failed in* [giving the] *notice*,' is expressed thus in IV. 106, 11 *ma ro-meatha a fasc forsin fer*, 'if his notice has miscarried on the man.' Perhaps therefore the *pass.* form in V. 166, 11 is merely by way of generalisation, in tan is ar diumund *ro-methad* for in flaith, 'on occasion where it is from wilfulness that duties have been left unperformed *towards* the chief,' he is entitled to full fine, &c.

Other forms of this verb are rare, V. 272, 11 acht na *methat* a ngnimu, unless we tr. 'if their duties are not neglected'; or again, I. 186, 17 ma *ro-methadh* this, tr. 'if it has been neglected *by them*,' as if *this* meant 'by them' [!]: are we expected to read *methadis*, or *metha this*, or is the *pass. methad* to be insisted on? We might have expected *methad* in II. 320, 3, diabul do-neoch *ro-metha*, which is gl. however as a ntr. do neoch *ro-methus*, 18; it seems intended

as a verb on V. 88, 10 ni *meath* log-einech ar ithlaind, a quite unusual construction.

Methaim, I fatten; II. 366, 27 inní *methair* for in lacht, 'what is fattened on milk,' 368, 1 me[th]tar for meas, 3 *methtar* for arbur, 4 muc *methar* for lacht.

Metar, vessel for liquids, milk pail, [Mod. meadar, *gen.* meidre, but *masc.* in Eccl. XII. 6]; I. 134, 4 in *metair* duirn, tr. 'the hand-*mether*,' V. 276, 23 do bleogain a mbo i *meatraib*.

Methas, O'Dav. gives, p. 107, *meathas* i.e. *rê* [= *mithis* i.e. *re*, p. 106], '*space* or *time*,' and the word certainly occurs, II. 106, 1 bes aen i n-aen *meathus*, which seems to have an ety. gl. *magh-uais*, 5. But O'Dav. gives also, p. 106, *methus* i.e. *crich*, no *coiged*, translating it *territory* or *land*, which is probably only an extension, to denote the *marches*, the space of unappropriated ground between two territories, a sort of 'buffer'-space; cf. IV. 28, 6 raitech ascnama *methais*, tr. 'a raitech-person *suing lost property*,' see also I. 128, x = IV. 28, 1; this tr. becomes on the very next page, 30, 7, 'a person *who gets into failure*'; at IV. 128, 17 tascnam *methais* becomes, 'who *evades responsibilities*.' The words mean literally, 'the roadster of the visiting of the marches,' and seem to refer to the skulker who is not enrolled regularly in the tribe; cf. V. 244, 17 i.e. loingsech fine, 248, 24 i.e. *anaithne*; at IV. 128, 16, it is said that there are two 'lack-lands,' the *esert deirge a methus*, and the *esert tascnam methais*. But in spite of these references, the *exact* meaning of the word is still only matter of inference.

Methe, fatness; I. 126, 21 muc co *meithe* uirre; II. 238, 25 tic *meth*[*e*] ar a arainn, 'fatness comes on his kidneys'; II. 252, 7 ar *meithi* uirri.

Metet (?), IV. 190, 8 fer *metet* saith, tr. 'who *watches* bees.'

Methil, band of reapers; II. 256, 9 do denam in dunaid no *na meithli*; I. 156, y meth *methle* giallna, 'failure (in supplying) a body of reapers for the chief'; cf. FM. *ann.* 1488 meithil mhóna, '*cutters* of turf,' II. Kings IV. 18, methil buana, 'reapers.'

Mí, month; I. 224, 2; IV. 88, 21; V. 48, 21; *acc.*, *mís* II. 104, z; *gen.*, *mís* I. 28, 28; 30, 22; 74, 8; II. 268, x; IV. 88, 19 [smacht] *mís*, 90, 6; V. 46, 25; *dat.*, I. 30, 14 i *mis* and (*i mí*) 15, 16, 17, 18; V. 146, 7 co *mis*; *du.*, in da *mí*, IV. 88, x in da *mi* taisecha; *pl.*, I. 28, 28 sé *mis*; IV. 88, 20, 22, 23 *misa*, [*acc.*].

Mi-, privative prefix, often gl. by *droch-*, evil; e.gr.:—*mi-airle*, ill-gain, (ety. gl. of *merle*, 'theft,') I. 240, 19; II. 70, 27, 'evil counsel,' FM. *ann.* 1600, p. 2208; *mi-altar*, bad fosterage, I. 168, 1; II. 162, 26; 164, 17; 166, 18, z; V. 214, z; *mi-asc*, see note on V. 196, 16; *mi-bethu*, evil life, V. 80, 6; *mi-cata*, under-valuation, dis-respect, V. 80, 24; 392, 20; *mi-comarba*, pseudo-successor, II. 286, 6; *mi-cor*, bad contract, II. 284, 22; 286, 12; 306, 3; IV. 34, 26; V. 442,

19; 444, 3; 462, 4; *mi-corach*, I. 202, 4 is foglaid selba cach *mi-c.*, 'is a plunderer of the land who makes a bad contract respecting it,' (206, 26); II. 216, 21, improper person, V. 356, 23; II. 290, 21 *roū* meamuir *micoruig*; *mi-cuirm*, bad ale, II. 244, 10, 13, 16; V. 168, 2; *mi-fagbail*, ill-guard (?), II. 56, 19, (25), tr. 'leaving animals in a bad plight, exposed to dogs or thieves'; *mi-focul*, ill-word, I. 56, 3; 146, 2; 148, 7; II. 142, 28; *mi-folaid*, bad quality, disqualification, II. 142, 2; 328, 12; *mi-foltach*, not having a proper qualification, II. 366, 12; 394, 21; *mi-gním*, ill-deed, I. 12, 19, 23; 238, 12, 14; II. 284, 22; *pl.*, 328, 12; *mi-grád*, de-gradation (?); V. 392, 23; *mi-liaig*, (ety. gl. of *midlach*), IV. 352, 2; *mi-mairc*, V. 196, 4, see under *mi-maisc*; *mi-mir*, I. 176, 4, see *mimir*; *mi-rainne*, middle division, I. 264, 10, for the word is gl. 286, 17 i *medon-rainn* na dechmaide, i.e. 'on the 5th'; *mi-scél*, false tale, I. 56, 3 *mi-sgel*; I. 198, 15 co ro-gleithi in *mi-scel*, as gl. on 194, 22 athg. fir *misciu[i]l*.

Miach *slige*? I. 390, 24, 26; miach *miren*? 24; 26.

Miach, a measure of grain (wheat, &c.), usually tr. 'sack,' whose value appears to have been reckoned at a *screpall*; I. 60, 28 ag (loige) *meich*, no *tri miach* cach biad dib-so; I. 122, 14 foxul *meich* airech, gl. 128, 5 *miach* do na tri miachaib o'n airech; II. 12, 13 inad me[i]ch ag in og-airig, ocus inad secht *miach* ag in aire-foirgill, where *inad* is defd., 10, as the number of places in which the sack is put, in the various 'greens,' gl. on 12, 1, 'in grad cingius cach, is e lin med *miach* meseamnaigther faithche,' hence the gl. says, 4, tormuige miach cach aireachas ardu, each higher grade receiving an increase of one 'miach,' from the *og-aire* to the *aire foirgill*; II. 200, 14, where we find an equation of 24 'miach' of undried malt with 24 screpalls, just as on III. 328, 23, where two screpalls are equated with two *miach* of malt; III. 38, 28 'in *miach*,' is given as the unit of alms-gift in corn, as gl. on tosach gabala cach nua toraid; III. 262, 19, where the fine for illegal grazing is set down, *miach*, no fiach duine-caithe, but on 296, 15 it is given, is *meich* no f. d.-c., with a note explaining [?] the *pl.* as denoting "a fine, consisting of a sack of wheat, a sack of oats, and a sack of barley. This appears to have been a common fine among the Irish." On III. 328, 23 the calculation is made, that the fourth of the stock of the middle *bo-aire* was given to the middle *og-aire*, and this latter amounts to 18 screpalls i.e. the *bo-aire's* stock [4 × 18=]72 screp., which corresponds with the data of II. 200, 14, viz., 3 × 24=72, calculated thus, three cows=24 scr., three beeves =24 scr., and the third amount of 24 screp. made of four pigs =18 scr., three *miach* of wheat=3 scr., and butter=3 scr. Here also a passage is given which seems to involve an inference as to the meaning of *aithe*, III. 328, 8, where the *aithe*-'vengeance' for evasion is declared to be one *miach*; on

this basis, that if the tenant evaded the payment of *one* of the *miach* of malt due, he incurred double restitution i.e. two *miach*, and the additional fine (*'aithe'*) was one-half of this, viz., one *miach*, hence the text, caite aithe ? log *meich*.

At V. 82, 16 seqq., a calculation is entered into, as to the respective prices of the cock and the hen, accordingly as they are or are not suitably performing their functions in treading or hatching: premising that oats are half the price of barley, 20, and that one screpall = three pingiun, we have the hen valued at two *miach*, one of barley = 2 ping., and one of oats = 1 ping., making 3 ping. = 1 screp. [Similarly the cock's value works out to $\frac{1}{2}$ screp., and either bird when not functioning is lowered in value to $\frac{3}{4}$ ping., or $\frac{1}{4}$ screp., hence it should appear that the text of 82, z should read, not *four screp.*, but *one-fourth* of a screp. for a cock who is *not* treading.] The *miach* of barley however is here stated at *two* pinginn, whereas according to the previous quotations it was equated with a screpall, i.e. *three* pinginn.

It is evident that the 'miach' is given as a unit of amercement, but the number is not always assigned, and it it is not possible to determine clearly the amount of all fines in each individual case. On V. 268, 18 the three terms *smacht*, *fiach* and *aithgin* in the case of cattle trespassing, are explained by the gl. as *smacht* = na *meich*, *fiach*, as *duine-caithe* i.e. the dairt-heifers, and *aithgin* as an equivalent of corn or grass equal to the amount damaged; here *smacht* and *fiach d.-c.* are distinguished, but at V. 462, 29 both are run together and equated with *na meich* !

Miad, honour, dignity; I. 10, x nad goirfet gel *miad*; 18, y tomus n-ae anal ocus innsci do cach iar n-a *miad*: 40, 13 dire caich fo *m.*, [and so very often, cf. II. 36, 7; 76, 13; 224, 7; 256, 2; 260, 19; 378, 5], (gl. 42, 14 fo uaislidetaid); I. 266, 8 fechem fo *mia*[*d*] feicheman, where the advocates of pltf. and dfdt. are required to be of equal rank; IV. 338, 11 cia *miad* sidi, where the distinctive honours and privileges of the 'King' are apparently referred to; V. 396, 23 lan log-enech do cach fo *m.* la eraicc, cf. 418, 18 fo *m.* la aithgin fuillema.

-Miadaigim, in *di-miadaides*, q.v., II. 320, 15.

Miadamail, honourable:—

Miadamlatu, honourableness, dignity; *dat.*, II. 350, 3 o'n *miadamlataid*, (of man as compared with woman).

Miadlecht, dignity; *gen.*, IV. 344, 1 cis-lir togarmand techtaide *miadlechta*; *pl.*, 354, 15 *miadlechta* ecna tra, it ecsamla fri *miadlechta* tuaithe.

Mian, tr. 'a mine,' but it is prps. rather the *ore*; I. 170, 17 as gl. on 166, 26, fothla t'airgetlaig loc i mbi *mein* airgit i.e. *mein* in airgit, &c.; [I. 190, 1 (of iron) 'na *mein*, tr. 'in a state of *ore*,' see min, *infra*]; IV. 278, 15 mad argetlach

do mein uma no iarainn ; *gen.*, V. 474, 6 claide *mianna*, gl. y tochailt *na mianna*.

Miand, two words are here mixed, and have involved the double explanation given in the follg.:—1, mineral ; III. 202, 16 bla *miand* midclais, tr. 'the exemption as regards mineral in a mine' ; the comm. goes into detail referring it to the person 'who digs the mineral out of the middle [= 'unappropriated,' suggests the note] trench,' claides an *mein* as a medon-clais ; but if the mineral had been appropriated, its digging involved the fine of five 'seds,' and aisec *na miana*, 'restitution of the mineral,' &c. The next 'exemption' is given in the same words, 204, 8, bla, *mein* midclais, tr. 'the exemption (in cases) of the gratification of desire,' from the gl., slan do'n miandaig, inni claides a *mian* do chaithem, 'exemption to the longing woman, in eating that which subdues her *desire*' ; here the 'subjugation of her desire' is expressed by clo *a mian* or clo *a miana*. This explanation is again referred to at III. 292, 2. The elasticity of comm. which is thus prominent is intensified by the entry of O'Dav., p. 107, *midclais* i.e. *boltanugud* : "bla mein midclais" i.e. cia teis tuth bracha i mbein torr*aig*, 'though there should come the *getting* [? Z^2 25 mid.] of malt into the pregnant woman,' though even here, as if to widen the possibilities, [for the gl. *boltanugud* can only mean 'smelling' and *tūt* certainly does mean 'stink,' (cf. LB. 189 a 48),] we come rather on another sort of notion, viz. of the exemption granted to breeding-women on the score of involuntary infractions of good manners.

Miann, desire, longing ; often in *miann galair*, tr. 'the longing of disease,' IV. 162, 23 ; 166, 20 ; 174, 12, 23, 31 ; 176, 4 ; I. 176, 1 mir *mend*, gl. 180, 5 *mian* mna torrcha, cf. V. 486, 12, mir *meinn* ; V. 492, 14 a *miann* do'n duine galair.

Miannach, desirous, longing ; I. 142, 11 *mianach* cach ain, of an object of universal necessity ; I. 298, 14 ait i n-a *mianach* re nech beth ; III. 204, 9 slan do'n *miandaig* a tri mirenna, &c. cf. V. 488, 8 a tri mirenda o cach duine do'n ($r\bar{y}$) *miannaig*.

(**Miann-ait**, desire-place, ety. gl. of *mennat*, 'abode,' I. 298, 14).

Mias, (table, Lat. *mensa*), dish ; V. 406, 17 *mias* ocus cuad ; *gen.*, II. 24, 18 amus *mesi*, 'butler,' cf. FM. 448, sagart meise, 'the chaplain' ; *dat.*, II. 232, 15 (mir do ces loin) ar *més*.

Miaslach, dung (of cattle) ; II. 200, 3, 4, 5 ; 210, y ; 220, 1.

Mid-, exactly as the English *mid-*, in *mid-night*, &c., see under *mid-clais*, *mid-chuairt*, *mid-ellach*.

Midach, 'medicus,' physician ; III. 320, 21, 25 *m.* techta, *m.* étechta ; *gen.*, V. 142, 7 fuil *midaig* techta, 146, 13, 14.

Midach, tr. 'middle (finger)' ; III. 350, y isin mer *midaig* isin laim cli, cf. x, isin mer fata isin laim deis.

Midbad, fine, mulct of some kind; used in *gen.*, of a class who paid extra taxes (?); name of the lowest grade in the community, only in *gen.*, II. 146, 10 ota *fear miudbu* co rig; 150, 12 otha *fer midbuid* cu-ruige bo-ere, 192, 8; 152, 3 o na teora *fearuib midbuid*, (cf. V. 106, 20 below); 248, 17 do *fer midbaid* doberar; IV. 298, 11 *fer midba*, (as the lowest grade of the *tuath*), 17 fer *midbotha*, 354, 21 fer *midbad*; V. 106, 22 eneclann in *fir mibad* is tairi, 25 *fer mibad* sin ar in flescach is tairi; v. also a hopeless passage at IV. 102, 27 *midbad* (!).

Mid-clais, tr. 'middle trench,' but see under *miand*, III. 202, 16.

Mid-clais, tr. 'which subdues desire,' see as above; III. 204, 8; 292, 2.

Mid-chuairt, Middle-Court, name of the banquet-hall at Tara; I. 164, 25 asrenar eneclann cach prim-persaind as a *mid-cuairt* co mor-seisir; *gen.*, IV. 330, 6 rí *mi-chuarddu*; V. 28, 5 a tig medrach *mid-cuarta*.

Mid-ellach, ety. gl. of midlach; IV. 354, 1 *midlach* (i.e. mid-ellach =) *medon ellach*.

Mid-eng, name of a metre, 'mid-long'; V. 60, 1 dian *mideng*.

Midim, I judge, estimate; *act.* and *depon.* (Hence *do-midiur*, 'I measure,' and *admiduir*; where from the verbal noun *mess*, with retracted nominal accent, *tòmus* and *àmmus*, see *conàimes*, &c. But these forms are confused with each other, so that it is not always possible to be certain of the particular word intended):—

Midim, II. 254, 20 *mided* cach a coir ar X, gl. *meisemnaiged* 27, 'let him estimate'; V. 4, 22 is ed *mideas* filidecht.

Midiur, I. 48, 24 is fo gnimaib *midither* Dia *for* duine, 'by deeds God judges man,' cf. fo gnimaib *no-mesemnaigther* duine *for* araile, of next line; I. 10, y *midair* mesemnacht slan, tr. '*I shall pass* a sound judgement,' where *midair*, is certainly not *fut.*, nor can it be the *perf.* 3 *sg.*, as it has no prefix: prps. it is only a misreading for *midiur*, I estimate;—*perf.* 3 *sg.*, I. 102, 6 cuic seoit *ro-midir*, 'he *fixed* (the fine) at five seds'; I. 126, 11 athg. aile *ro·s·midir*; (3 *fut.*=*conj.* ?) II. 340, 2 amail *mestar*, [or *pass.*, cf. *festar* (?)]; cf. V. 394, 1 *mesta* M. fri cumail, prps. only a mistake for *mestar*, as it can hardly be the *impf. fut. pass.*; *passive*:—III. 112, 11 is fo gnim-minche [?] *midigther*, 'it is estimated acc. to deed-frequency'; IV. 38, 12 fo lin maine *mididear*, gl. meisemnaigter, 40, 22; IV. 354, 13 seacht as a *midithar* duine, with same gl.; but also IV. 352, x fer *miter im* droch-mnai, tr. 'who is *matched* with a bad wife' [?]; V. 228, 26 (satire) as a *miditer* dire, 'for which 'dire' fine is estimated,' gl. meisemnaigther.

But in the text on I. 120, 18 fir do Sin *cona midir* nat shasai aena tar aile, the gl. do cain-aimsigestar or do-*cotaimestar*, which is constantly used for *conaimmes* (q.v.), makes it pretty certain that we should read con-*amidir*, and this is prob.

intended by the gl. at 120, 25, fir n-aicned con-*aimiadir*, [*con-aith-midir* ?]; IV. 138, 3 cod a *mididar* ruire trachta, and 146, 10 co *midedar* na caithce.

Midlach, coward; [cf. MR. 170; 232; FM. *sub ann.* 1258]; IV. 344, 6, 352, z, def. with alternative ety. gll., that shed no light on either its origin or its meaning.

Mid-trom, mid-heavy (?), of a species of metre, V. 60, 2.

Mil, honey; II. 148, z *mil* do macuib rig, 150, 5 *mil* di-a tumu; V. 40, 12.

Mil, beast, animal; (*m. mór*, 'whale,' I. 124, 7; 128, 21; V. 250, 4, 14); I. 144, 23 nach *mil* conbeir deiche; II. 4, 10; 58, 6; I. 188, 18 forbrata *mil*, (*gen.*); III. 234, 6 *mil* bic, *mil* moir, 7, 8; III. 336, 21, 22; V. 86, 14 ar in *mil* n-indli; 140, 17; *pl.*, I. 146, 17 na *mila* endga.

Milaire, tr. '(wheel-) axle,' I. 140, 20.

Milan, tr. 'can,' jug; I. 134, 14; cf. LL. 54 a 34.

Milchu, greyhound; II. 118, 18; IV. 326, 12; *gen.*, IV. 334, y cétain do deicsin *mil-chon* ic tofonn, v. text!

Mile, thousand; I. 28, 15; IV. 228, 5 *m.* ceimenn, ocus da *m.* do gach cathair athaig.

Miled, meic M., n.pr., I. 4, 6.

Mill, see *mell*.

Milled, act of injuring, destroying; loss; I. 134, 19 ac a *m.* atathar and; II. 44, 8 tainicc *m.* in lachta; III. 302, 24 in t-etach do *m.*; *gen.*, I. 134, 20 nem-lecun a *millti*.

Millim, I injure, damage; destroy; II. 238, x nocu *millenn* hi teidm; V. 40, 6 cid fodera co *millinn* a eneclann *im* duine, 'it damages his *honour-price* in the case of a man'; cf. III. 336, 4 ar na rabat na cleirig ar meisci ocus ar na *milla* a tratha *umpu*, 'and that it [the ale] may not set astray their canonical hours *on them*, (in their case)'; III. 192, y cach ní *millfit* fo cosaib, 'what they injure, under their feet'; I. 160, 11, 12 *ro-mill* set aine, cf. 236, 7 secit aine *ro-millestar* in fal, 240, 6; IV. 96, 5 (is) fér etham *millter* and.

Millsen, tr. 'cheese-curds'; II. 254, 3 lemnacht do bruith do *m.* co n-imim.

Mi-mairc, [Mi-masc ?], tr. 'bad place of custody'; *gen.*, I. 184, 11 im chinaid do *mimairc*, gl. 188, 26 do *comla*, 'thy *gate*,' but cf. O'Dav., p. 104, *mi-masc* i.e. *droch-fasc*, 'bad fastening,' as the word occurs, V. 196, 4 aithne conae cain *mimaisc*, 'an object deposited which the *law of bad fastening* keeps [from being forfeited, on the score of there being no bond for its restoration],' gl. 16 gives meth dobeir *mi-asc* ar nech, ar cul na comlad i.e. glas (no comla ?); so O'Dav. gives as gl. on *leth-mimasc* i.e. [is] *droch-usc* ann coruigi a leth; but the text is not clear, even so, and O'Dav. is not certain of his own explanation, bid *doig* comba *trost comla* e.

Mi-mir, 'evil bit' (?), I. 176, 4 *mimir* do cor do coin, tr. 'setting *the charmed morsel* for a dog,' where the gl. evidently understands some piece of *bewitched* food, gl. fromad *uptha*, 180, 30, and f. *felmais* i.e. f. na *pisoc*, 31.

Min (?), tr. 'dignity' [!]; IV. 378, 22 confoglatar dire itir *min* ocus *nin* ocus *mainbthigi*, where the tr. is mere guesswork.

Min, meal, flour; II. 150, 3, 4, *min* eornu, *min* cruithnechta; *gen.*, IV. 314, 14 dilse *mine* melar.

Min, occurs in II. 420, 6, o bias i n-a *min* no 'n-a dath urlam, tr. 'when it is in (the state of) *meal* or prepared colouring-stuff,' said of the '*roid*' dye-plant, as compared with flax and the '*glaisin*' dye-plant; this '*roid*' was reaped (buain, 4) and made into *trillsin*-bundles and into *scriplin*-bundles, and left as *min*, here tr. 'meal.' But now, exactly the same phrases are found in the gl. at I. 188, 33 seqq., where the word *rud* (roid x) also occurs, and is tr. *iron*! This 'iron' is said to be in *trillsins* and in *screpalls* (190, 1), but also 'n-a *mein* no 'n-a dath urlam, tr. 'in *ore* or its *unprepared state*' [!]. So much for commentaries.

Min, fine (clay), in minute particles; smooth; soft; III. 296, 16 uir *min*, 'fine clay.'

Min-, as prefix crude adj. 'small,' e.gr. :—

Min-cethra, 'small cattle,' I. 190, 8.

Min-corthar, 'smooth bordered' place, IV. 378, 17.

Min-figi, 'fine weaving,' IV. 114, 4.

Min-fogail, 'small offence,' III. 292, 7 (-fogla), V. 144, 6.

Min-lestar, 'small vessel,' I. 134, 6; II. 366, 4; III. 192, 1; V. 94, 10.

Mín-raind (?), IV. 102, 28.

Min-tír, in the maxim I. 90, 27, munap *min tire*, no comindell tuaithe, tr. 'who has no support either *from the land* or the *regulation* of the territory'; at I. 226, 2 the same phr. is tr. '*level land, security* of territory,' and again at II. 12, 24, where it is tr. '*level land*, a *central* territory.' In the last entry, it is plainly taken from a verse somewhat like the following :—

> min-tír, comindell tuaithe,
> tellaige na sen-aithre,
> cinmotha [na] nua-neime
> ro·n·uaslaigther na Feine.

The gl. here is curub *tir ethim*, 'that it be *arable* land,' and the remainder of the verse is fairly intelligible; the subsequent par. makes clear its reference, in connexion with the suitable 'greens' into which distrained cattle are to be brought, II. 14, 7 = I. 226, 2; but the tr. of I. 90, 27 is inexplicable. It occurs also at II. 238, 18, talman do *min tire* tri mecon, but it is impossible to begin the sentence with *talman*, and as there is no indication of anything concerning *three roots* (tri mecon), it seems natural to refer these to something omitted, which *would* have defined the word *talman*.

Minach (?), only in the phr., at III. 416, 6, 8, srublaingi con *minaig*, tr. 'a muzzle for the *minaig*-dog,' but the word is intended to be explained by the gl., im a gob in chon doni *minigecht* re henaib, 8, tr. 'the dog that makes *small attacks* upon fowl, &c.,' as if *minigecht* were from *min*, 'small.' Prps. one might suggest [in spite of the quantity] *mindach* = *mendicus*, 'beggar,' [cf. *midach* from *medicus*]; cf. *mindchigitir*, 'emendicant,' Ml. 36c[18]; but cf. also mionach, 'entrails,' Exod. XX., 19, 13; Num. V., 22.

Minche, tr. 'frequency'; III. 112, 11 is fo gnim-*minche* [?], mainche (?) midigther, tr. 'it is the frequency of the act that is estimated,' cf. mioncachd, Matth. XVIII., 21.

[**Minde**, I. 166, 5, error for *i n-inde*.]

Mindtan, = *mennan*, 'kid,' V. 276, 5.

Mine, softness, *meekness*; II. 354, 20 *mine* ocus urerge, tr. '*kindness* and respect.'

Minigecht (?), tr. 'small attacks' [!]; III. 416, 9, see under *minach*.

Minn, relic; V. 266, 10 log do'n *minn*; *pl.*, na *minna* bit for aister; V. 222, 17 ceall go *minnaib*.

Minniges (?), in a hopeless passage, IV. 102, x, tr. 'divided by furrows,' [!!].

Mínugad, act of smoothing (the 'glaisin' dye-plant), but prps. = chopping up fine, pulverising; II. 374, 2 iar n-a *m.* co techt a cro.

Mir, see *mer*.

Mir (?), prps. 'mear,' 'mearing'; IV. 212, 6 *mir* o topar co lind.

Mir, bit, morsel, mouthful (of meat, of grass); I. 132, 22 *mir* do carna, &c.; I. 174, z *mir* mend, 'the *morsel* of *longing*,' see *miand*; II. 232, 9 *mir* dornuinn; *gen.*, V. 156, 13 aithsceinm *mire* do aeiel; *pl.*, III. 204, 10 tri *mirenna*, cf. III. 262, 18; *gen.*, II. 390, 24 miach *miren*[*n*] (?), tr. 'a sack of *partition*' [!];—see also curad-*mir*, dant-*mir*, coin-*mir*.

Mi-rainne, I. 264, 10, gl., *medon-rainne*, 286, 17.

Mirbaile, miracle; I. 14, 19.

Mire, female lunatic, I. 52, 2; 124, 10; 176, 2; see *mer*.

Mire, madness; III. 112, 15, (some are exempt) ar a *mire*, cf. 166, 12.

Miscais, hatred; III. 62, 3 mac di-a tabuir *m.* gle, 12 di-a tabuir aithir *sain-miscuis*; V. 132, y co roib *m.*, 134, 8; cf. O'Dav.'s *miscaid* i.e. *mallacht*, ('curse'), and Corm.'s *miscaisne*, p. 11, sub *cúis*; the ety. gl. is given as *cais* [= casus, 'fall'] or as *scís*, 'distress' [!], but prob. the analogy of *gaith* : *gais* and *baeth* : *baés*, is more significant.

Misech, II. 170, z, see *mesech*.

Mista, monthly; V. 344, 4 screpall cacha bleogain *mista* na da ba dec.

Mite, II. 176, 17, prob. only *miter*.

Mi-trom, V. 60, 2, see *mid-trom*.

Mleth, act of grinding (corn); IV. 314, 13 *mleth* dichmairce; see *melim*.

Mlichtaib, 'milkers,' of cows; III. 38, 13; see *blicht*.

Mna, obl. form of *ben*, 'woman.'

Mo, pass. adj. pron., 'my'; I. 10, 15, z; 250, 20, x &c.

Mó, greater, compar. of *mór*, (superl. *moam*, q.v.); II. 14, 19; 110, 14; 182, 1; 256, 3, &c.; *moa* I. 290, 16;—*sec. compar.*, **moite**, 'eo plus,' II. 22, 1, 17; 202, 1; III. 406, 24; 500, 16; V. 186, 20.

Moaigim, I make greater, increase, see inf. *mougad*; [? III. 34, 21 mar-*moigid* eclais endge, tr. 'purity *benefits* the church,' gl. is mor-*mogud* do'n eclais]; IV. 24, 6 ni hinand *mogaigus* maine, gl. on 20, 5 *infra*, cf. IV. 316, 19 moine *moigess*; III. 30, 1 (*intrans.*), *moaichfid* do cenel tria grada ecalsa, 'the plebeian shall *rise in dignity* by having grades of the church conferred'; IV. 102, 27 *moaidter*, tr. '[the fine] is increased'; IV. 20, 5 *moaigtear* [main] i setaib; cf. 286, 6 *moigethar* mac fria athair; IV. 266, 24 it il-maoine *moigter* comarbaib (q.v.); V. 314, 19 is di ruidilsi *moigaigtar* a folach friu, 'their folach is increased to them,' cf. II. 192, 17 *moaither* a folaid ris (?).

Moaigim, III. 6, 16, *moaither*, II. 192, 17, 'decrease,' see *muga-* (igim).

Moam, greatest; used as advbl. prefix to verbs, I. 22, 29 is ed as *moam*-deimnigthur, 'it is this that is *most* supported by evidence'; II. 142, z is i *moam*-meisemnither eiric; IV. 52, 24 ata [=it e] *moam*-dafich Dia, gl. is *mesa indechus*, 'three falsehoods, which God *most* visits with vengeance'; also given in ety. gl., cf. *moam-foirithnech*=*memra* [!], II. 278, x.

Moam, III. 142, 4, see under *mám*.

Moch, soon; early; I. 38, 17;—*compar.*, II. 346, 17, *mucha*.

Moch-dingbail, act of swiftly eliminating; I. 78, 16 ar a *moch-d.* do thuaith, tr. 'so as quickly to get rid of him from the territory.'

Mochtaid, powerful; IV. 376, 5 anmesach cach *m*.

Mochuta, n pr., V. 266, 5.

Mod, mode, manner; I. 10, 4 ro-bui *mod* caich in aithirgi; in phr., *o mud aile*, 'in any other way,' V. 160, 11; 256, 23; 302, 20; in advbl. phr., *cach mod*, 'however,' IV. 10, z *cach mod* dobeir saethar furra, 'however much it brings trouble on her.'

[**Mod** is tr. 'space' (!), but it is really only a part of the verb *to be*, on II. 238, 12, gl. *meit* no *inad* 2 re, where the text has acht *mod*, which is only *acht mad*, 'except that it *should be*,' &c., nor does the later gl. 246, 15 make the matter clearer! O'Dav. by his entry, p. 106, does not shed any light, as

edited: *mod* i.e. *contabairt*, where the gl. 'doubt' can hardly be other than an explanation of the hypothetic nature of the clause, and the last words of his gl. are evidently a reference to the 'kidney without *suet* on it,' *arainn* gin *ger* &c.

Mog-, see *mug*.

Moga, see *mougad*; O'Dav. glosses *moga*=*mor*, p. 51, 3.

Moga (?), I. 264, 10 'astifed fuirri is cach mirainne *a moga*,' tr. 'debt is fastened upon it in the middle of the time,' from the gl. 286, 17 (q.v.), where we have i *medon-rainn* na *dechmaide*, as if *a moga* were merely a misreading of *na dechmaide*! There is no explanation of the *gen. mirainne*, and possibly somebody had read *i* cach mirainn *n*[*d*]*eamoga*, but (?).

Moichim, I seize (?); I. 64, 15 *ro-moichestar*, or ro-mainestar, as gl. on *dosnacht*, 1.

Móin, turf; bog; I. 132, 4 in *moin* cruaid, 'hard turf'; *gen.*, asin purt *monad*, 'from the turf bank'; IV. 78, 7 fri *monai* (?); IV. 222, 4 fodbach na *mona*, 'sod-cutting of the bog'; V. 330, 12 ar bru *mona* no chuithi.

Moingi, see *mong*.

Mol, tr. '[mill-] shaft'; I. 140, 19 cloc bec bis for cinn in *muil*, uirri impas in *mol*, 20 heiri in *muil* i.e. in *ga-mul*.

Molad, act of praising; I. 18, 8 fri *m.* ocus air; V. 12, 19 is e [in file] doni a *m.* dligtheach du gach grad isin tuaith.

Molauga (?), IV. 340, 24 smachtuib miach *molauga*.

Molfach, praiseworthy, [=*molbthach*]; I. 4, 6 do tuaith (*rṫ*) *molfaig* mac Miled.

Molt, wether, ram; I. 122, 6; V. 78, 2; IV. 144, 29 (uan *molt*); *gen.*, II. 256, 24 turcreic *muilt*, 258, 5.

Mom-[**fh**]**orithnech**, see *memur*.

Monach, equestrian (?); V. 108, 19 monaig i.e. bid ar *monaib* a n-each.'

Monaib, V. 108, 26, see *muin*.

Monail (?), 'occupation,' [prps. =*monar* ?]; IV. 334, 27 ata secht *mónail* i corus rig.

Monar, work; II. 36, 9 *monur* lai, tr. 'day's work.'

[Monetar, I. 226, 20, tr. 'if it be known,' as if it were *ma n-etar*, but it is only a short form of the word *immanetar*, 'invicem,' q.v.**]**

Mong, mane; *gen.*, I. 138, y or *moingi* inn eich, 'the end of the horse's mane'; *dat.*, III. 318, 5 dar *mara moing*, 'sea's mane'; IV. 276, 11 (na toiglean dris) a *moing*.

Mór, great; I. 4, 12; 18, 3; 124, 7; 230, 7; II. 194, 18, (in phr. o bic co *mor*, cf. 224, 17; 232, 1; 254, 19; 274, 13, the only cases of its use in Text of II.); III. 38, 14; in phr., *ni mór*, II. 50, 17 and *nach mór*, II. 254, 27 [q.v.];—used in cpds. as crude adj. prefix, e.gr.:—*mor-cuitech*, 'who has a great share,' III. 462, 20; *mor-dail*, 'great Assembly,' I. 80, 4; *mor-seiser*, 'great-six,'=seven persons, I. 164, 25 do'n *mor-seisir*; I. 226, 1, tr. 'seven *things*' [!], but cf. I. 270, 34, 'the seven persons' (sureties, &c.); IV. 324, 13, 15 number of the *aire-*

ard's 'company'; V. 132, 1, subject of a 'heptad'; V. 234 5 coruice *m.-s.* do thiarmorthaib.

Mortlac, mortality, see under *martarlaic*; I. 50, 18, Corm.,[2] *mortlaith, a mortalitate.*

Motat (?), IV. 190, 12, tr. 'he observed,' and 192, 10, tr. 'he found' (bees), but *metet* 190, 8, 'he watches.' The gl. is unsatisfactory, *meitces, comaitches, ra-inaitcestar* (28), *ro-aitcestar*: the last, ro-*aitcestar*, might lead to the inference that *meitces* is merely a blunder for *in-eitces*, and that the word means '*he begged*'; but here again the speculation is crossed by the entry of O'Dav., p. 100, *inotcet*, which seems to involve *in-do-tech*, 'to enter,' and so *in-aith-tech*, *inaitc-*, 'to approach,' 'go towards.'

Mougad, act of increasing, see *moaigaim*; [O'Dav. gives *moga* = *mor*, so that this verb according to this gl. might be *mogugad* = *morad* ?]; property (?); III. 34, 27 is mor *mogud* do'n eclais, as gl. on *mar-moigid*, 21; IV. 378, 20 nis 'n-ecnairc *moga* [*mougtha* ?] midither dire, gl. i n-ecnais a *tochusa*; I. 286, 16 is and doberar *moga* ar irgabail (?).

Mougad, II. 254, x, see *mamugad.*

-Mrat, II. 262, 3, see *brataim.*

Mrogad coicrich, 'extension of boundaries,' IV. 340, 13, see *brogad.*

Muc, pig; I. 46, y; V. 78, 3; *gen.*, *muice*; *dat.*, *muic* III. 244, 4; *pl.*, *muca* III. 244, 6; V. 76, 18; 166, 4; 220, 12; *gen.*, *muc* V. 136, 9; 152, 4; 162, 20.

Muc-cullach, 'boar pig,' I. 126, 7.

Muc-dith, 'pig-slaughter,' V. 220, 28.

Mucha, quicker, see *moch.*

Mucean, welcome; V. 76, 6, where y has the ordinary *fochen.*

Mucleithe, name of a special class of 'chieftain,' IV. 322, 13 iss-i flaith *m.* in-sin, apparently a name for the *aire-desa.* The note talks about him being "a man whose mother was the daughter of a *sen-cleithe*" [?]; Curry's guess was prob. based on the text, V. 456, 2, 5, and the gl., where 'the son of the daughter of the *sencleithe*' is excluded from the dignity of 'chieftainship' altogether; and Curry himself had remarked [IV. 282, note[3] quoted] that "fuidir-tenants who were in the occupation of land during ..... the chieftaincy of four chiefs were called *sen-cleithe*; afterwards their descendants could never become free." But in reference to the meaning of these technical terms it is hard to find any safe standing ground to work from; mere etymologies are worse than useless, and inferences from an isolated text are unsafe.

Mucnaige (?), IV. 142, 10, 26 bla *mucnai*[*ge*], tr. 'a *stock* mark,' of a boundary marked by tree-trunks or stakes; prps. deriv. of *mucnach*, connected with *mucna*, 'austerus.'

Mud, see *mod.*

Mug, mac Nuadat, n.pr. I., 64, 1.

Mug, serf; labourer; [*gen.*, *mogad*; *dat.*, *mogaid*; but *mug* is also used in *acc.-dat.*, and the *gen.* is often written *moga*]; I. 90, 23 (=daer); 84, 28; 104, x; *gen.*, I. 46, 25 i mbesaib *mogad*, [or *pl. gen.*]; I. 50, z cor *moga* cen a flaith; 162, 25 foxal do *moga*; 232, 3 esorgain do *moga*; cf. V. 76, 15 and note[a]; III. 36, 5 cach *moga*[*d* ?] a mam; III. 174, 8 bla *m.* mugsaine, 272, 23 bla *moga* biail imfaebar; cf. (eiric) tar cend *moga* aslui ar a flaith, V. 184, 16; 224, 4; 228, 4; *dat.*, II. 22, 25 dia-a *moga*[*id*] manchuine; III. 58, 7 do *mug*; 178, x y z o *mug*; but 174, 9 slan do *mogaid*, 272, y; 178, 20 laithrind do *mogaid*; V. 202, 3 ben tsaer beiris mac do *mug* i tothla sech a flaith; *acc.*, III. 36, 24 leisin *mogaid*; V. 226, 6 ar in *mug n*-daor.

Muga, waste; loss; in phr. dul *i muga*, 'go to waste, be lost,' cf. I. 48, 10 raga tairis, no, a *muga*; II. 2, x muna te *amuga*; at V. 310, x sciathlach a sceith do *muga* for a dornnaib, it is used as inf., 'to be broken, to *burst*,' as gl. on *maidm*, 4.

Mugaigim, I perish; III. 6, 16 co *ro-moaid*, [for *mugaiged* ?], no, co *ro-ternaid*, tr. 'until they *perish* or recover' [?]; II. 2, 24 dia *muguidtur*, 'if it perish,' (of which the *negat.* is *muna te a muga*, x), cf. II. 124, 11 ma *ro-mugaidter*, which is tr. 'if *found in service*' [!]; [prob. at II. 192, 17 *moaither* a folaid fris belongs to *moaigim*, q.v.]; V. 190, 14 cia *ro-mudar* (?); II. 50, 21 *ro-muguided*.

Mugsaine, service, work; II. 36, 7 othrus *m.* fodailter fo miad, where the person who does *mugsaine* is described as a person to whom is given *day's work*, '*monar lai*,' and as having some claims to sick-maintenance, &c.; III. 174, 8 bla moga *m.*; *gen.*, V. 74, 17 run bid ocus *mugsaini*.

Muich, mist; gloom; V. 222, 11, as gl. on *mug*.

Muiccid, swineherd, ['muccaid']; *gen.*, II. 412, 31 frithgnum *muicceda*; *gen. pl.*, II. 366, 26 biathad na *muicide*; II. 414, 5 *muccadaib*.

Muide, vessel; jar (?); I. 134, 3 in bel-cumang, 'narrow-mouthed'; it is tr. 'churn,' but it is obviously opp. to in *t-aigen* bel-lethan, 'the wide-mouthed vessel,' and 'churn' is quite out of place here.

Muig, see under *mag*.

Muig, I. 66, 27 ris ar muig, leg. *res-a r-maid*, see under *maidim*.

Muilend, mill, ['molendinum']; I. 32, 14 *muillend*, V. 166, 4 *muilind*; but rightly II. 410, 23 *muilend*; I. 124, 17 im ocht mbullu ar·a·fognat *muillond*; 162, 23 bleith i't *muilund*; 194, 27 athg. fir muides *m.*; 216, 3 *muiland* in dunad (?); *gen.*, IV. 220, 9 clad linne *muilind*; V. 104, 11 saer *muilind*; V. 158, 23 bró in *m.*; 316, 10;—in *pl.*, the final *n* is assimilated to the preced. *l*, cf. IV. 124, 20 *maille*, [leg. *muille*, for *muilne*], and V. 316, 7 do *muillib*; and see follg. :—

Muilleoracht, miller-ship, but from the context prob.='mill-building'; V. 94, 5.

Muime, nurse, foster-mother, see also *buime*; II. 160, 16; 168, 21; III. 502, 10; II. 344, 4 fri-a *muimig*.

Muin, back; I. 178, 12 ruc in lenam ar a *m.* istech; III. 54, y tabrad a athair les for a *m.* di-a thig féin; genly. in phr. with prep.: **ar muin**, 'on the top of' = 'in addition to,' III. 458, 22 set gabla *ar muin* dire, *for* muin a eneclainni, 23; V. 144, 8 cetmuindtir *for m.* araile; **do muin**, 'on the back of' = '*after*, in consequence of,' III. 216, y cath *do muin* bescna; IV. 232, x aisic na set rugad *do muin* na comairce; very often **i muin**, 'in addition to, along with'; II. 68, 25 set *i muin* araile, where the text has set *im umar* aile [!]; II. 126, 18 di bai inn-a *muin*; cf. II. 194, z; V. 238, 23; 242, 13; 252, 5, 'for, on account of' (?), gl. on 250, 8; 340, 21; 346, 22;—in *pl.*, V. 108, 26 bid ar *monaib* a n-each.

Muin, prps. 'wealth,' in cattle; II. 70, 1 cuic seoit in *muin* a cinaid, &c., gl. cuic seoit isna *mainib* sin (?); IV. 340, 12 mor *muin* mrugrechtai, tr. 'an increase of cattle on the land' (?).

Muine, prob. only *maine*, 'possessions, wealth,' q.v., I. 298, 3 tr. 'debt'; 256, 14 *muinaib*; cf. I. 256, 7 adfenar maith *muinib*; II. 272, 16 di nach *marb-muine*.

Muine, bush, brake; shrubbery; IV. 200, 13 a claide no a *muine*; V. 176, 4 meirdrech *m.*, 'bush strumpet,' itir imat *na muine*, 15; V. 272, 8 ben ar'a'dala fer cuice i *muine* no lige; *pl.*, III. 224, 20 *claidida* na *muineda* d' iarraid, 'to search ditches or brakes' (for the animal).

Múinim, I teach, instruct; II. 156, 8 noco n-indligthech do'n aite, cin cu *muine* in marcaideacht; II. 156, 3 nach *muinter*; II. 152, 13 muna *muintiur* na neche-sin doib.

Muinter, people, attendants, *familia*; *gen.*, I. 6, 16 a fer *muindtiri*, 'his servant,' one of his followers, of his 'people'; 266, y; *dat.*, I. 4, 21 fer do *muindtir* P.;—noteworthy is its use in the cpd. *cét-muinter*, q.v., 'prima familia', as the name of the lawfully wedded wife.

Muinither, I. 272, y, see *mainigim*.

Muir, sea; I. 6, 22; 22, 16; V. 138, 11 fo *m.*; 190, 15 aithne for *m.*; *gen.*, I. 70, y for bru *in mara*, (ntr.); I. 72, 8 foberta fo *muirib*; often in cpds., e.gr.:—

Muir-bretha, Sea-Laws, I. 182, 1, defd. to be judgements as to the food of a party from the sea, the *murchurthe*, III. 422, 1.

Muir-churthe, sea-borne=foreigners, see under *mur-cuirthe*.

Muir-dris, sea-monster, I. 72, 16.

Muir-gris, sea-monster, I. 68, 25.

Muir-inis, sea-island, IV. 6, 10 *m.-i.* mara.

Muir-lacha, salt, IV. 310, 22 miach *m.-l.*

Muir-loch, sea-pool, V. 298, 17 *mur-lochaib*.

Muir-luachair, sea-sedge, I. 172, 16 *mur-l.*

Muir-luatha, salt, V. 90, 16, see note[d].

Muir-maige, tr. 'sea-marsh,' I. 166, 27.

Muired, act of *levelling* the ground where a chasm has opened; III. 254, 22 masa maidm talman na cumangar do lesugad tre n-a *m.*, no tre n-a linad.

Muirf-, fut. stem of *marb-*.

Muiri, chieftain, cf. FM. *sub ann.* 1117 muirigh; II. 142, x, note.

Muirin, bent-grass, O'R. muran; I. 170, 24 *murain*; I. 172, 16 *muirin*; I. 170, 25 in *muirnech*, Mod. Ir. an mhuraineach.

Mullach, top of head; *gen.*, V. 208, 23 a ngabail a-los a *mullaig*.

Mullóc, bowl; III. 152, 6 *mulloca*; cf. LB. 7 *a* 30 lan *mullóci bice* do'n usce.

Muma, Munster; *gen.*, V. 110, 16 ollam uas rigaib ri *Muman*; V. 218, 27 amail ro-batar fir *Muman* ag leth Cuind.

Muna, unless, *nisi*; (also *mani*,) folld. by verb in *subj.* mood; used in Text of II. 264, 1 (ro-feara)[15]; 312, 14 (forglana); 332, 15 (bet); 338, 18 (marathar), 394, 26; III. 2, 2 (astaitis); 44, 7 (ria); 52, 19 (dena); IV. 36, 3 *muna*·s·fotha; 36, 4 (torma); 38, 19 [!]; 136, 22 (imge); 236, 11 (ti), &c.;—folld. by assertive-*b*, **munab**, II. 318, 5; 336, x, 2; IV. 20, 7; 28, 2; 44, 4.

Múnad, act of teaching, equated with *incosc*, II. 154, 3; II. 152, 11, (of the education of sons of *og-aire*), 156, 2; III. 388, 17; V. 194, 21 in chu, ro-herbad do *m.*

Mun-coirche (?), IV. 46, 1; 44, 5; see under *mes-coirche*, 38, 11.

Mun doid, in phr. IV. 162, 16 *i mbonn* doid (?), tr. 'next hand to them.'

Múr, wall (?); IV. 350, 14, tr. 'house'; *gen.*, V. 210, 27 tar firt a *muir*.

Mur-chuirthe, sea-borne, sea-flung=foreigner; I. 86, 2 na deoraid ocus na *murchurtha*, IV. 44, 15; I. 156, 30; 182, 30, (q.v.); II. 104, 18 *m. chorta*, tr. 'a thing cast up by the sea.' A noteworthy gl. occurs at IV. 290, 6, (cf. V. 204, 9), where the *glas-fine* is defined as one 'who is got over the azure of the ocean, i.e. the son of a *murchuirthe*, the son whom a woman of the tribe bears to a Scotchman,' mac ei-aside beres bean do'n fine d'Albanach; V. 80, 2; 182, 9, (184, 12). The regulation (on III. 16, 29 seqq.) divides the land among—1, sons and grandsons, 2, adopted sons and *gor-mic*, 3, *deoraid* and *mur-chuirthe*.

N, transported *n-* of *utr.*, of *case-ending*, *numeral*, *preposition*, *relative*, or *poss. adj.*; 'n', infix. pron. 3 pers.; [after *besid* II. 278, 22, 23, 'idn.].

Na, in forms of the def. article, in *fem. gen. sg.*, and in *pl.*

Na, prep. *in* folld. by *poss. adj.* 3 *pers.*, or by *relat.*

Na, negative particle, after *relative* and in *dependent* clause: '*ut non*,' or *μή*, II. 46, 10; 124, 2; 308, 19 (?); 310, 22; 316, 2; *relat.* + *negat.*, II. 70, 24; 200, 10, 21; 254, 67; 272, 12; 326, 1; 330, 6 (?) (380, 25); 404, 16; *acht na*, 'provided that *not*,' II. 262, 4; 'quod non,' II. 270, y; 308, 16 (?);—sometimes prob. error for *no*, II. 304, 22; 394, 25.

Ná, nor; preceded by clause containing *negative* or prep. *cen*, II. 168, 21; 202, 26; **nach**, before *poss. adj.* **a**, II. 328, 12^3.

Nach, 1, indef. pron. *adj.* with preced. negat., 'none,' 'aucun,' II. 14, y; 18, 3; 36, y, &c.; but also=*cach*, 'whatever,' I. 12, 16; 16, 1; 18, 1, 2; 144, 23; II. 70, 2, 24; 114, 7; 288, 1, 8; 328, 9, &c.; or even = 'some,' II. 86, y; 336, 27; 402, 2; 2, negative, relative, and dependent; cf. '*quod non*,' II. 76, 2; '*ut non*,' II. 242, 15; *μή*, II. 338, 19.

Nach·a·, 'quem non,' II. 238, 12 nach·a·traetha galar; apparently = 'ut non,' II. 262, 3 nacha· rubat, ·romrat, ·torcriat.

Nad, negative with relative [qui non], I. 10, 17; 16, 13; 18, 1; 54, 9; 84, 11; 102, 26, &c.; or with dependent clause [quod non]; mostly = '*who does not*,' *&c.*; the included pronom. element is written *dn* sometimes before vowels, I. 242, 5; II. 82, 7 *na·dn·* airliut gaith, and cf. II. 288, 1 nach cor *na·dn·* ataim flaith; cf. II. 2, 5; 78, 20; very often between 284, 24 and 394; 288, 1, 7; 290, 21; 300, 23; 306, 3 (!); 308, 19; 316, 7; 328, 10, &c.

Nadi-, apparently for *na·did(n)·*, I. 84, 12 *nad·i·*ergeoin; 102, 23; 266, 11 *nad·i·*fornaisc; I. 202, 5 *naid·e·*tairce; II. 282, 8 *naid·e·*sannu; 282, 7 *naid·*inrean; 284, 24 *nad·idn·* arneut (?).

Nadimcoir (?), occurs five times in one maxim, of which the following is the detail:—

I. 174, 2	dairt		cacha	III.	nadimcoir	rainde
IV. 72, 6	„		„	treisi	„	„ fri cach nime
72, 3	„		„	„	„	„ ro·seola fair
O'Dav., p. 118	„	fair	gin a	tresid	„	rinned ro·seola fair
V. 270, 16	„	fair	cacha	treisi	„	[— —]rnd.

In O'Dav., the *gin a* is evidently a misreading for *gacha*, and *rinned* is equally unmeaning. Unfortunately, there is only one good gl., IV. 72, 14 i.e. dairt cacha treisi ro-methas air, munab í in ime is eim coir dó dorinne um a roinn, "a 'dairt'-heifer [the fine for] every three days that the duty is left unperformed by him, if it is not the fence that is incumbent on him that he has made round his share" (of the land in a co-tenancy). The gl. contemplates 'nad *imcoir* rainde,' "(time during) which there is not fitting-fencing of division."

Nadimat occurs mainly in the end of Vol. II. and beginning of Vol. III., and always in the phr. follg.:—

II. 28	11	nechtarde	da	imad sin
282	5	nechtarde	a	imad sin
	12	"	da	" "
286	15	"	da	" "
292	13	"	da	imad "
296	14	"	da	imad "
314	13	"	da	imat "
315	14	"	da	nadimat "
III. 32	15	"	da	nadimat "
IV. 170	7	cipe	don	imad "

The meaning stands out clearly: 'one *of the two parties,*' but what is the analysis? The reading in the last instance cib-e do'n *da imad*, is a gl. on the familiar cip-e *dal lina*, so that *lín* seems here equated with *imad*, 'multitude'; see under *aimeid*, for the equally curious fon ni *donimet*. In any case, this passage furnishes a correction for the curious reading given in O'Dav., p. 112, sub *rochmadh*, where *nech carde* should plainly be read *nechtarde* in *da imat sin*.

Nadinairniut (*l*), II. 284, 24 ni tualuing imfoichida...*nadinairniut* finnted fri somuine ocus domuine, tr. 'who does not *share* the tribe-property,' from the gl. 286, 7 ni *urrannut* dliged na fine; this seems to suggest *airniut* as a sort of cpd. of *aith-rann-*; but as we have *ineren* [*in-as-ren*], the comparison with II. 282, 6 *naid inrean naide*-sannu, and II. 284, 22 nodo-*sannu* finnteadaib, naturally calls up naid-*inairinuit finnted*. But this would not explain its technical meaning any more than the commentator's tr., 'they do not *share* the right of the tribe,' which is no clearer than 'they do not *pay for* 'tribe-land,' &c. On the other hand, even if the prefixes be read *nad-idn-*, and *airniut* be guessed as a form of *arneut*, 'expecto,' the form is still wrong, and the construction of the follg. *finnted* and *fri somuine*, obscure.

Nadm, bond; contract, covenant; 'obligatio'; V. 142, 9 saiges *naidm*; V. 206, 4 tellach la *naidm*; V. 278, 7 cin *naidm* a taisic; IV. 56, 27 (a chief) no-seagad *naidm* for neach ro-finntar for urfoera, 27 *naidm* corusa gaide; IV. 70, 4 imdingaib *naidm* naesaib, tr. 'the new custom avoids *security*,' which the tr. on 88, 1 cen *naidm* naesaib renders 'without *legal security*,' on the same gl., 'the guarantee of a contract-binder according to new-knowledge,' &c., [treated as if = 'nascaire,' 'surety,' cf. I. 288, 22 (31, 35)]; *gen.*, I. 58, 7, 25 ailsed *nadm*[*a*], tr. 'violation of contract,' cf. V. 368, 7 aillsi *nadma*; I. 84, 28 ecoir *nadma*, 'incapable of contract'; I. 124, 11 ar cend *nadma*, gl., I. 138, 25 tobach ind *nadma*

ro-naisc, 'to enforce the contracts which he ratified'; I. 214, 23 athg. *nadma* do·n·adbat nasce, 'distress of a surety who shows [nascairecht?] suretyship,' where *nasce* must be wrong, but *nadm* [*naidm*] seems certainly used in the sense of *nascaire*; IV. 210, 8 saigid a *nadma*, gl. indsaigid a nascairechta, 20; *dat.*, I. 138, 25 gaibis do *nadmaim*; IV. 60, 15 nad-at cora do *nadmaidm*; V. 366, 13 arach for dag-*nadmaim*; V. 506, 11 fal fosuidigtear dag-*nadmaim*; *pl.*, IV. 54, 1 atait ceithri *nadm* nad seadad ciad roiscaidear, but *nadm* cannot be *pl.*: either we should read ceithri *nadmand*, or insert something like *doni*, as the gl. 16, *cethrar doni fonaidm*; IV. 54, 6 teora *nadmand* espa, 'three invalid contracts,' (defective owing to the absence of the authorisation by *church*, *tribe*, or *chief*), gl. 56, 10 tri *nadmanna* espa; cf. IV. 56, 25 atait tri *nadmanda* la F. nad roithead ni a n-aicaidter (?), with person proclaimed, with a thief, with *achlaid*; IV. 60, 9 atait tri *do-nadmanda* iscaidter la F. diceanglad a feicheamna, where the text edited reads *dond nadm naiscaidter*; at 15 we have, ate *donadmand* inn-so, tr. 'bad covenants'; but the gl. in both cases puts a different meaning into the word by an analysis which the tr. has ignored, viz. fonaisciter *i tai* 60, 16, *a tai*, 62, 6, where *i tai*, 'secretly, silently,' is almost certainly intended as the gl. on *dond* = 'theft,' so that we should read IV. 60, 9 tri *dond-nadm*[*an*]*na*; [I. 210, 22 na suidet for *nadmand*, unless we add the following *na*, *nadmanna aita*; II. 222, 3 na *nadmannu*, tr. 'the liens,' cf. 382, 14; at II. 74, z we have the curious tr., viz., "seven '*nadmunna*'-beasts," which should be *secht* n-*anmanda*, 'seven *head* of cattle']; V. 364, 12 atait secht *nadmand* nascar la F. na segat....., 366, 1 secht *nadmand* segta ce ni argesatar; I. 156, 6 da *nadmandaib* (i.e. rathaib); 270, 34 cusna coma-trebuire dlegur di, do reir coir do *nadmunnaib* ocus do nascuirib i.e. mor-sheiser.

Nae, boat; see *noe*; I. 166, 21 *noe*, def. as aen-[sh]laisti, 170, 1; III. 250, 24 bla *nae* imram, no combadud; V. 206, 3 tellach *nae* cu mbaidter, 15 fear *na nae*; V. 278, 3 óin ['loan'] *nae* for muir.

Nae (?), in phr. IV. 176, 4 *allabruig nae*, 164, 4 allabraig *naie*, but nothing is known of the meaning.

Nae (?), I. 10, 16 sinu aithrib aithrib *nae* nert (?), cf. *nai* V. 14, 15, gl. *duine*?

Nae, nine; I. 4, 12 *naei* sailgi; I. 26, 19 co *nai* gradaib aingel; II. 238, 14 *naoi* nduirn; 254, 10 muc *nae* nduirn; III. 272, 9 dar *nae* n-orba; 422, 1 dar *nae* tondaib, cf. V. 336, 15 tar *nai* tonda mara.

Naem, holy; I. 16, 5; *gen.*, I. 6, 21 in spirta *naim*; IV. 228, 5 maigin *naim*.

Naes, law (?), prob. intended by the ety. gl. on I. 16, y, *no-fis*, ainm in liubair-se [i.e. the SM.] ro-ordaigset i.e. *fis nonbur*, 'knowledge of nine,' as gl. by Cor., p. 31; prps. intended at

I. 10, 21, fiadnaise *naesa* [nai], tr. 'of the New Law,' as if *nae*=New, and *sanai* [for *sanas*?], Law; spelt *nous*, I. 12, 4 isin cetna *nous* fer n-Erend; and evidently referred to at IV. 266, 18, do reir *no-fesa*, tr. 'according to the *new knowledge*,' as on IV. 70, 16 do reir *nua-feasa*, 88, 14, where the word appears in gl. of *naesaib*, in the phr. IV. 70, 4 imdingaib naidm *naesaib*, and 88, 1 cen naidm *naesaib*. Elsewhere in the law maxim quoted at III. 220, 21, 24, 'laigid ail for *naesaib*,' where it is paraphrased, "the old rule transcends the new knowledge," cf. also III. 226, 21; *lit.* it means 'a rock lies on customs': see under *nos*.

Nai (?), individual, person (?); V. 14, 15, where *fo-nai*, 'good person', is given as ety. gl. on *Feine*, *fo*='maith,' and *nai*='duine'; O'Dav., p. 108 has *næ* or *nei*='woman,' 'wife,' [a poetic word, prps. swept up in the migration period, cf. Hungarian *nö*, 'wife'].

Naib, dat. pl. of *def. art.*, occurring a few times only, I. 44, 13 o *naib* filedaib, 18; 242, 6 ni di *naib* gnimaib; IV. 176, 5 iar *naib* [!] teorai bliadnaib.

Naidib [!], II. 120, 4, (a warning) na nad *naidib* fri ae, tr. 'that he is not to make use of it' [!!].

Naidnaigead, IV. 56, y, prob. *na idnaided*, q.v.

Naill, oath, see *noill*.

Naimdib, see *nama*.

Naimdinus, hostility, V. 460, z, as gl. on *miscais*.

Naime, holiness, sanctity; V. 124, 2 (?); FM. *ann.* 1174.

Naime (?), IV. 244, 10 mad toil *naime* don toil slabra na flatha, tr. 'who is not willing to take the chain of the chief': *how* the tr. is attained, I do not know.

Naineda, in V. 26, 14, 15 can hardly be other than ord n-*aineda*, 'order of descent,' cf. *toined* opp. to *fresgabail* in *Hom.-Pass.*, Gloss.; *ord* in that case must be *ntr.*

Nair (?), III. 304, y, z i *nair* a roit, tr. 'for *injuring* his road,' 306, 3, 4, 9, 19, 25, y, &c., *i nair*, but *in air*, 15, 17.

Naire, shame; I. 218, 12 elas ar a *nairi*, gl. on 214, x aslui *feile*; III. 112, 14 ar a *n.*; V. 292, 20 tinchur *naire*, which however the gl. reads i.e. tincantain *aire* cib e cinel aire, 'repetition *of satire*'; the governing word *tinchur* is too vague to allow of its determination.

Nairidi (?), tr. 'lintels,' IV. 314, 1 diles n-indles *nairidi* do bruud, 312, x.

Namá, only, emphasising the preced. word; I. 242, 4; 250, 18; 262, z; I. 36, 11 *acht nama*; I. 66, 21 'aircsiu' *nama*, (only z, not x or y); II. 324, 6 mat e *nama*; 332, 10 aithgin nama; III. 198, 21 acht ni bidba *nama*, 'provided only he be not a foe'; III. 242, 1 acht coland fri rathugad techta *nama*.

Nama, II. 22, 8, prob. for *mama* gaire.

Namat, laughter, mockery ; see *fanamat* ; V. 228, 28 eccosc-*namat*, 'mockery of a person's appearance, face, &c.' cf. gl. 232, 8 where the 'form-mockery' consisted in a declaration that the object in question was *not* an eye, was *not* a nose, &c., ni *sail*, ni *srub*, but the quotation in O'Dav., p. 108, sub *namad*, stops at the second *ni*, *ní sail ní* ; V. 292, 20 (tincantain aire) co mbi *namat* fuirre, gl. 294, 16 cu mbid cach ag *fanamut* fuithe.

Nama, enemy, foe ; *gen.*, V. 192, 31 ar uamun *namat* ; *pl. dat.*, I. 228, 6 doberar do *naimdib*.

Nancuma (?), II. 122, 13 os a lacht ro-nasar *nancuma* amlith, tr. '*should it be* in milkless (cows),' which seems to denote '*n-ann cu-mad*' as the supposed analysis.

[**Nannad**, see *nadimat*.]

Naoi, see *nae*.

Nasc, chain, ring (?) ; V. 106, 20 ety. gl. on *nascaire*, prob. 'chain-makers,' *nasc-eri*, 'chain-burden' ; [? pl., *nasce* I. 214, 23].

Nascaim, I bind, [on=*for*], of binding obligations on a person, *nascar fair*, 'the obligation is laid on him' ; nearly always gl. *fonaiscither*, &c. ; in general written *naisc-* in *pres.* and *perf.* ; but in the *s*-aorist forms, invariably *nas*[*c*], and the distinction between the pres. pass. *indic.* *nascar* and *subj.* *nas*[*t*]*ar* is so constantly maintained that it cannot be accidental ;—I. 86, note[1] ni *naisc* nech, for'na nascur ; IV. 358, 14 *naisci*[*d*], ni nascar ; V. 364, 14 secht nadmann *naisces* nech ; IV. 36, 1, 2, 3 ni *nais* [=imper.] uma acht for mal, &c. ; I. 186, 14 ni *nascat* [if correct, prps. *nascar*] cuma comorba o rathaib ; *perf.*, IV. 346, 5 *nenaisc* iathu fer Fene ; usually *pret.*, I. 216, 24 *ro-nas* fair ; II. 14, 28 inech *ro-nas* fuirre ; I. 138, 25 tobach ind nadma *ro-naisc* ; IV. 38, 10 *ar-a-naisc* disturbs the metre, and is to be read either *ar-naisc* [=fornaisc], or more prob. *ro-naisc* ;—*pass. pres. indic.*, *nascar*, I. 194, 23 for a *nascar* fir caire ; I. 210, 25 is fair *nascair* ; II. 126, 2 is airi *nascar* in athg. ; IV. 38, 2 amail *ro-nascar* fair ; cf. IV. 358, 14 ; V. 196, 4 ; 224, 11 ; 272, 15 ; 292, y ; 314, 19 ; 364, 12 ; but also IV. 38, 4 *naiscter* ; IV. 54, 6 teora nadmand *nascaidter* (?), 60, 9 ; but the *subj.* seems never to preserve the *c*, [probably *s*-aor.=fut. conj.] *nas*(*c*)-*s*, and so assumes the forms *nasar*, *nasair*, *nastar*, *nasaither*, *nasatar*, *naisidar*, with prefix *ro-*, (*co-*, *ni*) :—*nasar* II. 122, 13 ; 126, y ; IV. 100, 10 ; *nasair* II. 126, z ; V. 278, 8 ; *nastar* V. 370, 7 ; 378, 2 ; *nasaither* V. 196, 2 ; 220, 11 ; 254, 2 ; 292, 16 ; *nasatar* I. 50, z ; *naisidar* V. 430, 2 ; it seems therefore tolerably certain that *nascar* (as *subj.*) in V. 214, 27, 216, 9 should be *nastar* ; [*nasta* IV. 352, 7 is prps. only n-*asta*, but the meaning is merely to be guessed at].

Nascaire, chain-maker, fetterer (?) ; V. 106, 17.

Nascaire, (contract-)binder ; [nascaire=naidm, V. 208, 14] ; I. 214, 23 athg. nadma do·n·adbat *nasc*[*air*]*e*, at least the gl. 216, 24, 25 gives *nascuire*, and *nasce* occurs nowhere else ;

I. 270, 34 cusna coma trebaire dlegur di do reir coir do *nadmunnaib* ocus do *nascuirib* i.e. in mor-sheiser, as gl. on 258, 14 cuingelniu coir, where the 'seven persons' (cf. 290, 30) refer to the maxim, 'foxla triar do cethrur,' I. 288, 28, see under *aigne*. It is clear that the theory was that the 'seven persons' necessarily concerned in the distraint were, (a) at the *driving away*: the plaintiff himself, his advocate, his witness; (z) at the *awaiting outside*: defdt.'s advocate, his witness, his nascaire, his hostage. But it is not certain what *exactly* were the functions performed by each, and it is evident that this was merely the elaborated system, "the proper order of the noble law, *if it be fully carried out*," I. 292, 27; no doubt there were 'accommodations' which rendered legal action more practicable in actual life. This is indeed the bane of the comm., that it is impossible to define where the theorising speculation begins; and we have no evidence to show what the course in actual life really was, because the *historical* references to the Brehons in the preserved literature are very niggardly of details as to the modus operandi. But the references throughout the comm. are frequent to the *son* as being the 'nascaire,' cf. III. 240, 27; (V. 430, 2, 8, where the *mac* and the *raith* are distinguished, the *mac nascaire* for chieftain-grades, and the *raith trebaire* for Feine-grades.

Nascairecht, state of being a contract-binder; suretyship, security; I. 86, 9 inti is ecoir do gabail i naidm *n.*; I. 216, 25 cu ro-taisbénunn a *n.*; distinguished as *fír-n.* and *gó-n.*, V. 148, 16, see note[1]; *gen.*, I. 60, 18 ailsid a *nascuirechta*; V. 148, 16 ac indsaige a *nascairechta*.

Nascairecht, art of making chains (?); V. 106, 19 doniad in *n.*

Nath, name of a certain metre; V. 58, 7, 9.

Nathach, maker of 'nath'-metre poems; V. 68, 23.

Nathai (?), sentence; V. 444, 21 *nathai* i.e. fuigell, apparently gl.=*na hai*, as if *th* were a mere syllable-divider; *gen.*, V. 442, 23 athgabail nathai na giallna; V. 442, 23, but the gl. is too vague.

Nathi (?), V. 370, 19 alith airligud emithe *n.*

Nebron (?), I. 140, 37.

Nech, any, some; some one, any one; cf. these instances in the Text:—*nech*, (*nom.-acc.*), I. 4, 27; 6, 22; 12, 15; 84, 11; 112, 16; 118, 7; 150, 18, &c.; II. 92, 15; 98, 15 (?); 172, 21; 196, 10; 218, 15; 338, 20; 342, 5; 406, 21 (?); III. 12, 15; 50, 25; 52, 8, 18, x; 54, 3; 60, 1; 192, 9; 240, 24; IV. [36, 2; 56, 27; 120, 21 and often, *neach*]; 164, 12; 178, 20; 184, 17; 192, 9, 14; 220, 12; 230, 3, 13; 236, 1, 9; *gen.*, *neich*, I. 84, 12; 116, 15; II. 312, x; 358, 5; 360, 2; 386, z; often edited *nech* II. 14, 19; 68, 11; 276, 17, 19; *ineich* II. 14, 23, *inech* 27, 28; *dat.*, *neoch*, I. 78, 13; 182, 2; 266, z; often in phr. *do neoch* folld. by relat. clause, 'of all that are,' 'of such as are,' &c., II. 68, 25; 320, 3; 328,

10; 362, 7; 388, 2; 404, 18; III. 16, 30; 26, 5; 30, 6; 78, 21; IV. 176, 23; 184, 19; 188, 8, 10; 194, 20; 206, 14; 210, 2; 212, 2, 33; 220, 8, 12.

Necht (?), cleanness, purity; from *nigim*, 'I wash,' cf. Cormac's *cruith-necht*, 'wheat,' quasi *cruth* + *necht* = 'red and *clean*'; IV. 252, 1 clia nud *necht*, tr. 'a new *clean* frame,' v. *Lect.*, p. 639, where *necht* is rendered 'purity'; prps. clia n-*udnecht*, 'a hurdle *roof*,' cleithe, cf. IV. 304, 21 *udnocht*.

Nechtar, one or other of two parties; not in Text of I. and III.; II. always folld. by *da lina*, 72, 9; 312, 23; 318, 6; 356, z; (406, 20 *n. n*-ae); in the comm., often enough with accreted *-de*, *nechtarde*, cf. II. 268, y; 304, 28; 310, 20; 312, 23; 314, 7; 318, 6, 18; 332, 3; 356, z; 358, 15, 20; 360, 24; 366, 14; 394, 30; 416, x; 420, 20; and indeed even this *nechtarde* is sometimes accompanied by follg. *dib*, II. 406, 26; (III. 210, 14; V. 328, x).

Neim, poison; *gen.*, I. 2, 15 deog *neime*; *dat.*, I. 2, 16, cuach lan do *neim*, 21 for *nim*.

Neimnech, poisonous; I. 2, 14 nith *nemneach*.

Neithe (?), IV. 144, x mad fri *neithe* fofeisear, tr. 'dignity' [!].

-Néither, see *dogniu*.

Neithit, II. 306, 4, but it is prob. *ar*·da·*neithit*, 'eos expectant,' gl. *urnaidet*, 'they await'; cf. IV. 376, 10 *ar*·do·*nethad*, which in V. 438, 25 is *ar*·a·*nithead*; see *arneat*.

Nellach (?), or *ellach* (?), IV. 378, 9 lengach gach *nellach*, tr. 'every *wily* person is unsteady' [!]; there is nothing to show that this is the meaning or anything like it. O'Dav., p. 77, glosses *dellach* by *luighi*, and quotes air*lem* acht na *dellset*, [from IV. 80, 9]; now air-*lem* is from √ *ling*, so that prps. here we have the same juxtaposition, *leng*-ach gach *ndellach*, meaning 'every beast that *lies down* (in a grass meadow) is regarded as a *jumper*' (=trespasser).

Nem, heaven; *gen.*, *nime* I. 12, 7; IV. 210, 7 fir *nime*; dat., *neim* I. 12, 26; V. 190, 17 tine do *nim*.

Nem-drong, holy people, V. 468, 2.

Nem-, neg. pref., in constant use, e.gr., *nem-acra*, I. 116, z; III. 512, 30; *n.-aicbeile*, III. 228, 6; *n.-aicsi*, III. 172, 4; *n.-aititiu*, I. 50, 25; II. 286, 18; V. 210, 4; *n.-aithne* na conaire, II. 138, note; *n.-beith*, I. 188, 11; 256, 32; III. 172, 13; *n.-bennachad*, I. 152, 8; *n.-beoil* (?), IV. 302, 22; *n.-bescna*, III. 218, 1; 318, 6; *n.-breith*, I. 300, 36; *n.-caomachtain*, V. 268, 29; 270, 22; 154, 10; *n.-cinnte*, V. 4, 10; *n.-cloistechta*, III. 450, 17; *n.-cluinsin*, III. 450, 3; *n.-coimsiugud*, V. 256, 6; *n.-corparda*, I. 26, 8; *n.-cumscaiged*, I. 40, 2; *n.-deitin*, I. 90, 10; IV. 362, 4; V. 204, 12; 226, 34; 268, 9; *n.-denam*, I. 136, 21; V. 270, 21; *n.-diriataid*, I. 256, 3; *n.-diubairtce*, V. 458, x [='fairness']; *n.-dul*, I. 180, 26; III. 494, 6; *n.-eiric*, I. 6, y; *n.-eladain*, V. 334, 23; *n.-eladnach*, I. 272, 2 (!); 110, 11, y; *n-etarscarthach*, III. 108, 5; V. 164, 10; *n.-fagbail*, V. 302,

7; *n.-forbartach*, II. 410, 15, 16; *n.-foirgeall* gua, V. 452, 3; *n.-foirithiu*, V. 442, 13; *n.-forriunn* (?), II. 72, 12; *n.-gabail*, I. 254, 17; *n.-glanad*, I. 158, y; 232, 19; V. 476, 16 (na rot); *n.-lecad*, I. 86, 2; 88, 30; 222, 6; II. 86, 18; *n.-lecun*, I. 134, 19; 220, 6; *n.-lot*, I. 172, 9; *n.-nemed*, II. 40, 20, 21; *n.-nesam*, I. 80, 33; III. 322, 19; V. 414, 11; *n.-ní*, III. 74, 10; *n.-shomainech*, I. 2, 12; *n.-tabarta*, V. 376, 10; *n.-thairecc*, I. 184, 6; *n.-tarrachtain*, I. 90, 9; 284, 35; III. 58, 24; 368, 19; V. 182, 4; 184, 13; 204, 8; 236, 5; *n.-tiachtain*, I. 62, 25; 186, 15; *n.-tincisin*, III. 362, 7; *n.-tshenchus*, I. 22, 27; 62, 6; 276, 1; II. 20, 10, 11; *n.-traig*, IV. 278, 26; *n.-uide*, V. 350, x; *n.-urfaemad*, I. 86, 12; II. 86, 17; *n.-urrainn* (?), II. 72, 12.

Nemandchi, name of person (?), Nemannach; *gen.*, I. 2, 14 i farrad *N.*

Nemda, heavenly; III. 24, 10; V. 450, 2 eibirt *n.*

Nemed, tr. 'dignitary,' 'privileged person'; see note[1], II. 113, where these persons are defined as 'learned persons, the clergy, chieftains, poets, judges, and chief artificers'; but it is applied also to animals and inanimate objects, cf. V. 474, 7 fid *nemead*, and LnagC., 223, 20, and see II. 38, 21; cf. *nemed*, 'sacellum'; [*neime* I. 246, 20; *pl., acc., neimthiu* I. 260, 14, 17; *dat., nemthib* I. 112, 15[2]]. The important passage on *nemed*, is at V. 14, 1 seqq., where there are declared to be two *nemed*-classes, 'a dyad on whom there is *nem-senchus*,' viz. *saer-n.* and *daer-n.*, saer being analysed as *so-fir*, 'good men,' noble, and *daer* as *do-fir*, 'ig-noble.' The first are defined as 'churches, chieftains, poets, and Feine,' (the last being stated to be 'brewy-farmers' and 'stewards of kings'), whereas the *daer-nemed* class includes the 'practisers of every art': apparently the distinction was made throughout this period of early Irish society that the acceptance of *payment* or *extra stock*, &c. was a degradation: as said in V. 18, 12, each person was *saer* by virtue of his *wealth*, but *daer* by acceptance of a *contract* [involving payment to him?], as seems clearly enunciated at x, 'he is *saer* from whom goods are taken in daer-stock, and he is *daer* who receives such goods.' But the *daer*-man could [at all events under circumstances] purchase the position of a *saer*-person: 'if he could buy *land* or *law* or *freedom* [*saire*], by his art, or his husbandry, or his talent that God has given him,' 20, 13.

Each of the above four classes, 'churches, chieftains, poets, and Feine,' is apparently divided into *seven* grades; viz., church, V. 22, 1; chieftains, 24, 10; poets, (26, 24, out of place,) 56, 13; these classes were evidently *the* principal nobility, and on 70, 9, the caution is added 'what is defective in the qualifications of each is defective in the dignity,' half the honour-price being lost on occasion of a deficiency in the [property-] qualification of his class. In the case of the

fourth class there seems to have been an 'accommodation' or compromise, for the condition is assigned, 76, 1, that the 'brewy' has to have *twice* as much property as that of the noble by birth. Possibly also, 78, 23, the *fodla febe* form an analogous division to the *seven grades* of each division of the upper classes.

After the *saer*-nemed, come the *daer*-nemed classes, 90, 19. These are defined as 'carpenters, smiths, braziers, goldsmiths, doctors, brehons, druids' [wizards], which also seems an analogy of 'sevens,' with the supplement of 'artizans' in general, who receive pay. It may seem strange to see *brehons* here, but their services were not gratuitous, so that they came necessarily into the category. It is also noteworthy that the possession of more than *one* art entitled the possession to additional honour-price, 108, 11. Whether this elaboration of the Small Primer corresponds exactly to a really existing state of things, may be doubted, but it gives evidence of a general tendency to construct a scale of social status on a basis of the kind.

In the Text of 'Distress,' it occurs rarely: I. 246, 20, the athg. of *ard-neime* is referred to, and the gl., 248, 7, speaks of *six uasal-n., king, brewy, poet, bishop* [the *four* classes], *herennach, ollam,* and every 'head over his member' in general; at 112, 15 it is gl. as equivalent to 'the chieftain grades,' 22, but at 23, the *grad feine* are evidently held subordinate to the *grad flatha*; at 260, 14, 17 it is tr. 'persons of distinction,' and gl. 276, 21, prob. meaning 'the church, upon which there is *nem-tsenachus*', exactly as on V. 14, 12, 25; but unfortunately this last word is difficult of determination, though from the glosses it can hardly be anything else than a derivation of *nemed*, [cf. *laimtenach*, so prps. *neimthenach* and its abstract *-us*], meaning 'privileged-ness,' and hence is used in FM. II. 1438, 16, tr. "*termon*-lands protected for the *friars, churches, poets* and *ollavs.*" In II., four times, viz. 12, 25, mention is made of *nua neime* ro·n·uaisligthur Feine; 44, 17 *n. cethra* (v. tr.), 48, 3, see 38, 21 and the note, of '*exempt* cattle.' In III. 22, 13; 26, 6; 34, 20, tr. 'dignitary,' and 'distinguished person.' In IV. 20, 3; 168, 23; and several times in the Bee-Judgements, 180, 16, 17, 20, [gl. x, uasal-*n. flatha* no *eclasa*]; 184, 11, 12, 14, 18, 21; 186, 1, 4; but also at 214, 4 *n.* cille, gl. 24, in *releg*, tr. 'the *nemed*-land of a church, i.e. the cemetery.'

Nemthenchus, I. 62, 6, the privileged state (condition, dignity) of a *nemed*-person, see under *nemed.*

Nemthes, privilege, inviolability (?); II. 122, 18 nach duine la-s na bi fosulgad, ni bi *nemthes* fuiririud lais; IV. 376, 21 ni haos nennta *nemtesa*, tr. 'it is not the age of nettles that *gives them venom*,' where prob. 'nemo me impune lacessit' is the *nemthes* of the nettle; V. 56, 22 *nemthusa* filed; 120, 4

trian dire *neimthusa* (z *nemthisi*) cathrach fais; cf. the quotation in O'Dav., p. 108, *nar* i.e. fial, &c.: gach *nemhthus* a nar.

Nemthigim (?), I make inviolable; V. 56, 22, a tri *nemtigter* nemthusa filed; see *nemthigetar* in Cor., sub *nith*.

Nemundach, of pearls, pearly; I. 2, 5, 13, of a strand in which *pearls were obtained*.

Nemunn, pearl; *gen. pl.*, I. 2, 13 mill *nemunn*, 'globules of pearls,' tr. 'onyx stones'; [cf. the modern variant, in Matth. XIII. 46, where *neamhuinn* has been put into the place of the older *chloiche*, as if *neamhuinn* 'also' were a *fem. gen.* !].

Nennta, *gen.* of *nenad*, 'a nettle,' which seems referred to in O'Dav., p. 108, deoch do *nenad-mim* [!-*nim*] i.e. deoch do sug neimnech *na nendta*; IV. 376, 21 ni haos *nennta* nemtesa.

Neoch, *dat.* of *nech*, q.v., very commonly used in vague relatival connexion of clauses, cf. I. 16, 17, where *do neoch*, 'de ce que,' comes to mean almost 'par ce que,' or prps. 'inasmuch as.'

Neodar, neuter gender; V. 4, 1, 3.

Neoin, 'noon'; III. 62, 9, see *nóin*.

Nert, strength; I. 10, 16; 12, 7; 242, 7 (*nirt*); *gen.*, I. 70, 7 *neirt*; V. 332, 11 *nirt*; 496, 4 trenlidhe *neirt*.

Nert-slainte, II. 344, x, 'in strong health'; cf. III. 42, 31 *n.-slaine*, tr. 'perfect health (of his soul),' 46, 19 *n.-slainti*, 52, 1.

Nertad, act of strengthening; I. 30, 26 *n.* fri recht aicnid, ety. gl. 38, 24 sod fri nert, as if *nert* + *shod* [!].

Nertaim, I strengthen; I. 232, 1 beim naillech nad *nertad* tuatha, 'the taking of an oath which tribesmen do not confirm' (?); I. 76, 9 nech *nertur* (?) fer Feine fogluasacht; [II. 308, 20 is aithgin ind adfenar feib *ro'nerthar*, cf. the same quotation at 310, 15, where the gl. evidently connects the word with *eirned*, fo feabus ro-heirniud, 310, 4, 16].

Nertmar, strong, mighty, forceful, valid (?); in phr. *is n. leo*, 'they deem valid,' I. 38, 27 co *n.*, 'mightily'; I. 234, 9 nocha *n.* leo, gl. on 232, 1 nad nertad tuatha, q.v.

Nesa, nearest, next; I. 136, 24 anti dianid *n.* ingair, tr. 'he who is primarily bound to supply the maintenance,' which may be the meaning of the phrase, but cannot be justified by the text; II. 208, 14 grad flatha is *n.*, 'the nearest chieftain grade,' cf. II. 334, 23, (17 and 29) masa *n.* i ngrad e, no *n.* ar urd finnteda, no *n.* ar somuine biata, &c.; III. 386, 25 *n.* fine ann na lepa, no cid comfocus, tr. 'and here family is nearer (relation) than bed, or it may be neighbourhood (?),' but *comfocus* means 'equally near,' cf. V. 238, 3, 7.

Nesum, *superl.*, nearest, V. 322, 10 gorta is *nesum* do'n baile; cf. also the use in I. 268, 14, fasc tres brethar an (?) is *n.* i n-urd, 'which is next in order.' Of nearness of relationship, I. 260, 1 cetheora fine ata *nesom* (= coibnesam 274, 13). Used of that which is *necessary to* life, rank, comfort, &c.; these

are held to be four, I. 80, 8 na cetheora *nesaim*, (cf. II. 90, 23), 'the four indispensable necessaries,' viz. 1, *n. toisgeda*, what is wanted for immediate use, as 'food'; 2, *n. comaitrib*, which can hardly mean anything else than the necessity of a 'dwelling-place,' (cf. II. 90, y); 3, *n. cinaid*, tr. 'articles necessary to pay *fines* with,' but II. 90, x, tr. 'necessity of *liability*' (?); and 4, *n. saidbre*, tr. 'necessary for a person's *rank*,' ('necessity of *property*,' II. 90, x). The gl. on II. 90, 23 seems to refer to another group of ideas, for the *n. comaitrib* is gl. i n-aen muig, 'in one place,' as if insisting on the proximity of residence in the same district, as a condition for the limitation of the stay to *one* day, &c. But the occurrence of the phr. in I. 126, 16, 'it is then the four necessities attach to it,' i.e. to a 'raiment for the festal day,' shows that the expression was used in more general reference, meaning that it is a case where the rule known as 'the four necessities' applies. But there were complications, for at 92, 4, we came upon a rule, by which all 'seds' that are 'necessary' by their own nature, &c. have an *anad*-stay of one day upon them, and a *dithim*-delay in pound of three days. This is the rule given at I. 80, 15; in the latter case, the four 'necessities' are defined as of *life*, of *household utensil*, of means to pay *fines* with, of articles to uphold *rank*, 80, 9 nesam *toisceda*, *comaitrib*, *cinad* and *saidbre*, respectively; all of which are referred to at II. 90, x, where there is set down a subdivision as follows:—

"*The Four Necessities* for the 'sed' of one day."

For dfdt.,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ necessities	i.e. *cinad*,	*saidbre*,	$\frac{1}{2}$ *comaitrib*;
For pltf.,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	i.e.	*toisceda*,	$\frac{1}{2}$ *comaitrib*.

The word is used apparently in the sense of 'object of value,' at III. 374, 14, is mo is *n.* e ar an achad, [left untr.], "it (the foal) is of more value on the field (i.e. when actually calved) than in the uterus"; *nesam toiscide*, 'necessity of life, food,' is of constant occurrence, with its contrary *nem-n. t.*, &c., cf. III. 322, 14, 19, 23, &c. But evidently there was some technical import besides the mere literal rendering, for cf. I. 176, 8, *nem-nesam* in t-etach co ndernatar a coisecrad, tr. 'the clothing is not an article of necessity until it is blessed,' so that from this we may infer that a *consecrated* garment became a *nesam*.

Net (?), V. 406, x rodbi difolud a *net*, [? a *mbeith*, cf. 408, 16].

Ní, thing; [the word seems abstracted out of the combination *an-í*, but its *obl.* cases are apparently obtained from pron. *nech*, with possibly an admixture of the pple. (of *gniu*) *gnithe*, 'factum';] as ntr. pron., *id* (quod); often in phr. in ni ada hi-sin, 'that particular thing, case, or circumstance,' see under *ada*; I. 6, 25 *ini* sin, [*aní*-sin, 'that matter']; V. 132, 2 is dilis *ni* tidnacar doib; = *id quod*; V. 250, 6 *ni* for a tuit cet-dilsi; [often in Text, e. gr., II. 30, 5; 140, 17 (?); 170,

8; 256, 4; 272, 12 (?); 308, 17; 312, 25; 316, 6; 330, 8; 342, 3; 374, 11, z; 400, 27, z];—pl. *neiche*, II. 170, 11.

Ni, independ. negat., not; immediately after the negat., comes often an infix pron., e. gr. ni·*d'*, I. 240, y *ni·d·goin*, &c. ni·*s'*, I. 84, 28; 266, 11, 12, 13, 14; II. 30, 20; 72, 21; 122, z; III. 42, 25; 46, 18; 54, 5; see also *nimtha*; and *nib*, &c., under *taim*.

Nia, champion; I. 152, y *nia* tren, gl. on bairene, (bairc-nia), I. 150, 11; *gen.*, IV. 284, y orba *niad*, tr. 'land of a champion,' but the gl. assigns it to the follg. :—

Nia, sister's son; *gen.*, I. 202, 3 orba mic *niath*, i.e. mac sethar, i.e. in gor-mac 206, 16; cf. IV. 290, 7 orba *niad* i.e. fearand gor-meic i.e. meic seathar; so Cormac, p. 31, *niæ*, mac sethur, [the quotation given sub voce, niæ duine ticfa arecht *ipaec moisi*, is of course unintelligible, cf. LL. 123 a 3, nia dóine ticfa arecht cach leth, &c.

Nigim, I wash; IV. 318, x cid ni *nigh* di inchaib neich inna secht-sa; I. 176, 9 uair nach *nighter* in brat.

Nim (?), in the half verse quoted, IV. 266, 10, suthain saoth ran righai *nim* a torchair leth mBreg-muige; but there is nothing to show the meaning.

Nimde, I. 236, 19, see *imdichim*.

Nimet (?), O'Don., Supp. sub. voce, suggests *imthet*, "do nimet," 'that *goes away* or *is lost*'; see under *donimet*.

[**Nimid**, II. 48, 11, is the result of a misreading, for cf. acht nimi*d* *ime* dethbere, tr. 'what is defended by necessity,' but II. 76, 2 nach *dima* dethbir, 'which necessity does not save,' plainly paralleled in the gl. at I. 102, 8, ni con*anaig* deithbere, gl. 20 ani *ainces* a deithbir turbada; and this brings it into the sphere of √ *imdichim* (q.v.), cf. II. 2, 5 nad *imdich* dethbiri].

Nimorronad (?), II. 72, 8, where text and tr. are absolutely unaccountable, for *ilmuine*, 8, was evidently read *dilmain* by the gl. 11; *aiges* (8) was *saiges*, 13, and *ana* (8) is gl. (11) na *hiana*, and 13 na *hana*; then for our word we have two gl., 12 i *nem-forriunn*, and i *neim-urrainn*, where prob. what is intended is *nem-forran*, non-oppression,' non-oppressive driving of cattle.

Nimtha, tr. 'not so'; I. 8, 25 *nimtha* samlaid duine; II. 126, 11 *nimtha* athgabail tobaig; III. 56, y *nimtha* in mac ingor, gl. ni hinann lium, 'I do not deem it alike,' 58, 11; IV. 320, 22 *nimtha* bo-airi.

Nin (?), tr. 'extent,' at IV. 378, 22, confoglatar dire etir min ocus *nin* ocus mainbthigi.

Nin, contraction for *ni'nsa*=*ni ansa*, 'not difficult,' a common formula in replying to questions, e.gr. I. 228, 15; 230, 4, 5, 6, &c.

Ninde, stable, V. 136, 10, see *inde*, but see also O'Dav., p. 108, *ninne*, i.e. bac n-achad, &c.

Ninech, I. 66, 28, prob. n-*enech*.

Nith, n. pr. (of river), I. 2, 11, where the gl. recites *ar bru Nitha* as if occurring in Text.

Nith, conflict; gl. by Cor., p. 32, 'guin duine;' I. 2, 11 *nith* ar in conflicht; I. 122, 9 arm fri *n.*; *gen.*, V. 240, 11 log n-einech cach *nithe*.

Nitairic, I. 234, y, gl. in scathan, 'the mirror'; hardly a native word, unless prps. some cpd. with *-derc*.

No-, particle of incompleted action, with pres. or imperfect tense; often folld. by infix pron., *no·dn·*oig, I. 12, 23; *no·da·*icat, I. 50, 27; *no·ta·*gaib, I. 210, 24; *nu·da·*reithe, I. 228, 19, &c.; III. 12, y *no·d·*icat; 32, x *no·da·*comallathar; IV. 18, 25 *no·d·*be.

No, *conj.*, or.

Noad, act of magnifying, intensifying; V. 228, 28 *noad* ainme, gl. urdarcugad na hainme, 232, 10, cf. O'Dav., p. 108; V. 468, 1 corab do *noud* nem-drong.

Noch, not; I. 34, 12 noch do cinel eile do-hordaiged.

Noch, used as pron. foll. by verb 'to be,' *noch is*=*i.e.* III. 156, 5; IV. [20, 3 (!!)] 178, 15; V. 12, y 'ind' noch is 'rind'; cf. V. 254, 3; 348, 6; 376, 3; 380, 16; 384, 6; 388, y; 412, 2; 418, 15; in *pl.*, *noch ite* V. 202, 2 *noch ite* ailde, ='i.e., it is they who nourish, &c.,' which in 198, 2 is *nocha it* fir aillde; *noch fil* I. 102, 7 [in Text] *noch fil* tri seota, 'i.e. there are three seds'; IV. 232, 3; *noch bid*, II. 388, 13 [in Text].

Nocha *n-*, negat., III. 4, 26 *nocha n*fedunn IV. 230, 10 *nocha n*-eisum; 232, 16 *nocha* fuil; 236, 19 nocha *m*berait.

Nocht, naked; I. 144, 30 etach do *n.*; used technically, IV. 72, 10, 17 *nocht*-aile, '*naked* fence,' of the *felma*-fence, IV. 70, 9; 130, 21; so O'Dav., p. 91, sub *felma* i.e. eó lom in slat i.e. *n.* aile isin leth-machaire.

Nod, house; V. 174, 25 impod dochum n-a *nod*, cf. O'Dav., p. 107, *nodh* i.e. teghdhais *no* durtach.

Noe, boat, ship; V. 474, 10; 476, 8 fo imrim *noe*; see *nae*.

Noes (?), tr. 'straw'; IV. 314, 3 *naes* nua di-a esair, cf. ocus *din* nua di-a essair.

Noes, deer; IV. 142, 23 *noes*-bla, 'deer-mark,' gl. by guire *noise*, 'hair of deer,' 23; but see *os*.

Noes, nofis, see *nos*.

Noill, oath; I. 194, 21 fo·n·glen *noill* aen-fir, gl. 126, 20 no·n·glenand *luigi* a.-f.; I. 234, 7 *naill* cinnti; so prob., II. 60, 22, 23 ni dlegur *naill* dib, ar is dicumuic doib *naill* acht tasca; IV. 142, 1 *noil*; 332, 10 *noaill* tar a cenn; V. 470, 28 ni dechais do *naill* i n[d]iaid in fir bis for focel-cae.

Noillech, one who takes an oath, swearer, 'juror'; I. 232, 1 beim *naillech*, 'pact of oath-takers' (?), unless *noill* is to be taken as from preced. word *noill*, as guttural stem; the gl. 234, 6 i.e. in *fir luig*, tr. 'the true oath,' and cf. (*gen. sg.*) IV. 284, 12 *fir noilleg*, 'test of ordeal,' IV. 294, 1, gl. 'test of cauldron,' &c.]; IV. 326, 16 do *noillechaib*.

Noin, noon; one of the eight canonical hours, 'evening,' *nona* hora; I. 104, 22 itir teirt ocus *n.*; III. 62, 9 otha *neoin.*

Nollac, see *notlaic.*

Nomad, moment; [I. 298, 22 iarsin *noma* is prps. only a misreading for simple *no*]; *gen.*, I. 44, 9 co cend *nomaide.*

Nomad, ninth; I. 4, 17 isin *n.* bliadain; V. 144, 1 aithne cacha *noma* briathar, also fractionally, *one-ninth* ($\frac{1}{9}$), II. 390, 18; 392, 1, y.

Nomad, period of nine days; II. 240, 19 *n.* a comlugud fo cotuige; V. 292, 1 gu *nomaid*; *gen.*, V. 312, 13 cacha *nomaide*, 'on every ninth day.'

Nonbur, group of nine persons; I. 16, 20, (26 *gen.*, fis *nonbu*[*i*]*r*); *pl.*, IV. 234, 8 go tri *nonbara.*

Nós, custom; practice, habit; law; III. 18, 9 *nos* dligthech; IV. 362, 15 *nos* eclasa Petair; V. 254, 7 tar *nos* crichi; I. 12, 4 isin cetna *nous* (dat.); *gen.*, V. 470, z i *nos* fer n-Erend, gl. 472, 27 fis nua, urdrucud nua; IV. 266, 18 do reir *nofesa*, cf. IV. 70, 16; 88, 14; [Corm., p. 31, *noes* i.e. *no-fiss*, cf. I. 16, y]; V. 98, 4 coicert *noise* ocus breithe; but also V. 256, 13 tar taircsin *in nois*; *pl.*, IV. 266, 17 ni segaid *noisi* dibad; I. 208, 3 a n-*noisib* tuath, gl. urdarcugud, 10; IV. 88, 1 cen naidm *naesaib*, gl. do reir nua-fesa, 14; 70, 16; V. 468, 3 a *nosaib* flatha.

Notan (?), III. 350, 1, where O'D. conjectured *n-othar.*

Notlaic, Christmas, ['natalic-']; I. 106, 27 bairgen casc no *notlac* no domnaig; III. 492, 12 casc no *nollac*; V. 22, 6 im caisc ocus im *notlaic*, V. 258, 17 hi laithe uasal casc no *nodlaicc*; 258, 16 itir da *nodlaicc*; V. 396, 25 caisc no *nolaig.*

Nua, new; II. 146, 8 lom ocus *nua*, (of clothing); used adv. = 'recently,' IV. 304, 10 uaire is *nue* ro-gab treabad; in cpds., e.gr.:—*nua-cin*, I. 200, 9 recent debt, opp. 'sen cin,' old debt; III. 392, 15 imm a *nua-cintaib* fein; *nua-fesa*, IV. 70, 16 do reir *n.-f.*, (V. 472, 27); *nua-fiadnaise*, I. 16, 14 (*nu-f.*) New Testament, 260, 22; V. 284, 14; *nua-nime*, II. 12, x newly-made dignitaries; *nua-recht*, I. 12, 5 inn-a Nua Recht, the New Testament, contrasted with the *cetna nous* 'the First Law, Old Test.'; *nua-torad*, III. 38, 13.

[**Nuacht**, II. 288, 14 is of course nochan *fuacht*, &c., q.v.].

Nuada, n. pr. I. 4, 24; 12, 26; gen., *Nuadat*, 10, 22; 64, 2.

-Nuagud, in *bithnuagud*, q.v.

Nuall, shout; loud proclamation [of incapacity]; V. 358, 4 is ed *n. n*-ecmacht[a] ann-sin la F., gl. *urdarcaigther*, x.

[**Nuidiu**, II. 390, z ben a nuidiu fir, gl. *i n-inad*, but it can hardly be other than *dat.* of *uide*, q.v.].

Nuidlech, milch-cow (in her first milk); V. 152, 10 a[n] *nutlach*; *gen.*, V. 154, 1 loeg na [*nuithlige* J^1, where text has *uthli*]; V. 152, 2 fuil *nutlige*; *dat.*, III. 228, 9 slan do *nuidliy*; *gen. pl.*, III. 228, 7 bla *nuidlech* nus, 266, 15 bla *nuithlech.*

Nuidlechas, state of being a milch-cow in her first milk; *gen.*, III. 228, 16 meracht a *nuidlechais.*

Nuilligu (?), bleeding, [as if fuiliugad ?]; III. 532, 24 athligib i.e. in *nuilligu*.

Nuither (?), prob. 'is magnified,' III. 26, 6 ordaib neimed *nuither* cuardaib, where the gl. (urdarcaigther) evidently contemplates the connexion of this word with *noud*, [v. *noad*], gl. urdarcugud, by O'Dav., p. 108, as here.

Nuna, dearth, famine; III. 50, 22 trian cota fine fri *n.*; IV. 52, 7 where gl. has i.e. *gorta*, V. 450, 26.

[**Nur** (?), I. 126, 21 cua na *nur*, 'fatness,' co n-*ur* (?)].

Nus, first milk, 'biestings'; III. 228, 7, 9 in airit eillgither a *nus* i n-a sinib, V. 152, 13, 18.

Ó, raw, see *óm*.

O, prep., from, out of, &c.; by; of the origin or starting point, [time or amount]; after; II. 64, 27; 94, 1; 178, 16, &c.; see also *o-tha*.

Ó, junior; IV. 372, 4 in ti is *ó*, gl. on *osor*; III. 332, z 'geilfine,' is i iss *o*; 'indfine,' is i i[s] *sine*.

Obad, act of refusing; II. 316, 26 nocha dlegar a n-*o*.

Obaim, I refuse; III. 478, 18, 19 *obaim*-sea mo dingbail, *obaim*-sea cun-na dingeba; V. 184, 18 in ti, *obaid* in fine curu, cf. 204, 14, I. 136, 25 o *obus* gaire; II. 316, 20 ni *obund* flaith a seotu; IV. 236, 8 ni *obann* ditan ar bás.

Obair, work; *gen.*, V. 280, 12 fer *oibri*, 'working-man'; V. 490, 23 manchuine *oibre*.

Obel, open; [ó-bél]; I. 140, 11 [is] a slis *abél*, 'its side is open' (?); (open way ?), 232, 5 facbail *obele* etir bu ocus laegu, cf. FM., III. 2176.

Oblaire, jester, buffoon; story-teller, of a low order, I. 46, 2 secht sceoil oc in *oblaire*, cf. V. 64, 8, 14; I. 156, 31, gl. *fuirseoir* 162, 2; III. 24, 6 *oblairib*.

Obloirecht, buffoonery; I. 136, y (in druth) co n-*ob.*; II. 312, 9 done-sium in *ob.*, and 8 munub ar *o.*, where the word appears as a gl. on the unintelligible *obuill*, 310, 23; 312, 6.

Obuill (?), II. 310, 23 na bit abaid tolaig anreib *obuill*, which the ety. gl. analyses as *fho-shiubal*, while it gives *obloirecht* as the gl. on page follg., 312, 6, 9.

Oc, prep., with, near, &c.; I. 40, 18; 126, 1; 242, 7, &c.

Óc, young; child; *gen.*, I. 136, 21 gaire gach *oig*; I. 136, 22 gusna *hocaib*; in cpds., e. gr.:—*oc-aes* (og-aes), young folk, V. 10, 7; *oc-aire*, a grade of aires, I. 58, 6; defd. IV. 304, 9; V 78, x; 244, 1; 386, 26; 390, 21; 396, 1; *oc-sai*, young sage, V. 102, 3, 11.

Ocaib toca, '*nurse-tender*'; I. 130, 7, but written *oca tocaib*, III. 472, 7, and *ocaib tocaib*, 474, 12, 18, 24. The words seem a reduplication jingle, 3 *sg. pres.*, *ocaib ocaib*, 'lifts up,' but it is an unusual phenomenon.

Ocath anma, is found only III. 394, 12, and left untr.; there is no comm. nor any clew to its analysis or meaning.

Ocbail, act of lifting up, elevation; I. 124, 7 o. droichitt, '*erecting* a bridge'; V. 26, 18 is *ocbail* a *tocbail* ris on grad iseal cusin ngrad n-uasal.

Occamail (?), V. 318, 2 fine *occamail*, gl. the *exiles* and the [sea-cast] *shipwrecked*, 6; see *accomul*.

Oclach, soldier; IV. 352, 1 *o.* do dag-cenel.

Ocslaid, see under *foxlaid*.

Ocht, eight; I. 20, 32 da n-*ocht* dec [= 2 × 18]; 124, 17 *o. m*bullu; II. 238, 10; 246, 5; abstract, *a ocht*, II. 344, 2.

Ochtach, pine-tree; IV. 146, 22, gl. in crand giuis, 150, 4; Corm., Tr. 129, ('ridgepole'?), see the examples in Wind., *Ir. Texte*, sub voce; it is evidently the word intended in O'Curry's Lect., p. 619, 5, fo octae [ochtach] findruine, tr. 'under a roof-tree of *findruine*,' and cf. *Sil. Gad.*, 75, 29 iss-i *ochtach* in tighi i.e. féicc thuitfios i't chenn.

Ochtar, group of eight persons; IV. 324, x; V. 32, 3.

-Ochtarach, prob. only (*for-*)*uachtarach*, I. 202, 31 amail ata com-cenn for-*ochtorach*.

Ochtmad, eighth, (ordinal); also fractionally, one-eighth; V. 38, 16 *o.* eneclainni, 460, 9; V. 518, y *o.* do tir.

Ochtmad, space of eight days; I. 144, 25; *gen.*, V. 66, 12 leth *na hochtmuidi*.

Ochtmoga, eighty; I. 44, z *ochtmogat* (sic) la cli; *gen.*, (used idiomat.), I. 138, 7 iarsna deich mbliadnaib *ochtmodhat*; cf. also II. 412, 6 in ceathramad rand na haenmad rainne *ochtmhoghat*, $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{81}$.

Ocus, *conj.*, and.

Odar, 'it is lent,' see *oidim*.

Odar, pale-coloured, whitish; I. 26, y in *odur*, (of the colour); I. 234, y etach *odar*; II. 146, note, pale (clothes); I. 28, 1 itir in *uidir*.

Odbach, some kind of cattle disease, (*od* (?) + *breaking*), III. 6, 5.

Oe-, for words beginning thus, see *ae-*.

Óg, complete, full; pure; I. 104, 3 les *og*, 'full advantage,' as ety. gl. on *lesach*, 102, 23; cf. 192, 16 faill og, 'utter neglect,' as gl. on *fallach* 10, (and II. 274, 18 on *follugad*); I. 252, y is i *fír og* inn-so, 'this is the perfect test'; II. 30, 17 foesum *og* i.e. f. *comslan*; *acc. fem.*, V. 400, 22 cumal n-*oig*; *pl.*, I. 286, 37 feich *oga*, 'full fines,' cf. II. 384, 3; V. 58, 7 go n-a ceithir-reib *ogaib*; very common as crude prefix, (*ogh*, or *odh*), e.gr.:—*og-n-airbid*, V. 432, 20 *gl.* com-laintes in uasal-bid, 434, 15); *og-biathug*[*ad*], II. 30, 6, 16, 'full-feeding,' *lan*-biathud 14; *og-cathaig*, IV. 126, 2, 'full trespass,' *odh-c.*; *og-coibche*, V. 134, 22, 'full dowry,' (*odh*); *og-corus* dl., IV. 326, 14, 'all that lawfully appertains'; *og-curu*, I. 70, 23, 'perfect covenants'; *og-dilgad*, I. 8, 3, 'full forgiveness'; *og-diles*, III. 464, 12 *og-diles* cach n-an-rechtaig, 'fully forfeited'; V. 146, 5 *og-diles* do cetmuintir,

'it is fully allowed to her'; *og-dilsi*, II. 264, 16, 'full forfeiture (of the stock)'; *og-dirid* [-direch ?], III. 24, 25 ni bo *hog-d.*, 'entitled to full dire'; *og-faosam*, II. 30, 17; [*og-feine*, tr. 'farmers' children,' I. 106, 10]; [*og-fine*, tr. 'family head,' V. 74, 7, see under *aige*]; *og-flaithem*, IV. 350, 8, 'the complete *flaithem*'; *og-fuaitred*, II. 382, 11 'utter (?) opposition'; *og-iarraith*, II. 174, 19, 'full fosterage-price,' 176, 13; *og-mag*, IV. 276, 18, '*good* land,' opp. to *raithen m.*, 'fern land'; *og-meth*, V. 166, 3, 'full [debt for] failure,' dosli *o.-m.* do flaith, gl. smacht meth co ho[g], co comlan, 10; *og-reir*, I. 14, 20, 'utter obedience,' for *o.-r.*, said of the satisfaction of a person's *full demand*, as in the case of the satisfaction of the *entire claim* of cows made by a coarb on circuit, [cf. FM. sub ann. 982; 985: MR., p. 132; LnagC. 240–268, &c.]; *og-slan*, I. 24, 21, 'quite perfect,' ba *ho.-s.* in mes forsin fid; V. 190, x 'completely exempt (from responsibility)'; III. 276, 4 *og-lan* [=og-shlan].

Ognaiti (?), only in the wholly unintelligible line, IV. 386, 13.

Oi-, for words beginning thus, see *ai-*.

Oide, tutor, correlative of *dalta*; V. 56, x.

Oidim, I lend, [see *aedim*]; V. 278, 1 secht n-ona *oidither*, but *odur* at V. 262, 3; *odatar* V. 370, 1, (see note[a]); cf. III. 152, 27 crenar, *odar*, airlicther, spelt wrongly and tr. worse at IV. 36, 25.

Oiffrenn, the Mass; I. 126, 30 eclais i ndentar *oiffrenn* cach dia; II. 344, 26 praicecht ocus *o.*; *gen.*, V. 22, 23 cop in coilig *aiffrind*.

Oiffrim, I offer, make oblation; II. 120, 8 apad, na ro-*oiffrither* fuirri, [on the altar].

Oig, virgin; I. 132, 17 (eneclann) dligus in *oig* i n-a sarugad; I. 132, 17 do'n *oig*; *gen.*, I. 120, x enech na *hoigi*.

Oigdi, see *aicde*.

Oige, virginity, chastity; III. 34, 27 *oige* do beith innti; II. 36, 6, of *perfection* in an art; *gen.* V. 448, 1 setaib *oige*; I. 56, y espucc *oigi*, na roised a *oighi* doridhisi.

Oigim, I complete; perform; fulfil (duty, law, command, &c.), gl. by *comlanaigim* or *comoigim*; II. 382, 16 ma *ogaid* a mamu techta, gl. mad comlanaigid a greim dligtech; I. 54, 26 in mama nad *oig*; II. 78, 20 nad *oige* dliged, gl. muna targus dl., 23; III. 24, 25 cach recht nad *oige* dliged, gl. na comoigenn in moamugud no in greim dlegar de; 514, 3 nad *oigi* i [a?] reir; V. 358, 3 flaith na *oigi* mama; 430, 3 nad *oide* folta; 458, y ar nad *oige* a mama; I. 54, 9 nad *oiget* a mamu; I. 42, 34 fer *oiges* co hog dirgetaid na litri, which does not mean 'who *explains*,' but 'who *fulfils*'; V. 406, 10 *oiges* a mamu, where the text, which is evidently quite wrong, seems to refer to the payment of a horse that (can and) does perform its work.

Oil, mouth; V. 80, 1, 14 i n-a *oil*; V. 204, 10 in ti rindes neach *o. oil*, 'who satirizes with his *tongue*'; cf. V. 268, 7 in ti aeras *o oil*, as ety. gl. on *rind-ile*, 266, 22, and hence prob. I. 154, 33 in fer ro-soed nech *o oil*, 'the man who turned (persuaded) everybody by his mouth, (eloquence),' though it is tr. 'who turned men *from blemished* or false covenants,' as if it were *ail* (=disgrace?); and indeed prps. the subsequent gl. *ail* no-cloed cach, &c., is just the same word, *oil*, 'mouth'; cf. also II. 348, 17 in mac d'a tabair a fhoglaim o *oil*, as gl. on *feal-mac*=*oil-mac*, with the ety. gl. on *eolus*, as if *oil-fis*, 'mouth-knowledge,' V. 96, 17 for na maccaib bis ag foglaim *oill-fheasa* i.e. *eolusa* acc.

Oil-treas, 'great force' (?); IV. 34, 4, gl. 29 is *uillidi* in *tres* and &c.

Oin, loon; at III. 492, note[2], an attempt is made to discriminate between *oin* and *airlecad*, as if the latter meant "the loan of anything on hire for a specified time," while *oin* is interpreted as "the loan of anything without charge for a definite time, but for which, if not returned at the end of that time, interest was charged." But the comm. uses exactly the same words in the case of both: the borrower is exempt provided he returns the loan at the fixed period, and if he does not return it, interest is to run on it from that out. Whence the annotator extracted the phrase *without charge* in reference to *oin*, is not clear. The comm. goes on to distinguish between *anfaitchius na hona* and *anfis in airlicthe*, in a distinction which his alternative obliterates, and which the subsequent explanation on p. 494, 4 ignores.

On V. 368, 9 a distinction is made between the *oin fri haircenn*, 'loan for a definite period,' and the *oin fri hanaircenn*, in which 'its definite time is not ascertained,' ni cinnter a agae [aige], 16;—spelt *on*, IV. 312, 3;—V. 278, 8 dligi[d] cach *ôin* a taisic; III. 218, 16 is amail *oin* i n-inad eipiltnech, cf. V. 281, note[a], 194, 1; II. 46, 7 doberar i n-*oin*; but usually *ar ôin*, *for ôin*, 'on loan,' 'on hire,' cf. II. 374, 26; IV. 132, 6; V. 210, 17; 316, 10; and very often in the phrase 'is fiach forcraid fomalta *for oin*,' 'the fine for overusing a loan,' cf. I. 168, 10; III. 148, 10; 182, 9; V. 476, 20; *gen.*, I. 138, 34 tir focraice no *ona*; I. 248, 11 set *ona*; III. 278, 5 aisic a *hona*; III. 492, 22 anfaitchius na *hona*; V. 210, 18 ré na *hona*, 496, y; V. 368, 9 cain *ona*; *pl.*, V. 278, 1 secht n-*ona*, na dlegar a taisic; V. 370, 1 secht n-*onai* odatar, nad adgenetar ce ro-assatar.

Oinmit, fool, (male or female); I. 52 32 as gl. on *druth*, *fer o.*, 'a male fool'; *gen. fem.*, II. 46, 1 athgabail *oinmiti*, whereas athg. *oin* is the distraining of a *male idiot*; this sheds light upon the text of IV. 352, x, where we have, *oinmit*, *fer miter* im *droch-mnai*, for the *on* corresponds to *fer* by II. 46, 4 and *miter* refers somehow to *mit*; but now *oinmit* is

gl. by *druth*, and prps. *droch* ought to be *druth*, *druth-mnai* (?); anyhow the dictum of IV. 352, y, ni dlig *dire* in fer-sin, is in keeping with the ety. gl. in Corm.[2], p. 59, *druth* i.e. oinmit, quasi *diraith*; *pl.*, I. 72, 29 na beitis *druith* na *oinmiti*;—IV. 344, 1, 6 the word is used technically, with a meaning impossible to ascertain from the passage where it occurs (352, x; 344, 6) amongst the twenty-six 'legitimate titles of dignity' (!).

Ōir, for; I. 270, 15, (18 *uair*); this form never occurs in the Text of any of the Voll.

Oirce, lap-dog; I. 126, 9; 138, 33; but *oircne* 144, 10; IV. 326 13 *orcca*.

Oircel, tr. 'paddle-wheel'; [water-]trough (?); I. 124, 18 gl. (as if *ar* cel,) *dar a cel*, 'over its paddle (the water flows),' 140, 19; but on III. 242, 13, the word *oircel* is rendered 'trough,' which seems to be demanded by the context.

Oirdnim, I ordain; (dep.) IV. 332, 7[2] is tuath *oirdnither* rii, ni rig *oirdnither* tuaith.

Oirgim, I kill, hurt, damage; I. 12, 23 is olc *no·dn·oirg* mignim; IV. 102, 8 an ag *no·n·oirg*; IV. 146, 13 in fear *no·dan·oirg*; IV. 140, 27 cia ruibet, cia ro-*orat* (?), cia robdaid; I. 12, 12 cach oen *oirges* duine; IV. 146, 14 in fér n-*oirges*; *s-aor. subj.* 3 *sg.*, IV. 124, 10 recht mbroga son, ar na *horr* neach brog a comicaid, gl. 17 ar na *ra-foirrgea*, (cf. O'Dav., p. 109, cid ro-*oir* i.e. cidbe *oirgit*); IV. 102, 8, 15 ra·n·*oir* (?); *pass.*, II. 92, 16 nocha n-*oircter* neach imani im a cumtur e a n-ing; IV. 96, 6 gaim-fer *oirgter*, as gl. on *ro-horgtar*, 1; V. 270, 19 cia *oirgter* na comaithig; V. 470, 22 noco n-*oircter* nech; IV. 102, 8 *orgar* an ag, 'let the calf be killed'; IV. 140, 25 indilsi neich ro-*ortar* uait furru, 'of that which may be damaged'; I. 12, 28 ro-*horta* in bidbu i n-a chinaid; II. 338, 19 nach *ortha* nech i ndicumung, [which is elsewhere (II. 92, 15) ni *forrachta* nech, see *foir-gim*,] and gl. II. 338, y noco n-*oircthi*, 'is not to be oppressed'; and it can hardly be doubted that the same word lies hidden in the text at V. 466, y, *ni ragar* neach tar a cumung, (which is gl. 470, 22 noco n-*oircter*), so that we should have prob. *ni orgar*: see infin. *orgain*, *orcuin*, &c.; cf. O'Dav., p. 109, *ort* i.e. *orgain*: tri *orta*, &c.; and *ort* i.e. *bas*: fir co n-ort cét-cinta.

Oirgid, trespasser; V. 268, 22 secht [n-]*oirgthi*, (pl.); cf. IV. 110, 29 *forrgid*, 102, 6 *fairgide*.

Oiscet, IV. 188, 10 mani *ro-oiscet* crich, tr. 'unless they *migrate from* the territory,' from the gl. 190, 4 mana *elat* as-a tir; see under *innoscad*.

Oitiu, youthfulness; IV. 304, 9 oc-aire, ar *oitiu* a airechais.

Ol, said he, 'inquit'; I. 6, 26; 8, 7; 250, 22 *ol* suide.

Ōl, act of drinking; I. 268, 6 *ol* dige; V. 358, z ac *ol* a leanna; 392, 13; 406, 20.

Ól, vessel, mug, jug, &c.; a drink (?), *ol Feine*, II. 254, 4 tri n-*ol*, which is gl. 16 i.e. *Feine ol Patraic* III. 334, z, where also are given two other 'measures,' *oil-deirb*, *oil-medach*. The comm. goes on naively: "they get an equal quantity of food, but double ale (is allowed) to the laymen that the clerics may not be drunk and that their canonical hours may not be set astray on them"; hence we get the measurement, one *ol Feine* = two *ol Patraic*, "a cleric's pint is half measure." So prps. V. 392, 13 *ol-fhene*, compared with *ol cumaide* i.e. a drinking-*horn*; V. 414, 7.

Oland, wool; III. 376, y *olann* na caorach, a cein bes uirre, amail fhinnfadh na rob archena, cidh fiu ni iar n-a buain di; V. 80, 25 *oland* i n-a cataid coir; *gen.*, I. 126, 22 lai a *olla*; 152, 10 snath glas *olla*; II. 354, 8 fertuis n-*olla*, V. 214, 18 fertas n-*olla* ar lomrad ocht caorach; V. 80, 12 cnai *olla*; *dat.*, II. 372, x cetheora randa fuil for *ollaind*, viz. $\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{8}=\frac{23}{24}$, though even to get *this* approximation, the tr. makes *leth* (at y)=one-*third* [!]; in the next par. the fractions are also wrong. But the text, 372, 15, seems simply $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{6}=1$.

Olbuí, in an unintelligible passage, left untr., II. 254, 7, in speaking of a drink, delivered "a day and a night after its being tested by the proper test, *which proves that it is not bitter*," of which the text is, co n-eperar do na bi goirtai *inni olbui ane*! There is no comm.; possibly the text originally contemplated a comparison, "not bitterer *to-day than it was yesterday*," *indiu ol bai ane*.

Olc, bad, morally or physically; damaged; as subst., I. 40, 20, 'good (in return) for *evil*,' 256, 7; I. 6, z; *gen.*, I. 8, 4; *dat.*, I. 40, 20; *pl.*, *olcca*, 'damaged,' I. 280, 2.

Olchena, in general; I. 20, 24; 52, 3; 242, 2; 248, 9; 276, 23 (but *ar-chena* I. 26, 16); II. 202, 25; 328, 23; 352, 2; III. 38, 11; 276, 1; IV. 96, 17; 206, 4, 11.

Oldas, than it is, (prob. ol-*tas*); I. 46, 20; 250, 16; II. 394, 28; IV. 88, 26; 206, 9.

Oldat, 'say they,' I. 18, 18.

Oldate, than they are; IV. 176, 7; V. 382, 3; 420, 11.

Oll, large, big; I. 134, 1 in scabell *oll*; 140, 9 an saeb-bél *oll*; 142, 12 dar *oll* in mara, [cf. per undosum *æquor*]; as ety. gl. on *allmuire*, cf. *olla morda*, V. 412, 30; 444, 11; in cpds., e.gr.:—*oll-brig*, IV. 166, 8, 9, 'great strength'; *oll-geisi*, V. 352, 2, 'great prohibitions,' as gl. on *ailgeasa*, 1, *oll-iarraith*, II. 162, 22 'over-fosterage-price,' 176, 1, 4; III. 312, 12 (cert-i., *oll*-i., ing-i.); *oll-eiric*, III. 536, 29, ? *oll* sceo *eiric* aithgind; *oll-tres*, IV. 34, 4 (*oil-treas*);—*compar.*, *uilliu*, I. 138, x *uilliu* indaraill (?); V. 448, 26 uile is *uille* na iath; sec. compar., *uilli-ti* I. 138, 35.

Ollabruig *nai* (?), IV. 162, 23; 164, 4 *allabrig naie* (gl. 166, 7 as 'what is given to the person who is of great power in science'); 166, 20; 174, 13, 24, 31; 176, 4.

Ollam, poet of highest order; I. 42, z; V. 26, 25 *ollum*; 146, 13; 92, 22, x; 388, 21 *ollom*; V. 28, 23 *ollaman*; *gen.*, *dat.*, V. 56, 20; 92, 26 *ollamain*.

Ollamnas, ollam-ship, functioning of the chief poet or brehon; V. 252, 15 as gl. on *breithemnus*, 7.

Olla-morda, V. 444, 11 = *allmuire*, q.v.

Om, prob. *am*, 'verily'; I. 104, 13.

Om, raw; I. 54, 2 derg cach n-*om*, V. 432, 2, whence *deirg-mireanda* is gl. *o*[*m*]-*m.*, or separately tri mirenda *oma*.

Oman, (prickly) plant of some kind; IV. 276, 10.

Ōman, fear; IV. 6, 24 [is] *homun* a mbathad; V. 376, 9 bid *omon* ar a chul; in *phr.*, is *omain* leis, 'he fears,' II. 164, 22; V. 188, 22; *ar o.*, 'through fear,' I. 20, 25; *ar o.* Foruinn; 72, 19; II. 50, 19; V. 192, 31 ar *uaman* namat; *gen.*, IV. 92, y airlim n-aibil no *omna*, i.e. ria creich, 94, 5); IV. 272, 12 comrath [combruth, note[1]] *omna* (?); V. 186, 7 geall fri saided *omna*, see gl. 188, 19 seqq.; V. 376, 2 fonasc *omna*.

Omar, trough, see *amar*.

Omna, oak; IV. 142, y bun n-*omna*.

Omna (?), tr. 'satire'; IV. 358, 7, where the ety. gl. of *fili*, 'poet,' is given as *fi* a *omna* + *li* a dana, 'venom of his *satire* and lustre of his art.'

Ōn, blemish; I. 176, 16 tr. 'a visible blemish,' i.e. on the *face*, i n-*inchaib*, 234, 24, *on* i t'inchuib, tr. 'a blot on thy *honour*,' cf. V. 442, 4; I. 236, 28 im *on les-anma*; II. 250, 1, 26 braich cen *ón*.

On, (male) idiot; II. 46, 4 *on*, an fer; *oinmit* i.e. femen.

On, *pron. ntr.*, that; [not in Text of I. or II.; in III. only 48, 18; in IV. thrice, 172, 6; 206, 3 and 240, 4]; cid *on*, I. 90, 24; 136, 16, &c.; ni nama *on*, II. 110, z; mad ed *on*, II. 158, 13; 212, 13; V. 320, 15; is ed *on*, IV. 188, 20; do nach bis *on*, IV. 240, 4; mana taire *on*, 'nisi det *id*,' V. 166, 23; 488, 6.

Onorugud, act of honouring; V. 28, 6 d'*o.* du na gradaib.

Opann, sudden; I. 212, 1 co *ho.*; V. 448, 29 éc *oponn*.

Opartain, I. 124, 2, see *abarta*.

Or, end; extremity; boundary, border, limit; I. 106, 26 a da *hor*, a da himel; III. 16, 5 co *hor*, 'to the summit'; often *co hor* (na) crichi, I. 128, z; II. 110, 9; III. 268, 6; V. 488, 32; IV. 2, 22 co *hor* in feraind; V. 392, 14 clethe *or*, 'highest point.'

Ōr, gold; I. 70, 19; *gen.*, *oir*, V. 394, 5.

-Orat, IV. 140, 27, see under *oirgim*.

Orba, land; [O'Dav., p. 109, *orba* i.e. *ferann*]; holding, farm; IV. 44, 9 cert *orba* mbo-airech, *orba* biatach mbo-a.; III. 20, 26 cach *o.*, 'every farm,' I. 136, 14; 158, 4; V. 452, 15 ni *saig* orba la Feine,' 'he cannot sue [claim] land'; I. 148, 4, 5 *orba* feirtsi i.e. *orba* craib no sliasta a mathar, cf. IV. 44, 14 seqq.; I. 184, 18 *orb* (!); *gen.*, II. 230, 5 nomad in *orba*;

[illegible] V. 502, 5 [illegible] for set [illegible] given up for a [illegible] obligations, ... an [illegible] and an obliga- [illegible] 46, 25. But [illegible] for set [illegible] V. 35, note*. [illegible] extracted from [illegible] IV. 266, 19 [illegible]

[illegible] IV. 134, [illegible]; IV. [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] each [illegible];

[illegible] IV. 124, [illegible] ar [illegible]

[illegible] II. 168, 15 [illegible] each [illegible] to [illegible] to breath, [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] 'ap-dog,' [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] meaning [illegible]

[illegible] 280, [illegible]

[illegible] whose office [illegible] V. 466, [illegible] the Feine'; [illegible] V. 286, [illegible]

[illegible] arranged, [illegible] sin [illegible] 414, [illegible]

Ordam [illegible] portion, [illegible]

Ordlach, inch, finger's breadth; II. 232, 22 *ordluch* lutun, tr. '*breadth* of little finger'; II. 252, 2 fris-i tomister *ordlach*; V. 40, 27 ordlach i n-a tiget; III. 334, 20 tri graindi i n-*orlach*, ceithri *orlaigi* i mbais, cf. IV. 276, 22 tri grainne i n-*o.*, se *ordlaige* i ndorn; II. 252, 16 tomus in *ordlaidh*; II. 176, 17 escra da *orlach* dec, cf. IV. 118, x cuad da *ordlach* dec.

Ordu, thumb, great toe; II. 240, 2 *in ordu* as a cinn suas; III. 350, 16 *ordu* na coisi amuil *ordu* na laime; *gen.*, IV. 76, 20 co ndil n-*ordun*, cf. 112, 14 and O'Dav., p. 78, sub *deil*, deil n*dordan*, and *na hordna*, and cf. also 114, 3 co bun i ndeiligenn in *ordu* risin traigid.

Ordugad, act of arranging; redaction (of a book); I. 14, 23 *o.* cach rechta; 16, 20 *o.* in liubair.

-Ordustar (?), I. 252, 13 ro-*ordustar*, tr. 'she exclaimed,' from the gl. on *asbert*, 'dixit,' prob. ro-ordaigestar.

Orgain, act of plundering, damaging; injury; assault, trespass, &c.; I. 234, 23 *orcain* is innsa, 'most intolerable injury'; II. 120, 22 *orgain* do bechaib ocus echaib ocus mucaib, fodla ata annsom; III. 158, 8 *orgain* airlechta, 'furious assault,' 202, 5, 'manifest *a.*'; 538, 39 dobeir *orgain* for corp na daine, (dindu n-*orgain* deilb ?); IV. 88, 15 *o.* in broga = gaim-*orgain*, 'winter-*trespass*'; *gen.*, IV. 156, 13 smacht na *oirgne*; V. 226, 17, 26 do scur [cosc J¹] *airgne*; *pl.*, I. 46, 5 *airgne*, (name of a category of stories); V. 268, 17 secht n-*oirgni* a comaithces, nad contuillet smachta, cf. also O'Dav., p. 109, atat tri [see II. 120, 22] *orta* annsam a comaithces.

[**Orguinistar**, is prob. only a misreading for '*o. is tar*,' V. 262, 23 *orguinistar* for in neimid is-a set he, as gl. on 1, set *tur-oirgni*; the same gl. occurs, V. 478, 8 a *orgain is tar*, a gait; see under *turorgain*.]

Orrtha, athaig *o.*, see *forrtha*.

Orta, see under *oirgim*.

Ortha, on them, *prep. pron., ar.*

Os, deer; *gen.*, I. 272, z cethruine cach *ois* ro-gab cuitech; IV. 114, 10 smacht peta *ois*; III. 456, 21 isin cuithi ro-foglad risin *oss*.

Os-bretha, 'deer-judgements,' I. 182, 1; III. 448, 15.

Os, = *o' 's* (*he*, &c.), 'since it is (he, &c.)'; II. 120, 14; 178, 16; 370, 3, &c.; = *ocus*, IV. 128, 15.

Os, = *uas*, over; I. 50, 23; IV. 166, 6, &c.; often *os cind*, V. 486, 2.

Osar, junior, IV. 386, y.

Oscar, ignorant, untrained, unskilled; I. 30, 29 cúis is sain frisna *hoscuraib*, ar ni tuicait acht eolaig; II. 118, y amail cach n-*osccar*, tr. 'like that of every non-professional person'; so O'Dav., p. 109, *osgar* i.e. *aneolach*.

Oslaicim, I open; II. 314, 16 ler n-*osluaigit* liubuir lib; II. 54, 16 *ro-osluicc* na hinuta-sin; IV. 156, 10 in tan *oslaicter*, of a cutting in a fence; I. 6, 12 aderuit co n-*oslaictea* dorus ithfrin.

Oslugad, act of opening; I. 166, 6 cuic seoit i n-a *o.*, mad fás a taige dichmairc, cf. V. 170, 24 is set air fein a n-*oslucad* in tige fais; V. 22, 7 ic *oslugud* tempaill; IV. 312, 11 diles a *ossolggud*.

Osnad, sigh; II. 292, 16 *fo o.*, ety. gl. *fuasnad*; cf. O'Dav., p. 90, sub *fuasna*.

Otha, from..... (to.....), I. 28, 7, 9; 58, 5; IV. 18, 18; 62, 12; 164, 6, 9; 180, 23.

Othoch, shouting (?); IV. 272, 15 *othoch* sochraide, i.e. nert drochgotha, but cf. 376, x and 272, 12; prps. *atach* is the word, q.v.

Othor, sickness; only in gen., *uithir*; II. 12, 19, 22 i n-inde *uithir*, 'in the midst of illness'; "exceptaide *uithir*," III. 356, 5, 9, 15, cf. V. 312, 10; often *in fer uithir*, 'the sick man,' I. 130, 12; 228, 13; III. 322, 16, and cf. meth *uithir*, I. 130, 16, of the fine for neglecting a sick person. Later, the word is used = 'patient, sick man.'

Oithir-lige, 'sick-bed,' V. 310, 2; [cf. FM., p. 1682, 1926, 2024, 2116, 2218].

Othrus, tr. 'sick-maintenance,' tending in sickness; IV. 50, 11 ní híctar *o.* isin faill, 'the costs of sick-maintenance'; V. 156, 12 na tuillit fiachu ná *o.*, cf. 296, 15 and 476, 25; I. 130, 6, ety. gl., *ad-foirichin uais*, [cf. II. 388, 4 and 6]; II. 64, 14 *o.* cach seoit bristur curub slan; III. 364, 11 *o.* ocus dire ocus eneclann do leo; V. 314, 4 a mbreith for *o.*; *gen.*, corus *othrusa*, 'the Law of Sick-maintenance,' IV. 300, z; iar laine *othrusa*, II. 386, y, seems to mean the *refurnishing* of a man's kitchen after his having given hospitality (?); log *othrusa* na cneide, II. 32, z; for folach n-*othrusa*, V. 30, x.

Ottrach, dung; I. 126, 8 im choin for a mbi *ottrach*, gl. cu sechtair doiris, 144, 7; this becomes, at II. 118, 18, cu *otraig*, tr. 'a dunghill dog.'

-Pa, in cia-pa, ni-pa, ro-pa, &c.; see *taim*.

Pairt, part; *pl.*, I. 28, 27 se *pairti*.

Pait, pot, vessel; I. 152, 28 fo'n *p.* foilcthi.

Paiter, 'pater noster'; II. 120, 6 nad ngeba a *P.* nach a Credo.

Para (??), I. 164, 16 co teora *para* pupaill, tr. 'to the three *noblest* in a pavilion,' evidently from the words follg. (18, 20) in triur is uaisli.

Parbuil, parable; *gen.*, V. 2, 11 aignead na *parbuili*.

Parthaloin, n. pr., V. 450, z, martarlaic *P.*

Patraic, St. Patrick, I. 4, 15; I. 10, z; V. 434, 1; cf. the use of *lec P.*, I. 2, 4; *comarba P.*, IV. 228, 1; *cain P.*, V. 364, 9.

Pattaire, bottle-maker; V. 80, 1.

Peca, pitch (?), (*gen.* of *pic*); V. 118, 3 loch *peca*, [or simply= *pectha*, 'of sin,' cf. 128, 15 loch *pecaid*, gl. imot *peca* do denum, 25].

Peccad, sin; I. 8, 21 *pecad* cen digail; I. 12, y ar na ro-foirbre in *p.*; V. 118, 8 fri *peacad*; *pl.*, V. 448, 2 *il-peactha*.

Pecthach, simple; IV. 234, 15 deim *p.* an eclais, gl. didne na cintacha, no didnithar na *pecthacha*.

Peinnim, I do penance; I. 58, 23 ce *pinde*, 26 acht cu ro-*peinne*; V. 120, 11 co *ro-pinne*, (cf. I. 60, 20, 62, 19; I. 56, 20 cu *ru-pennit*); IV. 292, 10, 20 o *pinnfes*; V. 448, 14 o ro-*pindfead*; V. 448, 2 acht *ro-pennead*.

Peist, beast; monster; I. 68, 21 ar in *p.*; V. 266, 4 *p.* ro-bui (ar in rot); *gen.*, I. 74, 6 cenn na *biasta*.

Pennit, penance; I. 42, 31 *pennait*; 60, 13 *pennuit*; V. 52, 24 *pendait*; III. 382, 20, "nach dligid tuath *p.*"; IV. 228, 4; *gen.*, III. 106, 8 secht cumala *peinde*, cf. 382, 17 isna secht mbliadnaib *peindi* uil a laim eclaise, no na secht *cumala ar a son*, cf. V. 20, y.

Persa, person; I. 4, 7 *p.* do Seanchus, *persannu* in tS.; III. 460, 1 eneclann cacha prim-*persan* (?); V. 242, 12 ma be *pearsuin* ada hairdi araili.

Pes, foot (?); I. 150, 5 im *pes* bolg, gl. 152, 12 in bolg bis fo *peis*, fo *traig*.

Peta, pet, fondling; II. 368, 15 in t-orc *p.*; IV. 108, 9 oirce *peata*, 114, 10, 11; *pl.*, I. 160, 8 *petadha*.

Petar-laic, [*Veter. -Leg-*], Old Testament; *gen.*, I., 16, 8; recht *petarlaice*.

Pian, pain; *gen.*, *peine*; *acc.-dat.*, I. 106, 19 amail *pein* (?).

Pianaim, I punish; I. 12, 1 *piantar* leir lam; V. 370, z is mo *pentar*.

Piastamlacht, beastliness; III. 244, 1, said of the pig.

Piastamail, beastly; *compar.*, III. 244, 2 is *piastamla* cu iná muc, muc iná bo.

Pinginn, penny, penny-weight; the relative value of the *pinginn* was *one-third* of a screpall; III. 372, 12 is *pingind* ar cach n-orc, cf. 374, z *pingind* ar scath a huain; *gen.*, I. 246, 12 trian *pinginne*, cf. *leth-pingind*, 'half-penny,' III. 376, 2, 15; 376, 18 teora cethruime *pinginde*, V. 82, 4; *pl.*, I. 14, 28 cethri *pinginne*, teora *p.*, 246, 5; V. 172, 2 cethoro *pingeinne*; *dual*, III. 376, 14 da *pingind*.

Pisóc, charm, enchantment; I. 180, 24 *pisoca* isin lepuid, as gl. on fuba n-imda.

Pit, a meal; food; V. 22, 19 *pit* beg, 17 *piid*=proinn.

Poisi, Lat. *posse*, I. 36, 6.

Poll, hole; IV. 6, 12 claetar *p.*

Populati, in the expression ecclesia justi *p.*, II. 344, 22, comthinol na firén, but it is not quite certain how the gl. intended to take the words!

Port, bank; (river)-bank, strand; harbour; I. 128, 22 dingbail din *purt*; 142, 8 imurchur as in *purt* i n-a ceile; I. 132, 4 in ni curthar as in *purt* monad, 'turf-bank,' (cf. V. 474, 6); I. 170, 13 ini docuirither i *port* dilis; *gen.*, I. 128, 13 aire in *puirt*, cf. the regulations set forth at III. 424, 13, diles tochur do fir *puirt*, (seqq.);—no gl. is given of the expression *port flach*, V. 500, x; 502, z; 508, 10.

Portchaine, harlot; only at V. 176, 16; O'Don. Supp. gives 'place of meeting' as the meaning, but the gl. on *partchuine* (YBL., Corm.) gives its meaning as *harlot*, with ety. gl. *partem canis* habens; and it evidently is used here= *meirdrech*.

Praicecht, precept, preaching; II. 344, 26 *p.* ocus oiffrenn, (the duty of the church).

Prechán, crow; *gen.*, V. 276, 8 lan tige *prechain*.

Prep, start; bounce; III. 180, 18 [of a horse], cf. *preapa*, V. 154, 25.

Prím-, very common as crude adj. prefixed, 'chief, principal, first':—*prim-admat*, V. 372, 20; *prim-aicecht*, V. 28, 18; *prim-ben*, I. 160, 24; II. 400, 12, 22, 25; IV. 230, 7; V. 70, 26; *prim-berla*, V. 4, 24; *prim-biad*, II. 224, y; *prim-cenela*, I. 70, 2; *prim-cerdd*, V. 372, 20; *prim-dán*, V. 12, 17; 92, y; *prim-deilge*, I. 234, 30; *prim-dian*, V. 60, 5; *prim-eclais*, I. 220, 9; *prim-faidi*, I. 16, 7; *prim-foglai*, I. 272, 30; *prim-gaba*, V. 336, 3; *prim-persa*, I. 164, 24; III. 460, 1; *prim-rot*, III. 448, 18; *prim-scela*, I. 46, 2, 3; V. 58, 15; *prim-senoth*, V. 372, 18; *prim-sraiti*, V. 326, x.

Primiti, first fruits, 'primitiæ'; *pl.*, I. 50, 27 dechmada ocus *primiti* ocus almsana, III. 18, 26; V. 12, 27.

Pritchim, I preach; I. 4, 5 *pritcuis* soscela, 'he preached'; I. 14, 15 *ro-pritchad* soscela Crist doib.

Proind, meal, 'prandium'; V. 22, 17 (pit=) *p.*, ted do *p.* glain.

Prois, prose; V. 24, 7 a sailm iar *prois*.

Promad, act of proving, testing; I. 180, 29 d'a *p.*

Promaim, I prove, test; II. 122, 16 *promthair*.

Pudar, injury; I. 178, 5 dia ti *pudur* de, fo fath *pudra gen.*, 6; III. 286, 12 can airegad *pudra*.

Punnand, sheaf; III. 284, 7 masa *p.* do-rochair.

Pupall, pavilion; I. 164, 19 bis isin *pupaill*; 16 teora para pupaill (*gen.* ?).

Putrull, hair of the head; V. 208, 27 a tarruing alos a *putrull*.

Rabad, act of giving notice, warning; I. 298, 25 *raba* do breith, 27 *roba*, 29 *robad*.

Rabas, &c., see *taim*.

Racha, raga, fut. stem, 'will go,' (come); 1 *sg.*, V. 218, 32 *ragat-sa* cucut; V. 226, 14 dar a ceann, 'I shall go security for it'; 3 *sg.*, **racha**, I. 102, 21 nocha *racha* in athg. il-lobad,

'shall not go into forfeiture,' 'be forfeited,' cf. 104, 11 nocha *rachuid* in athg. a fogeilt nach a lobud, II. 76, 18; I. 138, 10 *rachaid* a ferand o fine, 'shall pass out of the tribe's possession'; **raga**, I. 48, 10 nicon *raga* tairis no a muga; I. 108, 15, 20 in re iars-a [in re a] *raga* i lobad; I. 136, 10 ni *raga* acht aithgin nama fair, 'only restitution shall come upon him, be exacted from him'; I. 282, 29 nocha *raga* apa[d] (fair?); I. 304, x *ragaid* ar son a fiach, the tr. 'the fine shall be in proportion'; **riga**, I. 122, 8 nicon *riga* tairis; 3 *pl.*, I. 112, 6 is e re iars-a *ragat*-som (i lobad); *rel. fut.*, **rachus**, II. 224, x nocha n-ed *rachus* do; III. 130, 16 o *rachas* dar in clad, 'if he go'; III. 228 x o *rachas* di, 'when the fit goes off her'; V. 416, z o *rachus* tairis; **ragus**, I. 108, 17 in re ar-a *ragus* (sic) i lobad; II. 340, 8 o *ragus* a ceann in fognuma, tr. 'when he has once entered upon the service'; III. 78, 10 is taisce *ragus* in apdaine d'fine erluma; III. 368, 4 is ed *ragus* do; **regus**, I. 284, 40 is ed sin *regus* air.

Racholl mbreth, a Law Book, 'the *Essence* of *Judgements*' (?), a sort of *Breviarium*; I. 154, 11 adeir i *Racholl m-Breth*. But now the phr. occurs at IV. 36, 5, is e grethe cen torad dogni *ro-coll* breith, with gl. at 17, do reir *ro-ciallaide* na mbreth, cf. O'Dav., p. 113, *rochall* i.e. *ro-chiallaiged*, &c., an ety. gl. that is even less luciferous than usual: the comms. are evidently in the dark. The meaning 'winding-sheet,' *racholl*, [O'R.'s 'coverlet'] might be read into IV. 36, 5, but is hardly serviceable for I. 154, 11.

Racu (?), IV. 338, 22 ni *racu* tuath damrad rig, tr. 'a territory could not *bear* the retinue of a king'; prps. *reccad*, see under *recaim*, 'I sell'; or from *riccim*, 'I attain to,' see *rega*.

Rad, act of saying, ('to'=*fri*); to call, apply a name ('to'=*fri*); I. 6, 26 dursan duit a *rad* frim; I. 34, 11 'senchus F. n.-E.' do *rad* ris; I. 192, 5 'tuilithe' do *rad* ris; V. 178, 24 a ceilebrad do *rad*.

[**Raebdat**, (madi raebdat), is the reading in H. 3, 18, where the text, IV. 144, 9, has madia *srebad* seancaide, tr. 'if antiquaries are wanting' (not forthcoming). There is nothing to show what the word really *is* or *means*.]

Raei, see *roi*.

Raeda, see *ret*.

Raghdha, apparently=*roga*, 'choice,' q.v.

Raid, amus raid, 'his *talking* servant' (?); V. 72, 24.

-Raid, in a very ambiguous passage, IV. 242, 17, nach deoraidh .....*do rot-raid*, tr. '(every exile) *is put upon the road*' (?), after the gl., 244, 13, raidhigh in breithem a dhul for rot, 'the judge orders him to go upon the road.' Meaning and form are alike inexplicable.

Raidim, I say; *imper.* 2 *sg.*, I. 8, 8 *raid*; *pres.* 2 *pl.*, I. 22, 19 cretfimid ini *no-raide* [no'raid*id*]; 3 *pl.*, I. 18, 18 ni thuicamne a *raidit*; *pret.* 1 *sg.*, I. 40, 6 *ro-raidis*, 'I mentioned,' cf. 94, 20; II. 60, 15 *ro-raidus*; V. 188, 26 *ro-raidius*; (*dep.*) 3 *sg.*, I. 220, 26 amuil *ro-raidhustur*; *pass.*, I. 30, 32 'cain-ai' ris-i *rater*, 'it is called'; 254, 14 cid ar a *raiter* athg. aith, cf. II. 194, 4; I. 120, 6 is 'gell' is *raiti* ris, 'it is to be called'; [284, 33 apad *raiti* ar in f.-l., 'the notice which should have been given' (!): so the tr., but quite wrongly, for the phr. is *apad raitig*, see under *raitech*]; IV. 110, x ni *raite* forrgid fria, 'it should not be styled a trespasser.'

Raind, mountain, prob. only *rind*, q.v.; III. 22, 19.

Raindig (?), IV. 210, 17 in rath doberar eir *éini* (sic) *raindig*, tr. 'the stock which is given *for the increase*,' but the text in II. 314, 33 is *uraindig*, see *urain*.

Rainic, see *riccim*.

Rait, tr. 'bog-myrtle' tree (?); IV. 148, 1 but 150, 12 has *raith*, 'fern,' no doubt correctly.

Raith, fern; IV. 150, 12; *gen.*, I. 166, y dire do *ratha*.

Raith (?), IV. 140, 21 aimsir imbi *raith* caich a tire ar loingseachaib, tr. 'when every territory requires to defend itself against pirates'; prps. *raith cacha* tire, 'surety.'

Raith, surety; security, [guarantee or guarantor]; I. 290, 33 *raith* damad log-einiuch, 'a surety who has honour-price'; II. 228, 17 seised rucustur *raith* as, tr. 'the sixth *of the stock* [!] he carried off,' but it is evidently 'one-sixth a *surety* took off,' as also explained in the line follg., fail a laim *na treabuire* ann; III. 396, 20 beirid mathair *raith maicne*, tr. 'the mother obtains the 'rath-'portion of the sons' (?); V. 342, 24 *raith* anfine, 'an extern surety'; V. 206, 4 tellach la naidm ocus *raith* ocus fiadnaise, where also the comm. in J^2 seems to equate *raith* with *trebaire*, 208, note[4]; cf. V. 212, 2, 7 cin mac 'nascaire,' ocus cin raith 'trebuiri' re dilsi, and similarly the gl. on the seven *ratha* spoken of at V. 224, 1, always with *trebaire*, 226, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, just as on V. 340, 15, gl. 342, 1, seqq.; V. 368, 2 *raith* rudartha; V. 498, 7 *raith* in forais, gl. the *lawful* 'raith,' 24, who has the requisite property qualifications, &c.; *gen.*, V. 226, 32 acra na *ratha*; 348, 1 (bescna *ratha*), but V. 178, 7 slan *raithi*; V. 368, 8 elod a *ratha* (?);—pl., *ratha*, V. 224, 1 secht *ratha*, and V. 340, 15; V. 430, 2 cia ro-naisidar for *macu* ocus *ratha*, where also the gl. gives *mac*=nascaire, and *raith*='trebaire,' but distinguishes the *nascaire*, as referring to the chieftain grades, and the *trebaire* as referring to the Feine grades; see also V. 366, 24, where *rath* is referred to Feine grades, and *nadm* to chieftain grades.

Raith, in phr. *do raith*, V. 270, 8 *do raith* darmna, 'on the score of' the bulling season; but on page follg. it seems to mean 'just now,' 'immediately after,' V. 272, 6 na focuir co ndichet *do raith*.

Raith, see *rath*.

Rait, road; I. 128, 7 cartad *raite*, 'clearing a road' (of brambles, &c.), cf. V. 474, 12 glanad *raite*; *gen.*, V. 320, 8 frithe *raiti*, 19 and 328, 13, 'the waif that is found on a road'; prob. IV. 136, 21 ruirid *raite* is the same word, but the gl. 29 explains *raite* apparently as *ro-fata*, 'very long,' cf. the tr. 138, 2 and 4 (!), where we have ruiriud *raiti* and *r. trachta*; IV. 16, 23 ni bia o besaib *moga* na *fondaid* (q.v.) *raite*.

Raithe, period of three months, a quarter; period of *exemption*, III. 392, 16, or of duration of *protection*, V. 52, 2; I. 134, 2 cach *r.* (IV. 78, 12); III. 392, 16 *raithi* do'n codnach im a sein-cintaib fein, 394, 4 *turbaid erraig* no *fogmair* tuc ar aird ann; V. 52, 2 *raithi* do rig cuicid; IV. 348, 21 guine duine do [ansruth] in cach treimsi do ceithrib *raithib* na bliadna (!).

Raitech, roadster, wanderer, vagrant, vagabond; I. 106, 7, (gl. on *fulla*) i.e. *raitech* i.e. bis for ullatecht i.e. duine dilmain bis for sibal a hinad d'inad; II. 90, 18 (88, x), where the person who has no residence is equated with the vagrant; cf. also the technical phr. in *r.* ascnama methais, (IV. 28, 6; 30, 7; V. 244, 17; 248, 24), see under *methas*; *gen.*, II. 90, 9 apad *raite* [=*raitig*], and so *corrig.* at I. 284, 33.

Raithen-mag, 'fern plain,' IV. 276, 18.

Raithis, see *rathaiges*.

Raithiu (?), IV. 314, 11 mad *raithiu* chua, tr. 'if totally destroyed': any other collection of words as a tr. would have been as justifiable.

-Rala, see *tarla*.

Rama, spade; III. 204, 5; IV. 70, 8 *ramu* fri clais, 72, 2; IV. 334, 18 lorgg *rammai*, 'handle of a spade'; V. 410, 17 bac ocus *rama*.

Rama, oar; IV. 112, z narab cleth *rama*, tr. 'each stake should be round at the top that they be not (like) *oars*,' prps. *cleth-rama*; V. 486, 18 tuba *rama*, adbur coisi *in rama*, 488, 24; *pl.*, III. 208, 19 *raimeadha*, y *ramadaib*.

Ramar (?), IV. 4, 18 cian *ramar*, tr. 'land long tilled,' the gl. gives, 24, cian atathar occo a *remur*, which is just as indefinite, see under *cian-ramur*.

Ramat, large, broad road; high-road; I. 232, 18 cus-a rethenn cach iar-sét; III. 306, 7 atach rig rindad *ramud*, tr. 'the demand of a king for the cutting of his roads'; V. 78, 16, (the brewy's house) i comrag tri *ramat*, cf. V. 78, 8 tri *ramuta* lais, i.e. tri roid ar amus a tigi, 13.

Ramatach, possessor of a large road; one whose house is approached by three roads; III. 112, 12 cach briuga *r.*, explained by comm., V. 78, 8.

Ramnia (?), V. 394, 7 *ramnia* di oir. I have no clew to this word: prps. it is only the word 'wire', but *romna* is gl. by O'Dav., p. 112, *dath*, 'colour' (?).

Rann, verse; quatrain; I. 42, y co ndenand *rand* can smuained.

Rann, wire; silver thread; III. 404, 2; V. 382, 18 land oir ocus *rand* airgid, 21 *ronn*.

Rann, part; portion; share; part (of speech; V. 4, 8 *randa* na hindsci); I. 246, 10 aen *rann*; II. 244, 22 is i *rand* do rath, 'the *proportion* of the stock'; *acc.-dat.*, I. 216, 8 ac a *rainn* atait; IV. 72, 15 do-rinne um a *roinn*; I. 30, 12 in cach *roinn*, (but in gach *rinn* 13); I. 214, 20 athgabail *rainde* itir comorbaib i.; I. 202, 14 im *roind* feraind; V. 74, 23 im *roind* na heneclainne; but *roinn*, *rainn*, is used as *nom.*, cf. I. 294, 9 is *roinn* ar a do eturru, &c., V. 282, 2 is *rainn* i nde; *gen.*, II. 60, 10 leth cacha *rainne*; IV. 72, 3 nad imcoir *rainde*, cf. 74, 13; I. 174, 2; *pl.*, I. 28, 7 ro-suig na secht *ranna*; IV. 68, 19 a *randa* ocus a sealba; V. 516, 24 na teora *ranna*; *dual*, I. 246, 9 da *rann* dec, 30, 10.

Rannaim, I share, apportion, divide; I. 216, 9 set in athar *rannait* eterru; I. 30, 6 *ro's'rann* i ndib randaib dec; I. 78, 12 tri cenela saera *randsat* in indsi-so, gl. 80, 5 *cuiceda* do denam di; I. 244, y se cumala *roinnter* sunn; II. 136, 24 secht cumala, *rannaither* itir X ocus Y; III. 6, 24 *randtair* i nde; III. 68, 3 is amlaid-sin *ranntar* a imna.

Rath, grace, favour; I. 6, 21 lan do *rath* in Spirta; V. 252, 24 co *rath* Dé, V. 406, 24, [of the *deorad De*]; V. 464, x a *rath* mathusa, 'for *the sake* of good,' &c. [? 512, 23]; the norma construction is *ar maithe re*, cf. II. 100, 11.

Rath, *raith*, fort, a 'rath'; I. 2, 3, 8 *Raith* guth-aird; *gen.*, V. 348, 7 la taisic a *raithe*; 514, 25 cacha *raithe*; *du.*, V. 348, 7 *di raith*; *pl.*, V. 348, 3 14, secht *ratha*; V. 514, 25 cuic *ratha*, the qualification of the *cuig-raith cedach*, and gl. as na cuig *treba* i.e. big house, cow-house, pig-stye, sheep-fold, calf-shed

Rath, work (?); I. 52, 32, co *rath*, cen *rath*.

Rath, 'stock'; I. 60, 24 in cutruma dobera se a *rath* do na secht ndoer-celidib; I. 132, 19 im in *rath* fubaide (?); V. 128, y, *r.* do gabail uad; 220, 26 uma do thabairt isin *rath*; 236, y ro-gab *r.*; *gen.*, I. 48, 28 riagail *in ratha* sair, cf. II. 194, 3; I. 186, 26 ac acra tiruarsi *in ratha*; V. 448, 25 aithgin in *ratha*; V. 222, 1 secht n-ecmachta *ratha*, 'seven things impossible to be given as stock'; *pl.*, V. 220, 9 secht *ratha*; V. 270, 14 secht n-aile.....nad usa adrodmaither a *ratha* (?).

-Ratha, II. 338, 19 muna marathar feib *ro-ratha*, gl. 30 muna mairind feib *ro rath*, 'unless they remain in as good condition as when they were granted,' prps. *do-rata* (?).

Rathach, possessed of 'raths' or forts; V. 348, 3 Aimirgin *r.*

Rathaiges, rathachas, suretyship; I. 86, 2 in ti is urcuillti do gabail a *rathachus*, 'forbidden by law to take as a surety,' viz., *poets* and *satirists*, cf. V. 226, 35 in lucht ar a'r-urguir dliged dul a *rathaigis*, (poets and satirists), just as in V. 286, 15 *rathaiges*; *gen.*, II. 282, 23 a cinta *rathachuis*; III. 512, 28 (acra fair) a dualgus a *rathachais*; V. 348, 10 bescna *ratha*, gl. *rathachais*; V. 498, y *lc* a *rathachais*.

Rathaigim, I perceive; V. 166, 22 *rathaigter* J^1, for *airi(g)ther* of text.

Rathar (?), in an obscure law-maxim, quoted at I. 186, 14, ro-nathar i *rathar*, where prps. *ronathar* is connected with O'Dav.'s *rona* i.e. *fonaidm*, 112, and *rathar* may be a mis-reading in our text: the *form* 'rathar' occurs just above in O'Dav., under *raa* i.e. *imrum*, 'it is rowed.'

Ratcio, Lat. *ratio*, I. 32, 1.

Rathmaige (?), tr. 'rath-builder,' IV. 354, 9.

Rathugad, tr. valuation (?); III. 242, 1 acht coland fri *r.* techta nama.

Rathus, liability, (? *rathachas*); I. 274, 31 is fair a *raithus*, 30 a *ratus*, prob. only *ur-rathus* as ety. gl. on *urradus*; or prps. *aratus* is really *arach*-us; but we have IV. 140, 24 *rathus* a ime fort, 'responsibility for the fence is upon thee.'

Re(n), *prep.*, before.

Re, battle-field, see *roe*.

Ré, time, period, *definite* time; I. 50, 9 *re* chuairt duine-bad, 17 cae-uird *na re*; I. 146, 4 *re* airithe; I. 198, 24 *re* na turbaide; II. 144, 7 dorat *re n*-innsaidhthe do giall; V. 308, 19 *re* freptha do liaig; I. 128, y re *ré n*-aen lae; I. 20, 27 frisin *re*-sin; V. 234, 3 fri-a *re*, 'in their time'; *gen.*, I. 146, 5 i forba na *ree*-sin, cf. V. 248, 30 i forba *reidhi* dithma; *pl.*, I. 54, 16 bec na *rei* iars-a ndenat sin, (v. tr. !); I. 282, 24 cethri *rei*, as gl. on cethre *uidi* for furogra; V. 450, 16 na teora *re* suthaine, (when a chief's corn, &c., fails him); I. 70, 9 iar *reib* cianaib, 'long afterwards'; V. 304, x iarsna *reib*, (III. 72, 18 iarsna *re*, tr. 'in his turn'!).

Re taei toirrae (?), V. 342, 27, *re taei*, ety. gl. (?) on *toirre*.

Recaim, I sell; [later form (derived from *infin.*) for earlier *renaim*]; III. 540, 18 mad ail doib, *recat*; IV. 10, 15 noco *recait*, gl. on nad *reanad*, 8, 20; IV. 218, 16 mani *recait* ar seodo; V. 420, 30 in ti ris-a *recait* iad; III. 44, 18 in ti na *racand* ni imach, 22 na *recand*; I. 206, y nech *recas* amach, gl. on 202, 5 nech *no·do·ren*; III. 44, 1 comarba, *recas* ni amach, gl. on older *renas*; V. 20, 4 *recus* ferand a athar, gl. on *reanus*; V. 504, 14 in ti *recas* set mor ar log bec; III. 44, 10 maine *reca*, gl. on *ria*; V. 216, 7 no gu *reaca* a seotu fris; III. 402, 14 da *racat*, si vendant, hence also III. 540, 19, 25 is da *no·s·recat*; V. 444, 8 ni ro-*recus*-[s]a, 'I have not sold' (?); I. 248, 12 *ro-rec* in ti d'a tuca[d] ar oin no ar aithne, as in V. 216, 11; IV. 56, 11; V. 428, 27 *ro reac*; 420, 30 *ra recc*; III. 402, 13 a roga ata in *racfat*, no na *racfat*, 540, 25^2 *recfat*; V. 420, 25 in ti *recfas* nech; V. 420, 27 in sed *ra-recfad* duine; III. 44, 7 muna *ria*, gl. maine *reca*; 54, 4 acht ni *ria*, gl. 56, 10 acht na *raca* ni amach; 58, 5 ni *ria*, tr. 'thou shalt not sell to,' but there is nothing to show that it is 2nd person, gl. ni *ro-reca* ni amach, as usual; IV. 176, 12 mad *reic reactar* iad, cf. V. 432, 6 infra; II. 360, 8, 9 in ni *ro-racad* amach, gl. on

renar 2; V. 432, 6 noco *reic do-racad* ria he; II. 360, 20 noco *recda* do neoch dib o ceile, 'is not to be sold,' gl. on 17 ni *renar*, cf. IV. 290, 17 noco *racta* do'n athair he, as gl. 286, 7 ni *ren* in t-athair ni sech macu, &c.

Reclés, tr. 'tomb'; recluse's cell; I. 204, 16 mas a tuaith amach tucad a *r.* do; *gen.*, (ibid.) inad a *reclésa* isin eclais.

Recht, law; I. 230, 13 *recht* flatha, defd. as 'coercion,' *timarcain* 14; III. 26, y *r.* aicnid, 30, 30 *r.* litre; *gen.*, I. 8, 5 breth *rechta*; V. 8, 15 fir in *rechta*, (Law of Moses); V. 160, 4 elothach *rechta*, 174, 17; V. 290, 22 ditiu fir, aslui a *r.* De no duine, gl. 292, 7 *dirgetu*;—*pl.*, III. 18, 2 fri *rachta*, gl. fri *dirgetaid* cana.

Rechtaid, ruler, law-giver; entitled (to do certain things); I. 230, 7 is *r.* cach for a deis fodeisin, cf. *indraicthi*, given as gl. on *in-rechtai*, 'fit to rule,' cf. IV. 16, 22 ba *rachtaig* criche, gl. 18, 5 rob *indrigti* for in crich, and cf. V. 386, 16 is *r.* dilgeda, where the gl. *redirech*, 23, is the same as that given on IV. 18, 4.

Rechtaire, agent; steward; II. 94, 4 maoir no *r.* in rig; V. 70, 25 (*rẽ*) *rechtairi*, 74, 8; *pl.*, IV. 330, x *rechtairi*; V. 14, 15 rig-*rechtair*(*i*).

Rechtge, law, right; law-giving; I. 58, 13 coillte *rechtge*, 'violation of law'; IV. 332, 21 gell *rechtge*; 334, 1 ceitheorai *rechtgi* gellus rig for a tuathai; V. 520, 5 ar a *rechtnge*.

Rechtnaiged, act of regulating; II. 100, 9.

Rechtrad (?), II. 100, 9, prps. only the same word as preced.

Red, thing; I. 128, 20 siche *raet*; *gen.*, I. 36, 7 ainm cach *réd* dligthig, but prop. *raeda* 36, 2; III. 154, 8 gan *réd* [? séd] airithe d'fonaidm.

Redg, fit, start, [MR., p. 298, *pl.*, *readga*, p. 234]; III. 180, 17, (of a horse).

Redruigset, occurs I. 24, z ge *redruigset* side *lam* do drechtaib alanai lan-ugtar, prob. 'they stretched out their *hand* towards' (?), tr. 'they *used* many of the works of other authors'; prps. from *rigim*, perf. *reraig*, ge *reraigset*.

Reeand, V. 78, 13, see *rethem*.

Regis, Lat., II. 124, 14.

Reic, act of selling, sale; II. 282, x cach *rec* (i.e. amach); II. 380, 3 *reic* mbo; IV. 214, 12 a fearand do *reic*, cf. V. 38, 24; V. 128, 17 a *reic* fri echtar-fine; V. 268, 21 facbail fri *reic*; *gen.*, V. 270, 11 na seoit fagabur a comair a *reca*; V. 516, 25 nachat meisi *recce* na crecce sech a mna.

Reid, smooth; *pl.*, V. 328, 4 inada *reide*.

Reidirech, entitled (to do certain things); the proper authority; in two instances as gl. on *rechtaid*; IV. 18, 4 ba *r.* ar in crich, gl. on 16, 22 ba *rachtaig* criche; V. 386, 23 is *redirech* do X, gl. on 16, is *rechtaid* dilgeda; prob. only = *réid-direch*, cf. réidh-dhirghe, Oss. III. 104.

Reill, plain, clear; I. 18, 16 nirbu *r.* donaib flathib.

Reim, course; (II. 74, 5 i coim-*reim* risin athg.); *gen.*, IV. 144, 13 bla *reime*, tr. 'way mark.'

Reimm, [prob. '*distortion*' =] a clown, a title of *dignity* (!), IV. 344, 6. [As *céim* is from √*cing*, *leim* from √*ling*, prps. *réim* is from √*ring*, 'to torture, tear, hang,' so prob. evolving the idea of twisting the face, *distortion*;] IV. 354, 4 *reimm* i.e. fuirseoir no druth; so *Corm.*, p. 38, fo bith cach *riastarda* do·s·ber for a aigid, compared with our gl., fer, dobeir *remmad* fo corp ocus a enech.

Reimnigim, I put in a course, series, grade; regulate; I. 282, 16 tres-a *reimnigther* cinta, tr. 'by which offences are *regulated*.'

Reimnigud, act of running, racing; IV. 136, 29, alternative gl. with *rith*, on *ruirid*, 21.

Reir, see *riar*.

Reithe, ram; I. 126, 7 im *reithi* for caerchu; III. 230, z bla tarb ocus *reithe*; *pl.*, V. 154, y *reitheda*.

Reithe, term for the 'time of heat' in ewes; [cf. Gen. XXXI. 10 an uair *do reitheadh* an aisneis]; I. 144, 6 i n-aimsir *reithe*, the four words being (aimser) *dara*, *echmarta*, *laith*, and *reithe*, for cows, mares, sows and ewes, respectively, though *laith* is used generically, V. 154, y.

Reithigin, I agree, accept (terms); V. 16, 1 mine *reithigestair*; cf. réidhigh, Matth. XX. 13; Acts XXVIII. 30; 2 Cor. V. 18; Acts VII. 10; cf. reidh, Amos III. 3, 'agreed'; 1 Cor. X. 5, 'well-pleased.'

Releg, cemetery, grave-yard; Lat. *reliquiæ*; IV. 214, 24, gl. on *nemed cille*, 4; on *clad cille*, 220, 8; *pl.*, V. 326, x *reilgi*; *gen.*, V. 432, 14 etach *reilge*; V. 454, y fo secht *relgaib*.

Rellad, act of making clear, manifesting; II. 224, 16 do *reallad* log-einich.

Relugud, act of making clear; elucidation; V. 56, 26 *r.* coimgne.

Rem-, in prefixes = '*pre-*,' e.gr.:—*rem-dilsi*, IV. 268, x, tr. 'pre-right'; *rem-eperta*, I. 20, 24 'aforesaid,' ar oman na n-airde reim-e.; *rem-raid-*, I. 182, 13 *ro-remradsiumar* romuinn, 'we spoke of before'; cf. V. 70, 12 ro-*reamraidsimar* romuind; V. 480, 2 ro-*reimraidsemar* romaind; *rem-soillsi*, I. 300, 35 do cainnill *r.-s.*, 'going as a candle of *first-light*'; *rem-thechtach*, I. 114, 6; 256, 26; III. 198, x; *rem-thestus*, I. 26, 10, a 'precedent,' na frith *r.-th.* reomaind.

Rem-, 'before,' *prep. base* before *pron.*, remat, remi, rempi; reomainn; reimib, rempa.

Remendach (?), one who takes long courses, rambler (?); V. 64, z is i in cairgindach *r.*

Remes, time; II. 300, 31 gairit a *remes*, farir.

Reme-teit, 'precedes,' cf. O'Dav., p. 114, la *remteit* adhaigh, 'day precedes [=is counted previously to] night' up to the time of the N. Test., after which night precedes day; III. 26, 23, as gl. on *dafet* 16, and equated with *is tuisigiu* in the reading given in the note.

Remi-bi, tr. 'leader' in IV. 314, 25 is e remibi boairechaib insin, but 316, 5, with its normal meaning, it *precedes*, 'takes precedence of.'

Remmad, tr. 'distortion'; IV. 354, 5 nach fer dobeir *r.* for corp ocus a enech, where *remmad* corresponds to *riastarda* of Corm., p. 38, sub *réim*.

Remod (?), in an unintelligible law-maxim, at III. 242, 6, "nach n-indli cinaid ceimreilgi *remod*" (?).

Remur, fat; V. 134, 18 is *reamur* a colund, *ro-remar* 134, z.

Renaim, I *sell*, gl. by later form *recaim*; [the cpd. *do-renaim* means '*I pay*,' but no confusion arises, as the cpd. is not, I think, used in the pass. perf., and even in V. 166, 12 the word *do renad*, 'it was sold,' should evidently be *doronad*, 'it was made,' parallel with *done*, 16; the distinction is obscured by the edition of *dorenar* (=is paid) as two words, *do renar*, as in III. 354, 2];—IV. 286, 7 ni *ren* in t-athair ni sech macu; I. 206, 21 *no·t·ren*, 'vendit id,' cf. 202, 5 *no·do·ren*, 206, y; III. 44, 13, 15 inti nad *ren*, gl. na *racand*, 42, 26, 27; III. 42, 25 *renas*, 44, 6; V. 20, 1; *subj.*, I. 206, 19 cidpe fris' no-*rena* (?), 20 cid fine maithri *no·s·rena*, but prps. *imperf.* at I. 206, 22, cid fine maithri *no·d·renad*, unless this is *pl.* 3 *pres.*; and the same difficulty occurs on IV. 8, 20, nad *reanad* a ced-rusa, ['was sold'(?), 'she sold'(?), or even 'they sell'(?), for the gl. 10, 15 has noco *recait*];—*pass. pres.*, II. 360, 2 selb neich *renar* and, gl. inni *ro-racad* amach, 360, 17 ni *renar*, gl. noco *recda*; V. 430, 5 log nad *ruirtear*, gl. noco r-*eirnedh*, cf. *asrirtar*, under *asren-*.

Renda, see *rinn*.

-Reped (?), I. 236, z, where *do-reped* should prob. be *dobered*.

Rera, V. 502, 22, see *feraim*.

Rer-cerc, old hen, full-grown hen; III. 380, 7, distinguished from the *pullet*, 'eirin'; O'Dav., p. 112, defines it as a three-years old hen, or a hen of three hatchings or broods: "cerca tri mbliadhan, tri ndoth no tri n-al."

Re-siu, 'before that,'=conj. 'antequam'; *ria-siu* III. 162, 2; I. 286, 10 *re-siu* doberar apa[d] c. air; III. 68, y *r.* tisat; III. 156, 22 *r.* ro-fes; 512, 15 *r.* ro-leic; V. 200, 22 *r.* dorinde.

Reth, see *rith*.

Rethim, I run; also of the running, accumulating of interest, of fines, &c.; II. 116, 2 *reithid* fogeilt; 324, 3 is cuicce *reithid* an diri; I. 30, 11 in xii. rann, ris-i *reith* grian; II. 132, 11 *rethet* na 4 coirp-diri; I. 232, 18 ramet cus-a *rethenn* cach iar-sét; II. 116, 1 inad na *retheann* lobud i ceann na hathg.; III. 236, 6 inand re, iars-a *rithenn* doib uile; I. 272, 28 in gell toirinech *rethius* resna setaib ona; II. 74, 13 is cutruma *reithus* fogeilt air; III. 294, x in ni is dech-*reithes* uad ocus cuici, as ety. gl. on *ruitech* (q.v.); III. 346, 15 in la *reithes* ar aenach, ni *reithenn* ar aidbred; V. 234, 5 is e airit *reithis* sin, 224, x *rethis*; 446, 8 *reithes*; 502, 17

rethus; II. 198, 14 *ro-reth*; II. 198, 9 cach ni *ro-rethustur* ria n-apad; III. 162, 3 in lan[-fiach] *ro-reithistar* air.

Riacht, see *roichim*.

Riachtain, act of reaching, coming to or upon, and so '*hitting*,' 'falling upon,' &c.; I. 104, 2 iar *r.* a faisc cuici; V. 32, 11 do *r.* oirechuis desa, 'in order to reach, attain to' that rank; *gen.*, I. 178, 16 ni roibi fis *riachtana* aici, tr. 'he did not think that he would have come in contact with it,' cf. III. 168, 12 co sailechtain a *riachtana*, (which is written co sailech*tu* ria*ctu*, 228, 3).

Riachtanas a les, as infin. noun, to *riccim a les*, 'I need'; IV. 162, y [in note] gid sochaidi ita i n-a *r.* a leas, 'though many should be in need of it.'

Riadaim, I torture (?); I train (horses), [see *riata*]; I. 190, 5 (horses and oxen) na *riagaither*, 'which are not trained'; O'Dav., p. 112, gives *riagha* i.e. *tolladh*, with a quotation, 'may you be bored like a sieve,' co·ta·riagfaidheir amail ribar; the root *riag* is very common in FM., = 'execute (a criminal').

Riadugud, act of breaking in, taming to work; V. 212, y, z is trian seised in eich do·ro·r·macht *r.* air, 'the breaking in of the horse adds $\frac{1}{15}$ to his value,' (212, 24 *riagud*).

Riagail, rule; often in phr., is *X* do *r.*, 'it is valid,' i.e. this principle or law-maxim holds good, or applies, e.gr., I. 108, 10, is "ances athgabala" do riagail riu, 'in this case the maxim *ances athgabala* applies to them,' *riu* or *umpu*, 12; or even *ar*, I. 302, 7, "anad ocus dithim" do r. *uirri*; V. 236, 20 urcuillte isin *r.*; 296, 22 a *r.* in lanamnuis, cf. II. 342, z and V. 488, 1; *gen.*, II. 342, z do reir *riagla*; *pl.*, V. 480, 24 cia lin do *riaglaib*, gl. on na cana, 22.

Riagalta, 'regulated' = a *regular* (monk); V. 356, 12 cor manaig *r.* sech apa.

Riaglaim, I regulate; I. 26, 14 is fria-side *riagailter* aimser; II. 66, 7 nach fo imcomus aisi *riaghuilter*.

Riam, formerly; I. 60, 28 sech a tochus *riam*, in addition to the property he had previously, &c.

Rian, path; only in phr., *ar oen rian* = 'together,' V. 144, 15 (husband and wife) is beth doib *ar oen r.*, 'are to remain together,' cf. *Oss.*, IV. 184, 2 le n-a chéile ar aon rian, cf. p. 202, 3.

Riar, *will*; authority; hence correlatively, the *obedience* to be paid to an imperative will; I. 8, 13, 15 *riar o* cach adgairther, *riar o* feraib Eirenn, 'the *obedience* to be paid *by them*'; but IV. 94, 26 is *riar risna* comaichib, 'the *decision rests with* the neighbours,' cf. IV. 146, 12 i *riaraib* na comaigthech, glossed V. 436, 7 amail is *riar* do na Feinib; cf. V. 96, 16 is a *riar* buden meseamnaigther doib for a maccaib bis ac foglaim; also used to express what we mean by '*immemorial custom*,' IV. 22, 3 mana roib *riar* dligid in Fenechais do damtain do; cp. I. 116, y ma targus *riar* do, 'if the *legal*

requisitions have been complied with'; hence we have the maxim or catch-word, I. 108, 22, *riar n*-athgabala, 'the *common rule* of distress'; *gen.*, I. 116, z tar tairesin *reiri*, 118, 9, (118, 15 *riara*); IV. 310, 6 is e bo-aire *reire* breithe (l); often in phr. *do reir*, 'according to (the will of),' I. 6, 19; I. 12, 22 i *reir m'eicsi*, [probably]; I. 22, 25 do *reir* Dé; cf. V. 252, 7 gu tisat *a reir*, a lan-fuigill; *pl.*, *riara*, acts of obedience, hence 'services' due and to be rendered, V. 96, 11; in II. 276, 16 reference is made to the *number of services* due, *riara*, in the case of tenants, viz., fifty, cf. also V. 358, 12 and the p. 359, note[b], where *beo-riara* and *mairb-riara* seem to refer to cattle, *alive* and *dead*, respectively:—

beo-riara.	mairb-riara.	
50	7	to 'cet-giallna' chief;
10	7	„ 'foir-giallna' „ ;
7	1	„ 'cuitrig' „ ;

see also the regulations at II. 226, 14, seqq. These *riara* are no doubt referred to at II. 202, 25 (flaith) dliges *riara* la urtechta olcena, where the gl. at 204, 2 reads na *lubra* riara, with a note conjecturing *lubra* as the right expansion for the *l.* of the text, but the above references show that it was merely the singular for 'fifty':—

Riarus feibe, V. 358, 2, is gl. as referring to the *fifty supplies*, in *caeca* riar.

Riasc, marsh, so O'Dav., p. 111, 'a place in which there is sedge'; IV. 354, 8 [he goes?] o *r.* do *r.*

Riascaire, tr. 'marsh-man' (?), some kind of a *robber*; IV. 344, 6, (354, 7), with an alternative gl. *rathmaige*.

Riastar, V. 152, 16, *no-r.* [adr. in J[1]], see *adreg-*.

Riastarda, 'distortion,' the word given by Corm., p. 38, in the gl. on *réim*, see *reimm*, IV. 354, 4, where it is *dobeir remmad* fo corp ocus a enech, compared with Cormac's riastarda do·s·ber for a aigid.

Riasuither, (in *mad r.* II. 290, 21, gl. 292, 11 madia *tarrustur* iat,) may possibly be intended by *mad ro-fiasthur*, II. 178, 16; but the form here is not obvious of analysis; the tr. gives 'if it be *found* that,' &c., from the gl. *tarrustur*, where apparently *d'rias* is equated with *tarrus*, so that prps. *ro·fiasthur* of 178, 16 is merely an *f*-insertion; hence *do-rias*, with *d-riasuither*, and *r-[f]iasthur*; and as we have *tias* with *tiastar* and *tiachtain*, so we have the parallel forms, *rias*, *riastar*, *riachtain*, and hence [A] *do-riastar*, with [Z] *tarrilstar*.

Riata, (said of an ox or horse that is) broken in, yokeable; plough-(ox); riding-(horse); II. 200, 3 miaslach daim *riata*.

Riccim, I reach, arrive at; far the most commonly in the phr. *riccim a les* = 'I need,' (folld. by *acc.* of object needed); but also cf. the use on III. 440, 21, of the lot *falling* on one, V. 158, 11, a blow reaching a person, and V. 188, 24, of a

shout reaching a person's ears ;—*pres.* 3 *sg.*, **ricc**, II. 172, 6 ; 284, 17 ; IV. 162, x (*reg*) ; V. 158, 11 ; 320, 4 ; 2 *pl.*, I. 14, 22 **ricthai** ; 3 *pl.*, **ricit**, II. 358, 28, but usually **recait**, II. 218, 3 ; 358, 32 ; 344, 20 ; *subj.* 3 *sg.*, **rice**, in the very common, 'till it reach,' see *cor-rice* ; *fut.* 3 *sg.*, **ricfa** II. 154, y, [but I. 18, 20 *ni·s·ricfa*, 'it shall not reach them' [?], prps. by inversion of the clauses, 'there shall not reach them aught but what is due to them'] ; 3 *pl.*, **ricfait** II. 358, 25 ;—*s-aor. subj.* [*fut.*], 3 *sg.*, **ri** III. 56, 25, 29, where curiously the identical text *noco ri a less* i.e. 'till he require,' is tr. 25, 'which he requires,' but at 29, 'which is not required' [!] ; [II. 258, y da *ria* a les, where *ria* cannot stand, as it does not belong to *riccim*] ; 3 *pl.*, **risat** II. 358, 16 dia *r.* a les fein, but 17 *cia r.*, which certainly does not mean, '*which* tend to their own good,' but '*though* they need them,' and so prob. should be *dia* not *cia* ; V. 246, 2 ; 286, x ; [=*condit.*] 3 *sg.*, **risad** II. 42, 3 bad mo no-*risad* a les *seoit* re caithium ná *ferann* ; 3 *pl.*, **ristais** II. 94, 14 da *risdais* a les ;—*perf.* 3 *sg.*, **rainic** III. 440, 21, (the lot *fell* on him) ; V. 188, 26 (the shout reached him) ; 3 *pl.*, **rancatar**, III. 510, z ;—*pass. pres.*, **recar** I. 128, 4 ; 134, 2 ; III. 170, 25, y, z ; 496, 15 (*recair*) ; V. 80, 4 ; *s-aor.* 3 *sg.*, **ristar** III. 56, 24, 28 ce *ristar* a les, cen co *ristar* a les.

-Riced, I. 72, 17, see *rigim*.

Richt, form, shape ; V. 118, 2 cach *richt*, (168, 10 ; 176, 2 ; 298, 9 ; I. 84, 2 for cach *richt* duine, 'every *kind* of person' ; I. 204, 2 is manuch berur i n-a *richt*, cf. III. 286, 22 cach aen muirfiter i n-a richt, tr. 'in mistake for them,' lit. 'in their person' ; V. 8, 20 ir-*richt* eolach, 'in the capacity of scholars' ; but cf. III. 286, 11 i *richt* a n-airm ocus a n-etaig, where it seems to mean, 'in the *matter* of their weapon and dress' ; IV. 354, 5 teit as a *richt*, 'he goes out of [=distorts] his *figure*,' referring to the *reim*, 'remmad fo corp ocus a enech.'

Ríg, **rí**, king ; defd., IV. 328, 20 ; 23, three divisions, *rí* benn, *ri* budein, *rí* bunaid cach cinn ; see 328, 22 ; 330, 1, 15 for their prerogatives, but cf. also V. 50 ;—*nom.* (*voc.*) is *ri*, *rig* being the proper form for all other cases and numbers, save *pl. dat.* and *acc.*, but *rig* occurs also as *nom. sg.* ; I. 2, z rob aird-*rig* in domain ; V. 186, 4 geall dobeir *rig* ; *gen.*, IV. 328, 11 tanaisi *rig* ; 332, 9 folaid *rig* ; V. 128, 15 brug *rig* ; 212, 4 tabuirt *rig* ; *dat.*, III. 332, 23 do *rig* ; *pl.*, I. 16, 22 *rig* ; V. 172, 13 secht *rig* na dlig dire ; I. 60, 11 *riga* [*acc.* form], cf. V. 406, 23 ; *rigaib* V. 466, 18.

Rig-damna, I. 86, 9 'king-material,' 'prince,' cf. V. 226, 34 ; FM. ann. 862.

[**Rig-sliasta**, IV. 150, 3 tr. 'a king's thigh,' but see *rig*, elbow].

Rig-tech, I. 28, 16, 'palace' [of heaven].

Rig-uga, V. 450, 22, king-choice (?).

Rigan, queen; I. 40, 10; *gen.*, I. 48, 13 *rigna*; [this is the normal modern flexion also, involving the admixture of two stems, for the *n* is of hard timbre in *nom.* as well as *gen.*].

Rige, kingship; IV. 328, 12 arindi frisaicci tuath huili *do rigiu* cen comum fris; V. 264, x in la gabus *rigi*; 438, y *rige* na tuaithe; V. 496, x re *rige*, re haplaine.

Rige, is common enough in the sense of the (fore-)arm, [cf. Deut. V. 15 righe; VII. 19 righ, IX. 29; righeadh, Oss. V. 50, *gen.*, righthe, 1 Kings VIII. 42; *pl.*, righteach, Gen. XLIX. 24; righibh, 2 Kings IX. 24; righthescha, Prov. XXXI. 17;] so that *rig* might therefore be the 'fore-arm,' in V. 354, 5, 6, 'elbow,' but the number of limbs is not correct in that case; *rig-sliasat* occurs at IV. 150, 3, fulnuch..... *rig-[sh]liasta*, tr. 'supporting of a *king's thigh*,' but it seems rather to mean 'support of his *elbow*,' said of an arm-chair.

Rigi, stretching (?), tr. 'driving,' in the phr. '*rigi dar trucht*,' at III. 180, 13; 182, 15; 184, 2, co fis a etrachta, 'with knowledge of its weakness.'

Rigim, I stretch out; I. 72, 17 ala n-uair no-s-riced, aroile *no-s-imairced*; IV. 328, 20 arindi *riges* chumactai cunnrig for a thuatai, 'because he extends the power of correction over his people' (?).

Rigind, tough; I. 152, 29 cruind *r.*, 'tough rods'; Oss. IV. 180; FM., p. 1646].

Rigthig, tr. 'front-man,' as one of the four 'body-guards' of a king, viz. IV. 338, 7 *rigthig* ocus seirthith, ocus da taebtaid; as *seir* means 'heel,' so prob. *rig* means 'fore-arm.'

Rímaire, calculator; I. 28, 12 do ridnacht do *rimairib*, tr. 'as it has been measured by calculators.'

Rímde, act of computing, calculating; *gen.*, IV. 316, 18 for reir *rimde*, tr. 'in accordance with numbering,' cf. O'C. *Lect.*, p. 556, 29 le riaghoil *rime* na n-aos.

Rímim, I count, compute; III. 82, 11 ni *ruimenn* lebur olc do denam risin mnai, for *rimenn*, prob. through the analogy of perf. *-ruirm-*, (see also *do-muinuir*!); IV. 316, 8 ni ar m[b]rug-fer *riam* [!!], tr. 'he *is counted*' [!]; IV. 368, 1, 6 i n-a cumal *rimther*, tr. 'they are computed' (in cumals).

Rind, point (of spear, rock, breast (=teat), &c.); point of satire; IV. 310, 19 sruba arathair *fo rinn* (='pointed'); V. 216, 21 *rind* ga; *pl.*, I. 160, 5, tr. II. 270, 4 *rinn* ocus bealata ocus criche, 'promontories,' &c.; I. 236, 6 a *rinn bir-aith* amail delc, points of stakes; V. 218, 26 ceilsine fothaigther do *rendaib* na nga; III. 372, 19 d'a *rinnib*, ('teats'); 378, 22 (21 *rinnaib*); in *phr.*, *rinn feoir*, 'top of grass,' i.q. 'good grass,' II. 2, 16; 18, 10; 50, x; 76, 8, tr. 'top grass,' and contrasted with *athlumpuire*, which is tr. 'eaten-down grass,' cf. IV. 48, 18 co ro-asa a *rind* for a feor, tr. 'until the top grows on the grass'; V. 12, y is *rind* remi-teit bachall. The word *rinn*, 'satire,' [see *rindaigim*], is distinguished by O'Dav., p. 115, *sub* 'sinn,' as the midmost of three terms,

sinn, *rinn* and *glam gér*, the last being 'abuse before thy face and presence,' whereas *sinn* and *rinn* are distinguished as *cin* or *co cuibius*, respectively. In metaphorical sense, V. 12, 21 *renda* aer, 'points of satire,' where H has *randa*, as also V. 28, 18 *rennaib* fesa, where H gives *randaib*. An unusual use occurs IV. 164, 6, is for *rind* oirggne focert na smachta so, tr. 'it is *according to* the injury,' but the gl. 166, 14 is do'n lucht for-a [?] roichid *ind* a n-oirgne, 'the people on whom reaches [falls?] the point of their injury' (?). Again, at V. 80, 20, (said of a fleece) fogeib *rind*, 'that gets the point,' (*the shears*), i.e., 'that has been shorn' [?].

Rind-glas, green-pointed, or tipped, V. 276, 6 noi sibinne *rind-glasa* luachra.

Rindad, act of cutting, satirising; III. 306, 7 *r.* ramud, '*cutting* of roads'; I. 184, 8 a *r.* iar n-a ecaib; V. 388, 3, gl. *aerad* 8.

Rindaige, engraver; *pl.*, V. 106, 7 *rindaigi*, gl. doniat in *rindiacht*, 11.

Rindaigecht, practice of engraving; V. 94, 14; 106, 11 (*rindiacht*).

Rindaim, I satirise; V. 204, 10 *rindes* o oil; V. 176, 2 *rindus* cach richt duine; V. 388, 1, 5 (gell) mna [fir] *rindas*.

Rinde, IV. 340, 15 corus *rinde*, tr. 'adjustment of subdivisions,' as if *rainde*.

Rinde (?), I. 150, 10, tr. 'rods,' gl. *fota* 152, 28.

Rinne (?), I. 178, 9 conid *rinne*, apparently tr. as if *do·rinne*, but even so, the meaning is not clear.

Rindile, satirist; V. 202, 5 mac *r.*, ety. gl. 204, 10 *rindes* o *oil*, 'who satirises with tongue'; 266, 22 tech *r.*, gl. 268, 7 *aeras* o *oil* i.e. in cainte.

Rith, course; current; race; running, accumulation of interest; I. 26, 13 tucad grian for *r.* domunda; 26, 26 ro-delb *rith* ind aeoir uiscidi; I. 30, 3 ata ar in *rith*-sin, 'it remains on this whirling course'; I. 108, 25 fogeilt ocus bleith do *rith* leo, 'the expense, &c., shall accumulate with them,' cf. II. 74, 5 forgell ocus bleth do *rith* ria; I. 290, 3 da luag fir fognuma do *r.* ria; III. 326, 14 lan-gille do *r.* riu; V. 234, 9 airet ata in *rith*, 5 airet *reithes*; used of '*interest*,' III. 126, 2 cin *r.* itir; cf. III. 234, 20 noca tuc in *rith* ar aird, where *fotha* and *rith* seem to be contrasted, as *property* and *interest*;—I. 174, 8 in sas co *rith* roinnig, apparently tr. 'the fastening with the hair *string*,' but next line, in sas co *rith* fo mbraiget, 'the fastening *extending* round the neck'; *gen.*, I. 156, 11 la ro-luas *retha* na haine, 'the too great rapidity of the *passing* of the one day'; V. 246, 18, 20 ré *retha* fuillema, 420, 1; *pl.*, IV. 334, z (Friday) do *rethaib* ech, 'for horse-*races*.'

Rithide [?], I. 62, 2, secht ndaor-ceile tormaigius cuigi *rithide*, where *apparently* the tr. expects to make *rig*, 'a king,' out of this last word [!].

Riucter [!], II. 130, y, tr. 'it is not paid,' as if ro-*icter*.

Ro, particle, prefix to certain parts of the verb; partly perfective in function, partly formative; cf. the use in Text of II.: with *pres. pass.*, 388, 16 ro-brondtar; 312, x fallaigter; 308, 20 nerthar, 310, 15; *depon.*, 342, 4 tathaigter; 12, 25 ro·n·uaisligthur Feine (!); *pass. pret.*, 68, 11 briathrad (!); 270, z follaiged; 276, 17 meathu[d] (!), (320, 3; 330, 8); 324, 3 gatad; *ppp.*, fes, 62, 6; *act. pres. subj.*, cara, biatha, caithe; fera, metha, scarat, cf. 206, 8; 210, 14; 212, 1; 254, 3; 262, 14, 19; 264, 1, 15; 266, 16, 17, 18; [316, 21 (!), 326, 12, 14]; 342, 1, [also cia tò·r·mala]; with *festur* 272, 12 and cf. 178, 16 (!); with *perf. depon.* 3 *sg.*, 342, 3 ro-fiachaigastar.

Ro-, very common prefix, expressing greatness or *excess* of the meaning involved in the principal word; e.gr. *ro-airdi*, I. 296, x; *ro-aititin*, II. 308, 13, 22, just as on V. 384, 15, gl. on m'*adrodma*; *ro-altar*, II. 164, 11, 20; 166, 16; *ro-baid*, V. 450, 1 tri leaca *ro-b.*, 'durable'; *ro-ciallaide*, IV. 36, 17 *ro-c.* na mbreth, ety. gl. on *rocoll breith*, 5, cf. O'Dav., p. 113, *rochall*, see rachall; *ro-choem*, IV. 312, 21; *ro-daoire*, V. 314, x, 'utter bondage'; *ro-dilse*, IV. 60, 25; 150, 14; 220, 14; 222, 11; V. 442, 25; 482, 22; 490, 12; *ro-domain*, V. 298, 10, 'very deep'; *ro-feinne*, V. 262, y; 298, 13, ety. gl. of *ruanada*; *ro-fid*, V. 320, 8, 'great wood'; *ro-indscedaib*, V. 10, 22, gl. on *roscad*; *ro-ri*, V. 50, 11; *ro-slabra*, IV. 346, 23; *ro-thairismetu*, V. 316, 17; *ro-tarb*, IV. 100, 25.

Ro (!), I. 182, 29, see *roichim*.

Roa (!), IV. 336, 14 mani *roa* duini, tr. 'if some person does not *relieve* him' [!], but there is no hint of explanation how that meaning is obtainable; *roa* can hardly be anything else than 'may reach,' see under *roichim*.

Roach, some kind of surety, who pledges himself to a *futile* contract (!); III. 6, 25 icthair a leth, [of a bad contract] do rathaib do *roachaib*, which the ety. gl. explains, at 30, dind *rofechud briathar* dorigned for na rathaib, tr. '*estimation* in words'; in preced. line, it is given *ra-rofechad*; see under *fechad*.

Rob, rop, animal, of any kind, small or great, edible or not edible; I. 160, 14 in tan is *rop* domelar he, 16 na toimlither he; *gen.*, I. 160, 14 cin a *ruip*, IV. 88, 11 (ruib); III. 362, 1 cned in *ruip*, (3 *ruib* ruamanda); *pl.*, II. 180, 9 *ruip*, 8 a coimet ar *rupu*, tr. wicked beasts, 'bulls, rams, dogs, &c.'; I. 184, 15 has *im rubu foichlige*, gl. 'little pigs,' &c.; or '*cocks* or *pet birds* that follow people,' and also *im rubu cethra*, tr. 'four-footed animals, such as bulls and boars'; *gen.*, III. 262, 11 bla *rob* cubad, where the gl. evidently contemplates 'grass-eating' animals; [see the distinction drawn (and withdrawn) in Cor., p. 39, between *rop*, 'of an animal that strikes, gores,' (as cows) and *rap*, of an animal

that drags, pulls (srengus), (as pigs), sed tamen vicissim communiter dicuntur ; *rap* never occurs in the BL.].

Robaig, see *ropach*.

Robdaim, I wound, hurt ; IV. 140, 27 cia ruibet, cia *ro orat*, cia *robdaid* ; IV. 220, 7 cia *robdaiter* indib, 'though a person be hurt in them, (on the ditches),' where the gl. 18, cia *ro baith* intib is evidently tr. as if from the verb *to be* (!) ; prob. formed out of the (already) abnormal *do-ròdbad* [= *do-rò-dobīth*], 'he was slain, i.e. he died,' [cf. FM. ann. 860, where do rodbhadh harmonizes with do dhortadh, and cf. also the tr. of the same word, sub *ann.* 940, where the line is edited, do roidhbad laoich ri Laighen, and tr., 'the subduer of champions,' as if do rodhbad was a noun governing laoich, although even the alliteration shows that Laoichri Laigen is the construction, and do rodbad the verb] ; from this was abstracted the verb *robdaim*, through whose influence prob. the word *ropach* (q.v.) *robach* is often written *robdach*.

-Robrar (?) in V. 190, 14, where for *do·s·robrar* J^2 has *robrathar*, apparently the same as *ro-briathar* of our text, same line.

Rochaid (?), II. 76, 5, nocha *rochaid* fogelt na bleth i n-a lobud i ceann athg., but the verb used is generally *reith-*, 'to run.'

-Rocair, IV. 32, 13 ima *rocair*, *im·a·ro·fhocair*, see *focraim*.

Rochfintar (?), IV. 202, 2 *rochfintar* fair, gl. 9, *da fintar* air he, tr. '*if it be known* respecting him' ; prps. only *ro-finntar* (?).

Rochall, see under *racholl*.

Rochlamethar, IV. 190, 12, see under *lamur*.

Ro-comlai, I. 38, 1 *ro comlai* in maigister di-araile, tr. '(the knowledge) which the master *conveys* to another' ; apparently as if *ro-la*, *ro-com-la*.

Ro-chor, great need ; II. 354, 7 coruige *rochor* no *angbocht*, 9, 14 ; cf. II. 378, 23 ; 384, 25 ; cf. IV. 58, 5 *uais*, just as in O'Dav., p. 52, coruice *uais* no *angbocht*.

-Rochrathar, IV. 178, 21, see under *torchair*.

Rochtain, act of reaching ; I. 60, 13 do *rochtuin* a n-einecluinne fo met esbus uaithib, 'to come up to [to get] the due amount of honour-price,' cf. V. 184, 3] ; 19 do *r.* a ngraid, 'to *recover* their grade' ; but I. 298, 7 ar n-a *rochtain* amach, tr. 'after it has been *carried* out' ; II. 46, 12 sealb ar nad hinndeimin cin do *rochtuin*, tr. 'property upon which it is uncertain that any claim *lies*' ; II. 350, 3 ac a *r.*, 'to *reach* these (qualities)' ; II. 60, 14 ma doich a *r.* cin mugud, tr. '[if he thought] that it (the distress) *would pass* without being lost' ; V. 16, 16 in oigdi du *r.* uad, 'the work [ought] *to be executed* by him,' [proceed from him ?].

Rod, see *rot*, 'road.'

Roda (?), I. 12, 13 deilb-rig *roda* sluagaib, &c., where the text sets grammar at defiance, and the tr. corresponds.

Rodaige, V. 238, 15 and 300, 18, said of a person who "saiges risin suainemain," "innsaidis a suainemnab"; this is precisely the gl. given by O'Dav., p. 118, *suainem*; prps. '*cliff*-man,' in *t-all*aige, from *all* = 'cliff,' or *road*-man, from *rod*; O'Dav., has *roaighe*.

Rodarc, eye, sight; IV. 144, 3 *rodarc*-bla, 'eye-mark,' gl. is i crich domidigear rosc, 'the territory that eye estimates'; *gen.*, I. 202, 29 in set *rodairc*, tr. 'the *valuable* sed' [!].

Roded (?), IV. 360, 22 cucael codat *roded* do cach mnai, tr. 'a slender smooth distaff for every woman,' where, as *cucael* (coigeal) is 'distaff,' the words 'slender' and 'smooth' must be allocated to *codat* and *roded*, but *codat* means 'hard' and *roded* is nnknown.

Rodimbi, V. 436, x, where it *seems* to be gl. by *fír-bis*, 'which truly is,' 438, 11; though the words follg., at 12, *a crod* uile, seem to indicate, not *rod im bi*, but *crod*; prps. it was *ro·dm·bi*.

Rodmuither (?), in V. 190, note[1] J[2]; but cf. IV. 212, 2 mad *rodmaiter*, where the gl. 17 gives i n-a *ro-aiditin*, see *ad-daimim*, (*rò-'dm-aither*).

Roe, level ground, plain; field (of battle); I. 78, 15 im *roe*, gl. 80, y im in ferann, but it is genly. 'battle-field,' III. 296, 19 a *roid*, gl. isin *re* comraic, 'in the field of battle,' cf. V. 238, 20; 280, 15; IV. 334, 24 teched ar [=as] *roi*; 336, 9 ar·itn·gab i *rói*; 338, 5 soerus a roi; V. 238, 20 a *raei*, 278, 4 *roe*; but often *re*, V. 300, 21 secht *re* fechaiter la F., z, *re comraic*, gl. im a fidhther comrac i *re*, i ferann, 302, 2; cf. V. 298, 9 fer do-tuit a *re*, V. 142, 10 fuil fir saidius *re*, gl. 148, x indsaigius isin *re comruic* coitcind comarleicthe; V. 418, 14 (*roi*).

Roed, see *ro·fid*, tr. 'great wood.'

Ro-et, he took; I. 156, 26 *at roet*, prob. = *arroet*, *ar* na *ro-foet* aigi, from *ar-fo-emaim*.

Rofechad, III. 6, 31, see under *roach*; O'Dav., p. 110, reads *ro-seacha*.

Ro-fid, great wood; *gen.*, V. 320, 21 frithe *ro-feda*, 24, f. *raoda*, gl. 324, 16 *caille*; 326, 7; 340, 2 *raeda*, 328, 27.

Roga, choice; I. 6, 19 is e *roga* ruc; 72, 6, gl. on drinn-rosc; II. 118, 1 is 'n-a *r.* budein, an X gaibther no Y, cf. V. 294, 6; 332, 6; II. 174, 4 *roga*, gl. on toga; V. 390, 17.

Rogad, act of stretching out; II. 210, 14, in a maxim, tr. 'the chief is free whenever he pleases to take away his seds'; this is according to the gl., breith a ratha cuice, but the text, *rogad* laime di-a setuib, means a '*stretching-out* of his hand towards his seds,' as given by O'Dav., p. 112, *rogadh* i.e. *sínedh*, where our text is gl., 'sined a lam tar ceann a seoit.' Curiously enough we have, at II. 206, 19, the text given as *roga lāē*, tr. '(he may) have *his choice* of the seds' [!].

O'Dav. apparently took *rogad* as a form of *riged*, cf. p. 110, *ro-rigid*-sam a lam di-a cruid, which is evidently the same phrase.

Rogart (?), occurs twice, IV. 102, 9, 10, where the former, fobith bes sris it *rogart*, is tr. 'because of the killing by the former,' which appears to have *no* reference to the words at all; and the latter, ni etar a *rogart* a nert n-etarro, is tr. 'but this cannot be enforced between them,' where our word is equally ignored. In any case, it must be conjectural, prob. something like *fris ad-ro-gart*, but the problem cannot be determined on these texts as above.

Ro-gellaim, I release (?); the word is usually *do-ro-gell-*, q.v., but it occurs in [A] *ro-gèll*, [Z] *rùaigl-*; II. 128, 13 forus as a *ruaiglithir* di, 17 ni *ruaiglither* di, 27 mona *r.* di, (? 'there is given pledge for it').

Roichim, I reach, attain to (with *acc.*); the difference of the preposition determining the incidence of the debt, &c., and the direction of the payment; accrue to (*do*); reach = be inflicted on (*for*), of fines, &c.;—from root *sech* (sequor), [A] *ro-sèch-*, (pro-sequor) [Z] *ròich-*; but brought into admixture with forms of *tiag-*, q.v.; for convenience of reference, I give here a brief analysis of the forms, in the four-fold arrangement, of [A] and [Z], each with a possible prefix *do*:

	[A]	[Z]	[A]	[Z]
pres.,	*ro-soich-*	*ròich-*	*do-ròich-*	*tòirch-*
t-pret.,	*ro-siacht*	*riacht* (*rèacht*	*do-riacht* do-roacht)	*tóracht*
fut. conj.,	*ro-sia*	*ria* (*rèa*	*do-ria* *do-rèa*)	*tòra*
condit.,	*ro-sòised*	*ròised*	*do-ròised*	*tòirsed* ;—

pres. 3 *sg.*, [A] **ro-soich** (*-soith* I. 56, y; *-seich* II. 398, 7; *-saig* I. 190, 2; *-soig* II. 24, 21); I. 56, y *ro-soith* espucc a grad, 'he regains his grade'; I. 190, 2 *ro-saig* cuicthe, 'it reaches (= extends to) five days'; 242, 15 cindus *ro-soich* lan-fiach *for* in sellach lain, 'full-fine is inflicted on him,' (cf. II. 186, 12 *ro-soig* lan-dire fair); II. 24, 21 as-ed *ro-soig* [*as*], 'is what each gets from him'; 32, 5, 6, is cethraime inech *ro-soig* biad, where the pregnant use of the verb is difficult to interpret, tr. 'it is one-fourth [of lessening] that food *incurs*,' but it is impossible to determine the case of *biad*; 198, 17 *ro-soich* a cutrumu leis, tr. 'it *amounts to* the fill,' ['reaches its equivalence,'] cf. 216, 3 *ro-s.* cutrumus a ratha; 230, y is leth gach cota *ro-saig* fine, 'reaches, accrues to the tribe'; 304, 30 in uair *ro-soich do*'n-ti, tr. 'when they have been [legally] *delivered to* the person,' &c., whereas 308, x in chuit *ro-soich* orru, 'the amount that *comes upon* them,' (they have to pay); 346, 5 (is) mó *ro-soich*, 'it is

more [than the son] that (the daughter) *seems to spring'* [from his loins], hence, according to the analysis of the word, she *gets* more of the father's personality); 368, 2, 10 *ro-saig* in ben lesugad buachalla, tr. 2, 'she *gets* the share for service,' and 10 'she *provides* the service,' which seems contradictory; 396, 12, 'the share which *accrues* [to her?] from increase'; 414, 6 *ro-soich* di, 'accrues to her,' 420, 19; IV. 362, 11 is *do*-suidiu *ro-saig* vii. cumal, tr. 'it is to him that seven cumals are payable,' cf. V. 434, 33 is and-sain *ro-soich* co cert tri cumala co leith and, 'in that case *it reaches* exactly half seven cumals'; 3 *pl.*, I. 58, 4 **ro-soichet** na grada cetna, tr. 'they *resume* the same dignities,' (spelt *ro-sothut*, 56, 25); [Z] **roich**: I. 56, 26 ni *roich* side, 'the bishop does not recover his rank'; 232, y i baili *i roich* a beth ar treisi, 'in a place where it reaches to being a stay of three days'; [cf. II. 66, z; III. 460, x]; II. 178, 4 ineoch *i roich* ann, '(is responsible) in every thing to which it extends in the case'; 186, 22 ni *r.* dire, 'it does not amount to *dire*-fine,' cf. 302, 4 ni *r.* innarbad na set, 'the legal fine does not reach the penalty of returning the seds'; 310, 9 in re, ar-a *r.* diablud orru; 412, 26, 31 ni *r.* si frithgnam, '(the pig) gets no attendance,' (cf. 398, 7, 400, 4); IV. 300, 8 ar nad *roig* fertaig, 'because he has no land,' or 'is entitled to no tomb,' according to the note; V. 86, 14 o'n lo berar he, no go *roig* a lan-log air, 'from the day it is born, till its full value comes upon it'; 3 *pl.*, I. 58, 22 ni **roichet** in grada cetna; V. 370, 3, 5 ón do fir, for' na *rochet* nadmann, 'a man whom no bonds can reach,' 'who cannot be bound';—with prefix *do*, I. 186, 22 is a ndis **do-roich** cuicthi; *t-pret.*, 3 *sg.*, [A] **ro-sìacht**: I. 20, 7 is e *ro-s.* co Eigipt; II. 112, y ce *ro-siacht* co teach; 228, 24 in trian, *ro-s.* d'fine, 'the third which comes to the tribe'; 3 *pl.*, occurs in a noteworthy passage, I. 16, 88, where the text is bad, a *ro siacht* recht aicnid mar nad *rochat* recht litri, tr. 'for the law of nature had prevailed where the written law did not reach'; but, there is no such word as *rochat*, and *mar*, 'where,' is not possible: *corrig. ròacht* [or *ròcht*], and read *mór* [*mṓ*]; cf. III. 30, 30 ata *mara* a recht aicnid *ro siachtat ar* nad rocht racht litre, where also the text is wrong, corrig. *ro-siachtatar*; the gl. III. 32, 7 shows plainly the meaning, 'nature is more abundant than authority,' [*equity* than *code*], or 'the *Questions* of the Canon are more numerous than the Canon'; III. 60, 3 (!), where prob. there is to be read *ro-sìachtatar*, but the text even so is inscrutable; [Z], **riacht**: I. 94, 10 nocha *riacht* in cin air; II. 66, z in baile a *riacht* curad, (see I. 232, y); V. 16, 4 muna *riacht* uad hi, 'the work has not been got out of him'; *riachtatar*, I. 244, 24 co *richtadar co* hinill, 'till they reached a place of safety';—with prefix *do*, [A] II. 236, 22, 27 ma **do-ròcht** aige com-maith, 'if an equally good joint of meat has arrived,' cpd. with [Z], 236,

23, 26 muna **thòracht** ; 3 *pl.*, [A] II. 124, 13 o **doròchtatar**, compared with the absurd text on 16, 25, o *thorocthar* ain bothai corai, &c. [!!] ; [Z], II. 294, 7 cach baile, na **tòrrachtatur** a seoit a laim in duine.

This seems also the course of development in the *s-aor.* [subj.] forms, *do-ròa*, cf. LnagC., 136 a 12, β 9, 'whatever *reaches* him' : prps. *roa* of IV. 336, 14 is this word, cf. II. 58, 23 muna *ro*, see below ; *fut.* [subj.] 3 *sg.*, [A] **ro-sla** ; I. 92, 14 cia *ro-sia co* (30 × 7) cumala ; 292, 20 o *ro-s.* na cuic seoit, &c. ; cf. III. 136, 11 ; 226, 10 in céin *ro-s.* guth in fir ; (238, 3 ma *ro-sia* ni uadaib, where the text has *ro-ria* [?]) ; IV. 250, 2 o *ro-s.* lan in marbtha ; V. 70, 18 ; 134, 22 ; 256, 19 cia *ro-sia co* (20 × 7) cumal ; [Z] **rìa** : I. 80, 24 cu *ria* in mi, 'until it amounts to a month' ; 108, 23 co *ria* cumail ; 292, 10, 20 no-co *ria* ; III. 136, 10 no-co *ria co* fogail, 'till it comes to an actual wrong' ; 242, 3, 8, 11 acht co *ria d'* a thig, 'till he reaches his house' ; 434, 4 no-co *ria* fuiliugad ; V. 70, 18 ; 256, 18 co *ria* deich mbu, 258, 13 ; 270, 3 no-co *ria d'* a saigid ; 328, 20 co *ria* na neithe sin, [used like *co-ruice*] ; [cf. also the form *ro* : I. 182, 29 ; II. 58, 22 acht cu *ro* fasc uad, 23 muna *ro* itir, cf. I. 104, 2 iar *riachtain* a faisc cuici ; cf. also the curious *ni ross* I. 156, 6, and *do-rosa* treisi, I. 186, 22]. On III. 268, 13, the text reads, imta, ce *ria* uathu-sum, tr. 'so, too, if they (the oxen) are gone from,' with a note, saying, that is, if they are left by those who should take care of them ; but text, tr. and note, are emptied of meaning by the simple fact that the enclitic form *ria* could not stand after *ce* ! It is quite possible that the text is totally different, prps. *imtha cethraime* uathu. Again, on IV. 362, x, ma *ri* talmain, is tr. 'if *it reaches* the ground,' but *ri* (for *ria*) could not stand after *ma* : it was simply ma *fri* talmain ;—with prefix *do* [A], *do-ròa* ; in [Z] **tòra** : I. 82, 25 na *tora* co moch d'on tuaith ; 128, 13 na *tora* tascur do'n lir, in both cases in gl. on *dingbail* ; 130, 11 is ferr co *tora* ; 178, 9^2 dia *tora* conid rinne (?), cen ni *tora*, &c. (?) ; 180, 21 muna *tora* druith ar cuicthi, tr. 'unless being a fool extends it to five days' ; *condit.* 3 *sg.*, [A] **ro-soised** : I. 290, 8 [ó] *ro-s.* ; II. 370, z ar a laiged neich *ro-seisead* do tir, tr. 'on account of the smallness of the quantity which could belong to the land' [?] ; 3 *pl.*, II. 138, note, o *ro-sòiset* [text, o ro-roiset !] tech in bretheman, (contrasted with the preced. *noco ròiset* t. in b.) ; [Z] **ròised** : I. 56, y cumad espucc, na *r.* a grad ; 290, 7 no-cu *r.* na cuic seoit, 292, 15 ; so prob. 244, 6 da *roised*, 'if he could have reached (the place)' ; and at II. 216, 7 in re *ari soised* cutrumus a ratha do, prob. *in ré*, ar a [iars-a] *ròised* ; III. 156, 24 ; 460, x ;—with prefix *do*, [A] **do-ròised** : I. 244, 10 ce *do-roised* (prob.), 'though he could have reached' ; 292, 15 o *do-roised*, compared with no-cu *roised*, of same ; III. 324, 23 ce *do-roised* in gell, 'though the pledge line *be forthcoming*,' in

exactly the same way as [Z] 3 *pl.*, **tòirset**: III. 324, x mana *toirset* na feich, and the infinitive at 21, co n-a *tòrachtain*, cf. *rìachtain*, I. 104, 2, &c., *rochtain*, I. 60, 13, 19; II. 46, 12; 60, 14; 350, 3.

Roid, some dye-plant. In Scotch Gaelic it is taken to mean 'sweet gale,' but see V. 363, note[a]; II. 420, 3 nomad na *roidi*, IV. 276, 8 and note[2]; IV. 116, 10 lot *roidi* ocus coindi; V. 500, 24, 29, where also it is connected with garlic; cf. also V. 362, 12 *ru*, see note.

Roil (?), occurs twice, IV. 142, 21 sen *roil*, tr. 'ancient *oak*,' and 142, x muna be *roil*, tr. 'unless there be *some other thing*,' as if *araile* [!]; cf. *rolaig*, da sechi im rolaig, 'two skins about an oak,' LU. 89, *a*.

Roilbe (?), 'moor,' IV. 124, 26, tr. '[trespass in] a moor,' but IV. 278, 9, 'mountain,' cf. Cor., p. 34 *sub* 'orc,' ar cach *roilbe* ocus cach ro-fid.

Roimles, V. 22, 19 (H., note[1]), 'I ate,' see *toimlim*.

Roind, see *rann*.

Roinnech, 'hair,' usually 'horse-hair'; I. 174, 8 co rith *roinnig*, 9, *ruainne*, tr. 'hair-bit,' evidently a strong rope, for it is used to gl. *sar-cuibreach* i.e. in laingfitir itir a cenn ocus a cosa.

Rointat-sa (?), II. 98, 7 cait-iat na fir-fola *rointat-sa* uait-si, tr. 'what are the true goods which *I shall obtain* from thee?' prps. *roindfet*; though the follg. construction (with *uait*) harmonizes better with the assumption of a connexion with *tintat*.

Roisc, 'it is completed,' used to express the *completion* of preparations, or the *exhaustion* of the material, &c., I. 202, 11 co *roisc* airecht do timurcain, 'that there *may be time* to assemble the court'; III. 68, 25 no-co *roisc* a mbe oca, tr. 'until all they have *is spent*,' which in the identical text of IV. 246, 10 is tr. 'until *it reach* [(?) as if *roich*] what there is of them'; for the meaning, cf. SGad. 81, 16 dergaiter leabaidh dóib *co rôisc* taisealbadh bíd, tr. '*pending* the preparation of meat, a bed was prepared for them'; see under *conoiscim*.

Roithne (?), V. 452, 16, where *ce roithne*, seems to mean, 'whoever may acknowledge (the child),' *ro-aithne* [?].

Romaind, romut, *prep.-pron.*, from *re n-*.

Ronathar (?), tr. 'he is bound,' I. 186, 14 cuma comorba o rathaib *ronathar* i rathar; cf. O'Dav., p. 112, *rona* i.e. *fonaidhm*, where the quotation (with its gl.) shows that *-na* is 3 *sg. s-aor.* from √*nad* (involved in *naisc* naidm) = (*nad-s-t*), 'that he may bind,' if the text be correct: *ronathar* is prps. a derivate from this *na-* form.

Rondu, V. 210, 3 [roinde J[2]], see *rann*.

Roniastar (?), 'he demands,' O'Dav. gl. .i. *innsaighter* or *tairgsin*, p. 112; V. 74, 3 ni fororrain rig, *ro-niastair* lan-diri lochtaib daeraib, &c.; from the indication given in O'Dav.'s *foriastar* i.e. *airgither*, p. 87, which brings the word into connexion with *forècar*, *fùirecar*, we come to √ 'reg,' 'to bind,' whence *adriastar*, III. 228, 7, [cf. *àrach*]; now, in place of *adriastar*, we find *no-riastar*, V. 152, 16; and O'Dav., p. 54, gives the same gl. *airgither* to *araniastar*, which comes very near to the form in our text; unfortunately, O'Dav.'s example on p. 112, is not forthcoming, as the edition only gives *ut est*, *unless* we are to take the next item *rona* as being the *ut est*!

Ronn, wire; V. 382, 21.

Ropach, striking, assault, violence; prob. from √ bong, as *fo-bach* comes to be written *fod-bach*, 'sod-breaking,' so *rod-bach*, *rob-bach*, may have arisen as *cpd.*, or through analogy; anyhow, we have the *p* replaced by the two *mediae b*, *d*; I. 58, 13 báin-beimeanna tre *ropach*; so V. 206, x, but III. 470, 21 tria *ropdach*; I. 248, 32 *ropach* feirgi, tr. 'assault of anger'; but II. 186, 14, 18, 20, 21 *ropadh*, 'assault'; V. 138, 20 *robdach* con ocus gataigi; V. 150, 15 iar n-ic doib aithgin 'n-a *robach*; 192, 13 (*robdach*); II. 66, 10 cin *ropuidh* (=ropaig), 'crime of assault'; III. 138, (5, 18), 21 (deithbir, coirp-dire,) eiric *robdaig*; IV. 232, 14 fo aicne *robaig* no *eisce*, tr. 'according to its nature of *thrust* or *cut*'; 16 nocha fuil dethbir *roba* na eisce, tr. 'there is no difference of *thrust* or *cut*', [in the protection with respect to the smacht-fine]; but now, exactly the same text occurs at III. 138, 5, nocha biad dethbir *robdaig* na *heisce* ime, tr. 'the *inflicting* or the *intention* would make no difference, &c.,' which is evidently the meaning.

Rormacht, tr. as subst. ='increase,' IV. 208, 24 (!); see *tormaigim*.

Ros, flax-seed; *gen.*, II. 368, 29 escra *rois*, 374, 4.

Rosar (?), IV. 360, 12 fear ar-a *rosar* a biad; see *ruasasat*.

Rosc, eye; eye-sight; I. 140, 34 bec de *rusc* aice; V. 108, 30 ar na *roscaib*.

Roscad, (law-precedent, maxim); *prob.* glossary or *proverb*; I. 18, 8 breithemnus a [=*as*] *roscadaib* ocus fasaigib; V. 2, 10 fír i.e. *roscaid*; 6, 12 consuiter fír for *roscadaib* ocus fasaigib; 10, 21, x, gl. *ro-indscedaib*, [cf. *derb-arusc*]; V. 450, 6.

Rosnaccad, IV. 198, 19, which the gl. 200, 6 renders by rogatad iad, 'as if he had stolen them'; ro·sn·*accad* (?), from *ad*+√*gat* (?); cf. 198, 19 *ro·da·gatta*, 200, 1.

Roth, wheel; I. 30, 3 beth amail *r.* im-a-cuairt.

Rót, road; I. 128, 7 *róth* (?); III. 272, 23 *rot* imfedna; IV. 24, 2 *rot* Admairi, (but V. 264, y *rot n*-Adamair, cf. IV. 6 note[2]); V. 132, 6 mac for *rot*, where J[2] adds, for in *conair*; V. 254, 6 athg. forreacar for *r.*, gl. ar *roit* a hanta, 256, 6;

gen., I. 122, 14 cartad *raite*; V. 320, 8, 19 frithe *raiti*, gl. V. 328, 13, note[1], and see O'Dav., p. 113; V. 474, 6.

-Rothla, IV. 198, 18, x *fo·da·rothla*, 'who takes away' (any part of the combs of the bees); see *toethlo*.

Rot-raid (?), IV. 242, 17, gl. 244, 13 *raidig* se a dul for *rot*, 'he *orders* him to go upon the *road*' [?].

-Roxla, IV. 198, x *fo·d·r.*, under *foxlaim*.

Ru, prps. i.q. *roid*, garden produce, V. 362, 12.

Ruacht, under *ro-sechim*.

Ruaiglither, see *ro-gellaim*.

-Ruaicled, see *do-ro-gellaim*.

Ruainne, hair-bit, see *roinnech*.

Ruamanda, ruminant (?); III. 362, 3 ruib *r.*; but cf. MR. 298, 18, da tharbh ruamanta, tr. 'two *furious* bulls'; and see follg.:—

Ruamanna, ruamna, red; III. 6, 2 suile *ruamanna*, tr. '*red* eyes,' evidently as the name of a defect in animals; IV. 348, y gaisced n-innraic fri *ruamna* rús, tr. 'a trusty sword for the *reddening* of his face'; cf. O'Dav., p. 112, *romna* i.e. *dath*, of the (*purple*) colour in the garments of kings, i.e. *corcair*.

Ruanaid, 'champion,' gl. by O'Dav., p. 113, 'strong mighty person on the sea,' referring to the passage at III. 422, 1, diles i muir-brethaib *airi ruanada* dar nae tondaib, tr. 'in Sea-laws one has a right to what he has *brought* over nine waves,' "the champion's burden," gl. 'when they are brought out from across nine waves of the sea by one who went specially for them, they are all the property of the person who has so brought them thence'; V. 262, 2, gl. x, in t-eire dobeir in *ro-fheinne* itir nae tonna mara ocus tir, 298, 8, 13; cf. MR. 120, 14 nach-am rig *ruanaid* ro-thenn.

Ruasasat, seems probably to be taken as 3 *pl. s-aorist*, from *ro-fhechim*, cf. *for-roi* and *for-ruastar*, whence was abstracted a subj. base, *ruas-*, IV. 180, 24 smachta do-neoch 'm-a *ruasasat* orggain a tire, 'fines for aught in which they have inflicted damage on his lands'; the gl. apparently takes it = *roisset* from *ro-sechim*, madia *ro-indsaigea* siad d'orgoin a fearaind, 182, 12.

Ruathar, incursion, onslaught; I. 226, 8 (*creachuib*, &c., ocus) do *ruathruib*; V. 224, 18 is cinnte co ndingenta in crech no in *ruathur*.

Ruba, act of killing; see under follg. *rubaim*; II. 254, 5 cen fothana na *ruba* and, tr. '(cream) without thinness or *injury*,' which does not seem very suitable! The ordinary use is *fuba ocus ruba*, I. 106, 17, tr. 'services of *attack* and *defence*,' but *ruba* can scarcely mean 'defence'; I. 160, 5 na tri *ruba*, just as 160, 1 na tri *fuba*, cf. II. 270, 4 fri rinn ocus bealata ocus criche, so III. 22, 5; O'Dav., p. 113, gives *rubu* i.e. *marbadh*.

Rubaim, I wound; kill; a later verb formed on the basis of *rùba*, the enclitic form of *ro-bì*, from *benim*, [or √*bong*]; the old form is found at IV. 338, 6, ar nach *rubai*, 'that he may not kill'; but the 3 *pl.* from the later *present* form, II. 262, 3 nacha *rubat*, gl. na dernat guin, 9; so prps. IV. 140, 27 cia *ruibet*, 'though they *gore*,' [(cf. O'Dav., p. 113 *rubu* dia *ruibaither*,) 'if he is killed']; cf. IV. 140, 27, cia *robdaid*, see *robdaim*; [cf. MR. 294, 23 is misi *ro·t·rubtha*, 'it is I who will kill thee,' for *-rùba* (?); cf. FM. *ann.* 619 ar ni *ruba* D., 'as I did not slay D.'; *ann.* 630, cath hi' *ruba* C., 'a battle in which C. *was slain*,' prps. 'in which *he* (D.) *slew* C.'].

Rubla (?), V. 448, 2 dia *rubla*, tr. 'if she is found firm,' from the gl. 8, madia n-*airgither* co tairismech hi.

Ruc-, took, brought; gave (judgement); (also 'brought forth,' 'foaled,' III. 180, 9); used as the past tense of *beir-*, just as *tuc* as the past tense of *do-beir*; *pret.* 2 *sg.*, V. 192, 30 an tan **rugais** amaille re t'indilib; *pret.* 3 *sg.*, **ruc** I. 6, 19 is e roga *ruc*, &c.; V. 190, 11 *ro·n·uc*, 'who took it'; *depon.*, V. 162, 5 **rucustar**; *pass. pres.*, **ructhar** III. 182, 7; V. 316, 17 *r.* uada; cf. V. 256, y dia *ruicther* a breith, gl. um a *rucad* breth, 258, x; 158, x dia *rucar* amarus fair; 340, 22 do neoch *ruicer* as airlisi, gl. 346, 22 do neoch beiris as uasal-lis; *pret.*, 162, 5 in ti o' **rucad**; III. 180, 9, 10 ma *ruca*[*d*], 'if it was foaled'; [but V. 216, z, flaith *rucu* gu-breth for a ceili, is gl. 220, 6 *beirus*, as if *rucu* were *pres. subj.* 3 *sg.* act., cf. V. 316, 18, 19 acht muna **rucait** fiadnaise uadh he]; *imperf. subj.*, I. 40, 19 ar na **ructha** maith do ulce.

Rud, tr. 'iron-ore,' I. 188, x, so apparently gl., y in t-*iarrann*.

Rud, tr. 'wood'; IV. 124, 26; V. 328, 19; 332, 28 *rud* i.e. *caill*.

Rudrad, tr. 'prescription,' 'usucapio' = "dominii adeptio per continuationem (anni vel biennii)"; cf. O'Dav., p. 111, 'beith co foda for ferann comaidhtech,' 'to be long on a neighbouring land.' The period is determined, V. 496, 14, as prescription of *forty or fifty years*, or a prescription of *three lives*,' the latter with reference to kingship, abbacy or tenancy, but the shortest of the periods with reference to chattels or lands. Elsewhere are mentioned other periods, V. 314, 9, 10 rudrad on *one day* or on *fifty years*, (V. 366, 28). Two explanations are given of the word besides that of O'Dav., viz. *ro-daoire*, V. 314, x; 316, 3, 21, 24, &c.; but also 316, 7 co ndaine a *rudrad* i.e. co ndein a *ro-thairismetu* fair; I. 192, 16 fallach cach *rudrad*, i.e. the plea of 'prescription' could only be given to the possessor if the original owner had utterly neglected his claims, during a long period. On the other hand, a person might by neglect lose his rights of compensation for damage (V. 356, 3), if he did not prosecute his claims in time; the 'eiric' for damage would be lost by *ru*[*d*]*rad*, IV. 50, 5, eiric a fogla do dul a *rurad* o duine; III. 78, 1 a *rurud* dochuaid doib [the

abbacy]; V. 316, 10 teid a *r.*; IV. 212, 24 *r.* iar trebaire, V. 316, 1 (IV. 212, 16 *iubaile* iar trebaire); *gen.*, I. 66, 24 (68, 32) la triar *re rudartha* dorime sund [=7 × 20 years]; I. 80, 33 *re* comat *rudartha*; IV. 212, 25 is *re rudartha* do riagail riu: ma rabas i n-a aititin re *re trir*, is a ndilsi o-sein amach; V. 316, 14 mas ar daigin *rudhartha* dorinde a denta ar in ferand; *pl.*, V. 314, 8 secht *rudartha* la F. conoiscet *iubaill*.

The first occasion of its mention, (on occasion of the first time that distress was taken in Ireland I. 66, 17,) is important enough to be quoted, the more so as the tr. fails to give the right colouring to the transaction. The gl. refers to the half-stanza I. 64, 13

taisic a thir imurro
fo selba Hi Cuind comarba.

A certain land Tir-ba C.C. had been adjudged to the Ulster King Fergus as 'eric' fine for the violation of his protection, in the killing (by six persons) of his protégé Eochaid B.b., who had been expelled by his brother, Conn of the Hundred Battles, King of the Feine of Temair. In addition to the cession of this land, the eric-mulct involved a heavy money-fine of thrice seven cumals, for the crime of five of the murderers who were natives (*urrad*, 70, 20), as well as the handing over, as bondwoman to Fergus, of Dorn, for the crime of her son, the sixth culprit, who was an extern, (*deorad* 21). Fergus went home with his bond-maid, and the land came under the rule of the Ultonians. This occupation of the land lasted for seven-score years, which is stated (66, 25; 74, 15) to have been 'the term of three persons,' the three persons being Fergus, Conchobar and Coirpre G.-c. (16). And now the Feine demanded the restoration of their land after the lapse of the period of 'prescription,' but in addition they demanded eric-fine for the bond-maid Dorn whom Fergus had slain for having satirised him.

To bring the matter to a legal decision, the Feine had to drive off a distress from the Ultonians, and this they did by the agency of *Asal*, who drove away three white cows (64, 1) from *Mogh*, steward-bailiff of the Ultonian King. This brought up the King, viz. Coirpre, who gave the requisite pledges that he would submit to legal decision on the matter claimed, (64, 5; 66, 25).

But now the bondmaid had committed an offence, for which her life was the forfeit, whereas the land had committed no offence for which it could be forfeited. It might have been expected therefore that Sen mac Aige's decision (78, 5) was as correct as it was simple, viz., the restoration of the land on the determination of the 'prescription,' and the freeing of Fergus from any penalties for the slaying of the bondmaid. This indeed is the purport of the comm. 78,

1 seqq., but the previous page goes into more detail: the two offences, Dorn's satire of Fergus, and Fergus' murder of Dorn, were not liable to exactly equal mulcts, so that a balance had to be struck, on all the proceedings. The balance-sheet made out, [see supra, p. 159, under *comard-ugad*], showed (33* – 27 = 6) six cumals against Fergus, and was made good by the restoration to the Southerners of the townland Inbher Ailbhine [N. of Co. Dublin], which had been assigned to Fergus as part payment to him for the violation of his protection in the murder of Eochaid, 70, 20.

Evidently *the land* referred to in 68, 29 was this Inbher Ailbhine, which therefore is the *Tir-ba* referred to, 64, 8, [prob. a mere literary title, 'Cow-land,' as being the traditional *first* distraint]. But it seems clear that under the disturbed circumstances of the time, the transaction must have slipt from the memories of the original owners of the land, for 'the race of Conn did not know whether it was theirs,' 68, 29. So when *Asal* 'placed his horses on the land of Inbher Ailbhine,' 74, 20, as required by the Law of Distress, the Ultonian *Mog* put the horses out, but at the same time aroused the dormant memories: "didst thou put thy horse here, because [your land] was once on a time given away from you, Feine?" "Why, was it *from us* it was given away?" said the Feine. In the tradition of this occurrence in IV. 4, 27 seqq., the same words are used, I. 68, 29 *ni fetatar* sil Cuind† *ar mad leo*; IV. 4, 2 *ni fedutur* [cosinn] *ard mad leo* riam a tir. This would have brought them within the scope of the action for (*fothla* or) *tothla*-trespass, IV. 106, 21. But now, what has become of the 'prescription'? Evidently it was 'complete neglect for any one to have his 'seds' out from him during the period of prescription,' I. 192, 17; but where was the neglect? "Justice had been ceded to him," I. 70, 18, in the payment of a money-fine, and the cession of the land. Obviously one would say that all rights on the part of the original owners had been extinguished by this long period of possession without their claims being urged. Apparently this was the case, for the cession of the land was made solely on the basis that a balance lay against Fergus by the murder of Dorn. Till this legal decision was given, the Ultonians were the possessors of the land in question, and the *titulus* they had was this 'præscriptio longi temporis'; cf. comm. at I. 192, 16 *titul*, i.e. the lapse of time constituted the *titulus* on the strength of which the possessor entered into full rights of ownership.

But even here, it is curious to note the handling of the subject on the part of men who probably were willing to

* As to this number, see III. 76, 12, 21 and note'.

† It is curious to note this transformation; and still more so, to read IV. 4, 28, 'they unharnessed their horses,'

1	*tir ba*	ceiniul doib
Cf. I. 64, 8	*tir-ba*	Chuind.

allow a good margin of possibilities as a justification for the claim of restoration of land, cf. II. 92, 27, where is mentioned *rurud ainfesa* no *saruigthe*, 'a prescription of *ignorance* or *violation*.' The former is mentioned I. 68, 32, and the latter, the *sarugud*, prob. refers to the fact that one of the items of the mulct, the bondmaid, was killed while only held in pledge, and so the possessor could not claim the full benefit of his plea of *rudrad*.

[**Ruibdither**, O'Dav., p. 112, gl. *biathar* (as if *ro-biadthar*) cid *ruibdither* i.e. *ce biatar*.]

Ruicce, shame, gl. on *enech-ruice*, in II. 26, 11 dobeir *ruice* n-imdergtha for a einiuch, cf. V. 454, 6; V. 452, 18 in celad *ruca* baitsige, gl. 454, 6 in ti *dobeir ruici* n-imdergtha uirri.

-Ruice, in *co-ruice*, *corrice*, see *riccim*.

Ruide, IV. 336, 1 ataat tri toichnedai fris' ná *ruide* corad (no tocrad) rig, tr. 'three fastings *which bring* no offence to a king,' but this is only a wrong reading, see *fris-bruim*.

Ruidiles, ruidles, [-ro-diles], especially belonging (to person or thing); peculiar; very own; a person's separate property; cf. II. 380, 6; 412, 22; the *peculiar* (not the *usual*) use of a word, III. 94, 23; I. 106, 33 *ruidles* athgabala na daoineso, 'these individuals are (in their own person) special objects, on which distraint may be made,' cf. the subseq. comm., 108, 2, seqq.; this takes place when these persons have not the amount of their liability, I. 110, 21; I. 274, 32 is *ruidles* tobach cacha bescna dib-so; III. 150, x *r.* choirp-diri in treidi-so, ocus *r.* eneclainni do rigaib in t-aen arra airgid; it is not easy to see the drift of III. 310, 6 is *r.* la F. mac slabra dar folaid; V. 126, 19 for *r.* airchind[*ig*] dorona[*d*] fogail sund; IV. 220, 8 mani denta[r] *ruidles* de, (gl. 20 mani suidigthea na neichi-seo a *rondilsi*, 'his own property'); III. 130, 9 ferann *r.* in urraid, (*ferann fochraca*, 3); *pl.*, II. 298, 4 setuib *ruidilsi* na mna, III. 384, 11; V. 198, y;—used as subst. in *pl.* = 'innate right'; IV. 176, 19 is di *ruidilsib*, cf. gl. V. 316, 34, and IV. 196, 17;—*compar.*, III. 308, 15 *ruidilsi* do rig t. prim-rot, iná for-rót, 'more his peculiar property'; cf. III. 328, 6.

Ruidiles-cluithchi, = 'lawful sports', V. 150, 13, 'games that children have full leave to play.'

-Ruidlecht, II. 282, 12, see *dligim*.

Ruidmethar, I. 262, 1, see *imruidmithe*.

-Ruigled, see *do-ro-gellaim*.

Ruirim, prps. [A] *ro-rithim*, [Z] *rùirthim*, I make onslaught; IV. 176, 20 cipe fors-a *ruiret*, 'whosoever he be on whom [the bees] *make onslaught*' (?), cf. 22 *inruiret*, tr. 'they stung.'

-Ruirmius, see *tuirmim*.

Ruirther, I. 84, 11, see *firaim*.

Ruirthiu[d], ruiriud, great speed; I. 150, 19 la *ruirthiu* aine, tr. 'in consequence of the *suddenness* of one day,' where the ety. gl. 156, 11 *ro-luas retha*, 'the too great speed of the running,' shows the analysis as *rò-rethiud*; II. 110, 15 la *ruirtiu* crich (?).

Ruitech, crank (for turning a wheel); III. 294, 20 bla liac limad no *ruitech* i.e. exemption of stones [is] 'grinding' or 'crank'; the gl. explains it as *in crand cam*, tr. 'the crooked stick,' no doubt referring to the zig-zag handle, prob. the original use of the word *cam* to denote the change of direction of motion by this device; ety. gl. contemplates *reth-dech*, 'best running,' inni is *dech reithes* uad ocus chuici; O'Dav., p. 113, quoting our text, distinguishes between *ruiti* and *rith* i.e. *rith* in marcaid, ocus *ruiti* na retha aile.

Ruithin, [*ro-tene*, 'great fire']; splendour; II. 396, 26 airmidnechu (more venerable) i.e. im *r.* n-airechta.

Rún, secret; secret purpose, intention; III. 464, 23 *run* marbtha, elsewhere *indeithem* m., 17; V. 72, 24 amus *ruin*, tr. '*confidential* servant'; V. 80, 13 cerc gan *run* (?), gl. 82, 7 gan *ro-aini* ndotha, 'without the great delight of hatching.' It is curious that O'Dav., p. 111, has this entry: *run* i.e. eolus, "*cerd cen run*" i.e. cen eolus i.e. in cainteacht; V. 176, 13 indisin cach *ruin*, J²; ? V. 230, 8 ail tsuthain i *runa*, (runaib, 'runes'?).

Rure, king; over-lord; *gen. pl.*, IV. 330, 18 is e rií *rurech*, 356, 1; V. 50, 9 ri *ruireach* i.e. tri rig tuaithi leis, (IV. 330, 2); V. 410, 5; cf. FM. *ann.* 860 o atbath ar sleacht ruireach, tr. 'the chieftain of our race'; and see MR. 120; LnagC., 78, 238.

Rus, face; shame, reproach (?); II. 120, 16 a [= is] slan a *rus* do corus fine, to judge from the tr., '*their face* is safe,' but the text is corrupt; IV. 348, y ruamna *rús*, tr. 'reddening of the face'; O'Dav., p. 110, gl. *aigid* or *imdergad*, 'face' or 'shame,' cf. IV. 8, 21 nad reanad a ced-*rusa*, 'her first modesty'; [apparently V. 474, note, *rus* aonaig, '*cleansing* of fair'].

Rusc, (tree)-bark; IV. 150, 1 aball, a meas ocus a *r.*

Rustar, IV. 240, 7, see *tarrustar*.

·S·, infix pron., 3 pers., e.gr. after *ni*, II. 122, z ni·*s*·fuatnge, ni·*sn*·gab, &c.; *ro*, ro·*s*·midir, I. 126, 11; ro·*s*·uc, 150, 14, &c.

-Sa, emphatic affix, =Fr. *-ci*, 'this,' II. 290, 19; 298, 9; 326, 4, &c.; also in connexion with *1st pers. pron.*

Sab, powerful personage, 'dignitary'; *pl.*, I. 54, 7 ceitheora *sabaid* tuaithe, said of an unworthy king, bishop, poet and chieftain, gl. 13 ceithri *triuin*, text and gl. quoted by O'Dav., p. 114; cf. V. 458, 20, where the same text has

ceithre *saba*, (triuin 460, 1); IV. 340, 6 slog *sabaid*, tr. '*brave* army,' but what is *sabaid* here?

Saball, barn; I. 124, 16, ety. gl. I. 140, 9, *saeb-bél* oll, 'great *open side*' [!]; IV. 118, 22; 304, 17; V. 32, 7.

Sacaire, prps. 'sack-filler'; I. 106, 10, as gl. about a 'cart-boy.'

Sacarfaic, '*sacrific-ium*'; sacrament; II. 120, 6 tet do *s.*; IV. 366, 13 nad n-ascnai *sacarbuic*.

Sacart, priest, '*sacerd-os*'; V. 22, 2, ety. gl., *sacer* = glan, and *píid* = proind = *sacer-pit* (!); V. 390, 2 *sagart*, gl. on *cruimther*.

Sáda[d], act of thrusting-in [stakes], see *saidim*; IV. 76, 26 iar n-a *sáda[d]*; [cf. Acts XXVII. 39 *sáthad*; FM. ann. 1188 *sadhadh*; MR. 300, 23 *ro-sáidh*].

Sadall, saddle; I. 134, 30.

[**Saeb**, or **sae**, gl. *sliss*, 'side,' I. 140, 9, 11.

Saeb, false; in cpds.:—

Saeb-coir, III. 422, 11, whirl-pools, (*-coirib*), tr. 'vortices'; cf. MR. 196, 6 saeb-chorach, tr. '*floating*' (banner).

Saeb-leim, III. 180, 17, false leap (of horse).

Saeb-ratha, IV. 356, 2, tr. 'if he *teach silliness*' [!]; but the whole clause is bad, for '*not restored*' should be '*is cut off*,' and *saeb-ratha* should mean '*false* (*oath, guarantee, grace*?)'; prps. therefore it means something like 'a man whose 'dire' is not taken from him even in case of false (conduct).'

Saeglann, a chieftain; III. 494, 5 co segat *s.* sloiged, tr. 'a chief may enforce a hosting'; O'Dav., p. 115, gl. *seanoir*, or *colomna*, or *brithem*; III. 14, 23 *saeglonnaib*, tr. 'superiors' (of the church).

Saer, carpenter; wheelwright; III. 280, 6; V. 312, 3 folach *sair*; *pl.*, V. 90, 19; II. 118, 25 *sair*.

Saer, free, noble, ety. gl. *so-fir*, V. 14, 7; I. 40, 11 *saor*, in opposition to *daor*; it is interesting to note that there were held to be '*three noble races* who divided this island,' 78, 12, *tri cenela saera* [see III. 30, 12] randsat in indsi-so, [who appear in 78, 4, as *Feini*, *Ultonians* and *Leinstermen*, or at 80, 3, *Ult.*, *Feini* of Tara, and *Ernai*; or *Ult.*, *Galeoin* and *Ernai*]; often tr. 'exempt,' cf. *saer ar*, 'exempt *from*,' III. 112, 18; V. 154, 15, which seems equivalent to the phr. at V. 96, 15, is *saer* doib gan athgabail dib im chinaid n-i.; V. 174, 12 *soer* cen eneclainn. In the matter of possession (*selb*) of land, a distinction was made as to the *selb* being *lan-saer*, or only *leth-saer* (IV. 20, 24), the former being that property of which both the grass and corn could be consumed, whereas it was only *leth-saer* (half free), when only grass *or* corn might be consumed; this condition was entitled *leth-saire na selba* (20, 23);—*pl.*, I. 12, 17 *saire* na sruithe, tr. 'noblest of the learned' (?); 78, 12 na tri cenela *saera*; II. 194, 18 isna seta[ib] *saora*; IV. 176, 5 iarnaib teorai bliadnaib *saire*, (tr. 'years of *exemption*,' as if *saire*, q.v.).

Often in cpds., e.gr. :—

Saer-baird, V. 388, 13, 16, apparently as a synonym for 'bards' who were celebrated for their satirical powers, 388, 16.

Saer-bothach, II. 288, 24, contrasted with the *daer-* cottier, but cf. also the comm. at V. 512, 11, where three stages seem pointed out, viz., *daer-bothach*, *saer-fuidir*, and *saer-cleithe*.

Saer-ceili, I. 40, 27; and cf. V. 244, 8.

Saer-cenel, III. 30, 4, gl. as 'chieftain grades,' 12.

Saer-fairgse, V. 442, 20, which seems gl. as if meaning, 'the negligent looking-on of free persons' at a bad contract.

Saer-flatha, V. 356, 6.

Saer-fuidir, V. 262, 16 *s.-f.* ucu set he; 512, 11.

Saer-giallna, V. 358, 2.

Saer-leicthe, I. 52, 31, 'the emancipated son,' 90, 15; II. 24, 6; 218, 1; V. 70, x; 286, 11; 438, 3, 4.

Saer-manach, II. 216, z; IV. 196, 26.

Saer-murchuirthe, V. 184, 12, 'a free m.-chuirthe.'

Saer-neimed, V. 14, 1, 10, see under *nemed*.

Saer-rath, I. 40, 22, tr. 'the law relating to free tenants,' 48, 28; cf. II. 194, seqq., the *Cain Saor-ratha*; V. 32, 14.

Saer-tellach, IV. 2, 1, gl. as the *tellach* of land quickly by *freemen*, according to legal procedure, see *tellach*.

Saer-toimilt, II. 388, 14, of the consumption (of food and clothing), by a free married couple who are seeking to separate.

Saerad, act of freeing, (ennobling?); V. 442, 18; V. 450, 14 *s.* fuidre, i.e. taris ceim bas etar leis.

Saeraim, I free; ennoble; I. 88, 8 *saeraid* dligid na mir; I. 196, z, 31 is amlaid *saerus* e re ré na cuic laithe d.; IV. 320, 11 cid *notaisaerad*, [no·da·saerad?], tr. 'what ennobles them'; III. 112, 13 ar a n-uaisle *saerthar* iat; V. 114, 19 *saertar* i.e. *so-raiter* eneclann doib isin tuaith, (of the ennobling of skilled artisans); and this gl. is found in the other case of the occurrence of the verb in Text, at I. 90, y, gl. 92, z ro-*soraided*.

Saerda, artificial (day); I. 252, 32 (aen) laithi aicinta ocus ceithri laithi *s.*, cf. V. 62, 11, prob. a *working-day* of twelve hours, cf. 12, na tri laithi *s.* ar laithi co leith aiginta, 'three *saerda*-days [stand] for $1\frac{1}{2}$ natural days.'

Saere, state of being a 'saer'-person; freedom, nobility; V. 96, 15, gl. as fognaither doib; V. 14, 28, 30 crenas a *suire* di-a dan; cf. V. 102, 7 ni fuil in legend cen *saire*, q.v.

Saescuir, tr. 'well-defined' (offering in horses and bridles); III. 22, 10, gl. *so-cindiud*, prps. *seis-scor*, or *seis coir*, V. 468, 25 and 366, 6, cf. III. 2, 3 where *cor-us* has ety. gl. *coir-seis*, *seis-coir*; anyhow it is the antithesis to the well-known *doescar*, 'rabble.'

Saeth, painful, detrimental, [see *saithed*]; II. 362, 10 cen ni, is *saeth* re nech dib; III. 6, 22 rofitir in ni is *saeth* leis, 'he knows the thing which he deems injurious'; which also is prob. what O'Dav. means, p. 117, in the doubtful text under *saoth* i.e. *galur*:—

Saeth, disease; pain; III. 360, 22 in beim, facaib feith fo *saeth*; V. 138, 24 a mbi *soeth* galair, as gl. on 138, 14 cathaig *saetha* (*gen.*); cf. again, at IV. 18, 9, tindtaither *saeth*, tr. '*impost* is removed.'

Saethar, pain, labour, trouble; II. 414, 24; IV. 10, z dobeir *s.* fuirre; III. 426, 27 log *saethair* (gen.); V. 146, 10 *mor-s.*

Sai, sage; I. 22, 13 *sui* Connacht, tr. 'chief doctor of C.'; II. 128, 20 *sui*; V. 2, 8 ni anand *sai* i son; *dat.*, V. 102, 14 isan cethramad lucc o'n *tsaid*, 23 dun *tsai chanoine*; *gen.*, IV. 338, 23 dam *suad*; I. 18, 14 (40, 16 ?) imun tugain *suad*, 'the Doctor's hood'; V. 92, 22 ollam *suad*; tanaisi *suad*, 112, 18; 388, 18; 390, 7; 474, 10; *pl.*, *suithi* IV. 226, 3; **sai canóine**, V. 102, 10, 23; **sai litre**, V. 102, 1, i.e. in fear leginn; **sai sairse**, V. 112, 19 ollam *suad* s. i.e. in saer daimliac 114, 16.

Saidbir, rich.

Saidbre, wealth; I. 78, 18 crich ar a n-ecmai a *s.* cach; 150, 19; 214, y; 262, 15; 264, 6; 184, 24 (188, 4) ni fuil *i n-a s.*, 'has not the wealth suitable to his rank'; but 218, 17 ata *i n-a sa.* in set, is tr. 'the sed is *in his* possession,' so 19; cf. V. 468, 30 mana beit seoit i n-a *saidbri*, ety. gl. *so-adbur*.

Saide, knowledge possessed by a *sai* or 'doctor'; IV. 354, x 356, 8 cetheora randa *saide*, 356, 8 *suithe*, cf. III. 50, 9 is *s.* iumais greine na Boinne uil aici ann; V. 22, 16 *sati* (?), as ety. gl. [sati-aici-ord = *sa-c-art* !] 102, 4 fer ceathrumun *suite*.

Saidecht, mastery; V. 92, 24 *s.* na sairsi; 102, 8 *s.* na litri.

Saidim, I thrust (into); V. 500, 23 in ni *ro-saidestar* a lam bodein, as gl. on *ro-clanda*, '*planted* corn,' &c.

Saigi (?), I. 258, 24 interpreted, 'the crime of a middle kinsman,' from gl. 272, 23.

Saigid, *saige*, verbal noun from *saigim*, act of approaching, claiming, suing, &c.; I. 264, 12 dechmud fri *saidid*, gl. 286, 26, *innsaidther* for in cach; II. 280, 17 fri *saige for* in coicrich, cf. V. 236, 14 (!); II. 120, 15 *saigi* fine uile leis, 'the whole tribe *is sued* [!] with him'; V. 308, 17 *saigid* feich, gl. indsaigid na fiacha.

Saigim, I *go towards*, advance; *sue*, pursue (in law); *claim*; *pres.* 3 *sg.*, *saigid*; I. 12, 13 sert *saigit* (!), apparently tr. 'who *seeks* a wreath'; 3 *pl.*, *saigit* II. 192, 19 is ann *saigit*, 'they sue' (?); *relat.*, I. 264, 13 cach *saiges* cin; II. 114, 7 nach athg. *saidius* fri anad, 'which *has a claim* to a stay'; IV. 300, 3 iss-ed *saidis* a naidm, as if '*reaches to*,' tr. 'he *may become* a bond'; *imperat.* 3 *sg.*, I. 102, 24 *saigeth* cach a comles,

tr. '*let* each *attend to* his proper duty'; the conjunct form *saig* (3 sg. pres.) is of common occurrence, but obscured by its spelling, e.gr.:—II. 242, 14 ni *siu* [!] meth forsin ceili, cf. II. 306, 1 ni *sai*[*g* ?] for fine nach ecur n-inndligtech, but the gl. is *iumpaither* a fastad, as if the text were *soi*, 'turns,' cf. II. 382, 2 ni *said* dilse for diubirt, gl., noco *tairisenn* dilse in cunnartha, and II. 76, 13, where *ar-suig* is gl. *tairisi*(*d*); III. 2, 13, 16 ro-*saig* leath da trian a diubarta; IV. 308, 7 nech *do-said* a cenn fair, 'who *sues* his head from him'; IV. 240, x cén bes fine ar a cinn, ni for cula *do-saig*, 'he sues'; [cf. also prps. *s-aor.*, **sa**, found at II. 140, 18 mad indliged do-*sa*; 256, 4 (?) acht ma no-*sa*; see under *sasar*]. Of the root *saig-*, cpds. are in use which are not very clearly distinguishable; cf. the passage, III. 10, 8 fo-*suid* cach aititiu, (gl. *fo-saigid*); ad-*suidet* folaid, (gl. is *astaide* in cunnrad); 9 ar *said* aititiu, tr. '*for* adoption renders it binding,' with the same gl., is *astaide* in cunnrad; here it is plain that the root is the same, and that we are dealing with *fo-saig-*, *ad-saig-*, and *ar-saig-*; the same gl. *fastaither* is used, I. 212, 5, for the *suidet* of Text and *saither* of comm. Again, at IV. 164, 7 ra-*soig* ind oirngne, tr. 'as the injury *requires*,' as an ro-*saig* bo, ro-*saig* in bech, but gl. ro-*indsaiges*, 166, 15, 16, but cf. IV. 194, 2 ní *ro-saig* guth cluicc, tr. 'as far as the sound of a bell' *reaches*, with same gl. *ro-indsaiges*, just as we find on the extraordinary text, IV. 34, 1, firearn *saigte* saer, *saigaid* in measam, with the passive ni *seadar* 34, 3 and its gl. 24 nocon *indsaigthi* do neoch, &c., so that evidently *seg-* is regarded as the form of root. This is gl. by O'Dav., p. 114, *seadhat* or *seachad* i.e. *radh*, 'to say,' amail *na*(?)*sedhait* i.e. man-*abraid*; cf. *segaim* I. 236, 11 ar na *segat* cuicthe, gl. 21 *indsaigther* orra; II. 86, 13 ni *seagut* (?); but at II. 2, 1 *segur* and 16, 11 *seagair* athgabail, where the gl. is athtairgithur, 'is brought'; IV. 54, 1 nad *seadad*, (of covenants) 'that are *not binding*,' gl. noco n-*innsaigter* orro, 17; and again IV. 56, 26 [aire] no-*seagad* naidm for neach, tr. 'a chief who *sues* upon a covenant,' &c., the gl. being also *indsaiges*, 58, 9.

Saignen, lightning; IV. 94, 6 torunn, no tene *s.*; V. 192, 14 tine *saidnain*.

Saigtech, suable, able to be sued; IV. 242, 11 *s.* cach fine.

Sail, willow; osier; *gen.*, I. 174, 10 gat *salach* i n-a beola[ib].

Sailche, dirt; II. 152, 6 ar a *sailce*, v. tr. [!]; V. 166, 17 ar *sailchib*.

Saile, salt-water; V. 332, 5 sruth, *saile*, sal no uisci.

Sailgi, tr. 'pillars,' I. 4, 12, [but BB. 308 β 19 has *sail side*], cf. O'C. *Lect.*, 555, 13; FM., p. 2028, 'beams'; p. 1846, 'siege-apparatus.'

Sailim, I hope; expect; V. 304, y nocha-*r sail* a fagbail a n-inad aile; *pass. pres.*, I. 64, x athg. ris-a *sailter* tiachtain re

dliged; II. 152, 7 is luga *sailter* sochur do fadbail uaithe; III. 316, 3 is mo *sailter* in t'athar d'a foirithin; III. 374, 15 is mo th*saoilter* foglad d'fas di; II. 46, 20 ni *sailter* ciall oca, tr. 'they are not supposed to have sense.'

Saill, fat (of meat), apparently [opp. *carna*, old meat=lean], but cf. II. 202, 11 [*sall-carna*, tr. 'salt-meat']; bacon, *salted* meat; I. 48, 3 timthach di *s.* no charna; I. 132, 21, a bit of *bacon*; II. 202, 19 derg-carna ocus *saill* cen tsailliud; IV. 316, 16 *sall*, 'salt-meat'; *gen.*, II. 250, 15 tomus *na saille*; II. 366, 18; urgnam *sailli* [i.e. na muc, 22].

Sailliud, act of salting; II. 202, 19 cen *ts.*; V. 42, 3 in cnaim, ar na *sailled*, 40, 28 *saillid*.

Saillte, salted; V. 40, 25 cnaim *saillti*, cf. note[1] on IV. 310, 3 *saillti* do tarsun.

Sailechtu, expectation; II. 46, 18 ata *saillechta* cella do, 'expectation of sense [being in] him'; III. 228, 3 *s.* riachtu, 'expectation of its reaching them'; V. 408, 14 *sailechta* a fagbala doib; *dat.*, IV. 230, 14 duine nach fuil *sailachtain* [sic] umscair ris, which seems to correspond with frescisiu imscair, cf. III. 364, 2 *freiscisiu sailtinchi*.

Sailtinche, expectancy, through *sailtinech*, 'expectant,' cf. *laimtenach*, II. 248, 17 nocon fuil *sailtin*[*ch*]*e* aice, 250, 9; cf. III. 366, 11, 16, 25, &c.; 366, 3 ciall d'on t*sailtinchi*.

Sain, different; I. 22, 22; I. 52, 24 is *s.* lium, 'I regard as different,' V. 10, 2; [II. 240, 15, (the calf being declared equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the value of the cow, we should get 2 screp. for a calf when the cow was worth 24 screp., and $1\frac{2}{3}$ screp. when the cow was worth 20 screp.), the *sain* can only be correct if the *no dono* of 240, 16 be tr. '*or in other words*': the tr. given in the text must be wrong both for *sain* and for *no dono*]; III. 6, 23 is cor i.e. *sain* im a astad (28), but the meaning is not obvious [? 'peculiar'], and will depend on the exact meaning of *im a astad*; V. 322, y is *sain* a breithemnacht frisna frithib olcena; *pl.*, I. 304, 5 innile *soine*, 'different kinds of cattle,' as gl. on *ilar cethra*;—often in cpds., e.gr.:—*sain-claindi*, III. 400, 2 re tecmaisin *sainclaindi* re saine n-athar; *sain-cron*, II. 22, x mac *sain-c.*, 'a son who has property of his own'; II. 354, 6 *sain-cruin*, tr. 'private property,' a sort of *peculium*, cf. O'Dav., p. 62, sub *cron*, glossed i.e. sain-cron i.e. selbugud neich coitchinn; *sain-cruid*, II. 386, 3, evidently of the same meaning as *sain-cron*; *sain-dilius*, II. 378, 2; 404, 19, apparently also = *sain-cron*; *sain-gnusta*, O'Dav., p. 114, i.e. sundradhach, 'various'; *sain-miscuis*, III. 62, 12, tr. '*peculiar* hatred,' but it is clearly a gl. on the line 62, 3 *miscais gle*; *sain-suidiugad*, III. 176, 16, a different arrangement from what is usual; *sain-seirce*, III. 50, 27, of special affection; *sain-trebtha*, IV. 302, z, said of a son when he is capable of having a separate residence (*tualaing*).

Saine, separateness; of very common usage with noun follg. in *gen.*, to express our adj., 'several, separate,' e.gr. :— *saine n-athar*, III. 400, 2 re tecmaisiu sain-claindi re *saine* n-athar; *saine bernad*, IV. 86, 14, different gaps; *saine cron*, III. 50, 27; *saine fecht*, I. 170, 31, opp. aen-fecht = 'separately,' 'on different occasions'; III. 348, 17; *saine fer*, V. 214, 10, *prps.* 'difference of men,' but cf. V. 332, 7 where it *seems* a predicative adj.; *saine fergi*, III. 348, y; *saine selba*, IV. 86, 15, (animals of) different herds; *saine uaire*, I. 290, 23, 'at different times'; *saine urnadma*, III. 400, 2, 'difference of contract.'

Sain-emain, 'special *emain*,' technical name for some kind of metre, peculiar to the *mac-fuirmid* poet, cf. V. 60, 20 [in F].

Sainemail, excellent, tr. 'beautiful,' FM. ann. 1511; 1523; but very variously rendered: *fine* (linen) 1611; *beautiful* (jewels) 1151; *graceful* (man) 1423; *puissant*, MR. 244, and so *choice, glittering*, &c.

Sainemlatu, excellency; II. 350, 2 o'n *tsainemlataid*, tr. 'from the kindliness' (of the woman).

Sainrad, peculiarity; speciality; as *adj.*, especial, particular; I. 24, x is-ed *sainriud* i ragab cach dib a ugtaras; I. 92, 29 ni haigne *s.*, tr. 'not [a danger] to an advocate *as such*'; V. 160, y beth for thi in tige *sainrid*.

Sainradach, particular; II. 406, 18 is diles iat co *sainruthach*; IV. 180, 12 for nech dib go *sunr.*, gl. on nech *saindredach*; V. 144, 1 in druth *co sundradach*.

Saire (?), 'joiner-work'; IV. 312, z dairt cacha *s.* co fraig, see note.

Saire (?), I. 12, 17 na *saire* sruithe, tr. 'or *noblest* of the learned'; but its grammatical analysis is indeterminable: prps. = 'nor *exemption* of seniors.'

Saire, freedom; nobility; often referring to 'the privileges' of nobles, exemption from dues, tr. 'respite,' 'free-quarters,' [cf. II. 20, 13—30, 21]; I. 66, x cin *tsaire*, gl. on i n-*ansaire* 64, 10; I. 98, 19 ré na *saire*, i.e. ré anta aicenta in seoit, tr. 'fixed period'; I. 200, 2 *saire* na heclaisi, co ro-caithe a *lan saire*, 1; II. 18, 15 see note[1], as to the *saire*-privileges, 102, 13 cu *saoire* no cin *tsaoire*; 20, 13 fosernuigtur *s.*, lan-*s.* caich di-a aithuir mad uaisle in mac, where the *lan-s.* is defined as full food, protection and party, with half honour-price; 194, 19 nochun ar *s.* na hicta, 'it is not for *s.* that it be not paid, (v. tr. !); 206, 23, tr. 'saer-stock tenure,' 21, 25, (196, 11; 306, 18; 318, y); 314, 8 fo'n *saire* ro-herned iat isin rath, tr. 'in the same *good condition*,' (312, 24; 322, 3); [IV. 154, 20 *saire* (sairse ?) muilind, tr. 'building']; IV. 176, 5 (?); V. 306, 24 *s.* bid ná fognuma, 'exemption from service'; 308, 8 *s.* dechmada do oc denam, 'a respite of ten days,' as gl. on *turbaid*, 5; 450, 5 adsuiter *saire* (?) a tarras.

Sairse, gl. Lat. *ars*, Ml. 38c[1], 42c[2] *cen sairse*, sine arte; skill in carpentry or stone-cutting, &c.; cf. Oss. V. 270, 8, and note[4]; LB. 142 *β* 13; (V. 92, z *cloch-s.*, and *crann-s.*); III. 226, 18 bla slisen *sairsi*, 274, 10, (and cf. V. 156, 13); IV. 154, 27 in tan biter ac denam a *sairse*, tr. 'construction'; V. 90, 24 (*oi*) saeir i.e. doniat in *t[s]airsi*; V. 112, 19 ollam suad *sairsi* (114, 16); *pl.*, V. 92, 28 *sairsi* ilarda do beith aigi; V. 104, 2 a cumut na *sairsi*-sin do, gl. 7, cutruma na heniclainni-sin, but it no doubt means, 'of those *arts*.')

Saith, sufficiency; III. 432, 20 *s.* fir do mil; II. 150, 1, 3 seang-*s.*, and tenn-*s.*, *bare* and *full* sufficiency; IV. 178, 5 *saith* fir, gl. on 176, 24, *said* ind fir; *gen.*, III. 432, 20 cuiced *na satha*, 434, 4; *pl.*, III. 204, 10 tri *sathanna* do biud, V. 146, 9 sathanda, (where J has *satha*), V. 488, 7.

Saithe, swarm (of bees); II. 122, 1; 420, 10; IV. 116, 4 (*saiche*); 162, 15; *gen.*, IV. 192, 11 leth-torud *in[t]saithi*-sin.

Saithed, act of deceiving, regularly gl. by *breccad*; fraud; I. 52, 20 sochond ar findtar a *saithiud*, cf. III. 6, 19 gaeth ar·a findtar a *saithed*; II. 362, 6 cach cor cen *saithiud*, sic corrig., for the gl. is *breccad*, 12; III. 8, 19 saer cach *saithiu*, tr. 'every *saithiu*-person is a 'saer'-person' [!]; but the gl. says, 'is saer im a dilsi o neoch inni *soetair* uad a diubairt fessa; now, as *diubairt fessa*, 'fraud of knowledge,' can only mean *deliberate fraud*, the clause means "*safe from* forfeiture is the thing of which a person is defrauded by another through deliberate fraudulence," [whereas the follg. clause means the opposite, '*given up to* forfeiture is the thing sensible adults were cognisant of having been taken from them through deliberate fraud']. Hence our maxim practically means: "*deceit* on the part of one of the contracting parties is a bar to loss thereby on the part of the other contractor"; cf. III. 10, 19; 12, 13, 14. O'Dav., p. 114, sub *saoth* quotes, "ar as gach sochann [sochond ?] rofitir a saithiud," prob. referring to I. 52, 20; but he adds, 'ni bi slan nach saithiud," which plainly means, 'no fraud[ulent contract] is valid'; [IV. 338, 6 *a saithiud*, instead of *a soethaib*].

Saithim [?], I defraud; III. 8, 24 inni *soetair* uad [?], 12, 24, 26.

Sal, salt; of water, 'the sea'; V. 332, 5 sruth, saill *sal* no uisci: II. 200, z secht muca co *sal*, 'with *salt*.'

Sall-carna, II. 202, 11, tr. 'salt meat.'

Sal, foulness (on a person's honour); IV. 318, y nach *sal* aslenna ainech duine, cf. V. 506, 12, 508, 13; cf. O'Dav., p. 116 *sall* i e. salchad, *salchar*.

Sal, heel, V. 354, 6 *sal* dealgnach, tr. 'heel-joint.'

Salach, dirty; I. 130, 18 tech *s.* semdellech, cf. V. 166, 19; III. 448, 18 rot *s.*; II. 160, 14 *saluch*-dillat; 170, 10 in t*salach*-dillat; V. 468, 10 buaile *s.*, 'a dirty cattle-booley, where the cows are lying in filth.'

Salach, see *sail*.

Salad, act of trampling, setting *heel* on; III. 296, 16 a sonnud ocus a *salud*, cf. IV. 86, 21 a sonda ocus a *salad*.

Saland, salt; IV. 308, 14; V. 30, 2; 88, 15; 260, 9; 278, 5; 484, 4.

Salchur, filth; II. 160, 15 etach doberar im in *salcar*; V. 508, 13, gl. on *fual*, 'urine,' 506, 12.

Salm, psalm; V. 118, 5; 390, 5.

Sailm-cetlaid, III. 72, 14, 'psalm-singer,' V. 24, 7; 118, 5; 390, 1.

Sam-, summer, see *samrad*:—

Sam-*biad*, summer-feeding, IV. 308, 24.

Sam-*fér*, summer grass, IV. 96, 2.

Sam-*fuacht*, summer cold, IV. 88, 20.

Samaigim, I put; place; establish, fix; V. 472, 25 ro-*samaigistar*, gl. on ro-*suidistar* 470, x; IV. 8, 18 da ai [ewes] and-sin *samaiges*. It is a commentatorial word, and shows the lateness of the text; IV. 192, 26; IV. 346, 14 *samui[g]ther*, '(seven cumals) are adjudged to him'; IV. 34, 31 ro-*samaiged*, '(these three parties) were appointed,' gl. on ro-*suigid*, 5; V. 346, 17 ro-*samaidh* in lana[d] n-erca, gl. on ro-suide 340, 19; V. 348, 10 'r-*samaiged*, gl. on *ro-suidiu* boscna ratha; genly. in *pret.*, *ro-samaiged*, 'was settled, appointed, fixed, adjudged,' given as gl. on *ro-suidiged*, cf. V. 378, 15; 380, 18; 392, 8; 414, 10; 470, 14 [ro-suidiged, spelt *-suidiu*, *-suide*, *-saig*, *-suigid*]; IV. 220, 13 mana ro-*samaigtea* na ro dilse so; II. 308, 1 ro-*samaigthi* forru.

Samail, like; image, similitude; V. 232, 21 *samuil* na haoire.

Samain, First of November; *gen.*, *samna*, Oss. V. 148; I. 132, 15; II. 240, 14.

Samaisc, "heifer in her third year, not yet bulled," cf. I. 186, 17, 19 teora samaisci, tr. 'three three-year-old heifers';—its value was second in the triad of 'seds,'—1, lowest, set gabla=for *dairt* or *colpach*; 2, middle, the three-year heifer *samaisc*; 3, highest, the milch-cow *lulgach*, or plough-ox, *dam*-riata; V. 388, 19 ro-suidiged for *cuic setaib accobuir*, gl. 23, *cuic samaisce*, i.e. each *samaisc* was *set accobair*, 390, 2, 13. Of course, there are numerous sub-divisions, as may be seen from II. 200, 3, year's dung of *lulgach* and *daim-riata* = one screpall; year's dung of *in-calf cow* and unyoked ox = $\frac{3}{4}$ screp.; year's dung of any other ox [or animal] = $\frac{1}{2}$ screp.; one *samaisc* = $\frac{1}{2}$ cow, cf. five *seds=two* cows and a *samaisc* V. 486, 5 (one cow=) 2 seds + (one cow=) 2 seds + (one samaisc=) 1 sed=*five* seds; cf. also the analysis of the *five seds*, given at V. 486, 5, viz., five seds = two cows and a samaisc, each cow being counted as two seds, the samaisc, the half-cow being the unit-'sed'; see under *dairt*.

Samit, "collation of curds and butter and milk," given in the summer, II. 326, 7.

Samla (?), gl. by O'Dav., p. 91, fér samla i.e. *fér móna no sleibe*, which is the gl. in IV. 94, 24, 'grass of mountain or moor = *coarse* grass,' see under *fér*.

Samlaid, thus; I. 72, 13; IV. 138, 19; 212, 2; *nimtha s.*, I. 8, 2; *imtha s.*, III. 30, 5; IV. 356, 13.

Samlaim, I liken; IV. 356, 13 in fer *samailter* fris.

Sam-rad, summer season; I. 2, 2 hi *s.*; II. 226, 1 isin *tsamrud*, III. 42, 9; II. 244, y; 248, 8.

Sam-seisc, 'a summer-dry' (calf); IV. 352, 4 *s.-s.* focail, along with a *colpach*-heifer; ety. gl. on *samaisc*, quasi *sam-sheisc*.

Samthach, handle, (of hatchet, or shovel); III. 178, 21 ead *samtaige* a tuaigi; IV. 334, 18 lorgg *samtaigi*; FM. ann. 1232, samhthacha (*pl.*).

Samugud, act of fixing, settling; IV. 10, 4 doroine in *s.*

Sanais, secret; whisper; see *Hom.-Pass.*, *sub voce*; I. 190, 28 na mna taiti *a sanais*, tr. 'who is known,' which should be just the opposite, 'in secret'; the same text and tr. occur at I. 238, 4. On III. 542, 8, the text speaks of *is techta a cor* [athchor] mac-sula ocus *sanaisi*, which is *tr.* [?], "it is lawful to return the similar and the *dissimilar*"; but the text of H. 3, 18, 456 *a* reads thus, "amail adeir isna Mac-[sh]leachtaib, ma baitsech na bi tualaing toiscid ocus folach a cinad, is a-suidiu is teachta athchur *mac-sula* ocus *mac sanaise*," where evidently two kinds of *sons* are referred to, and with the meaning, 'son of eye,' and 'son of secret,' i.e. *acknowledged* and *unacknowledged*.

Sannad, act of alienating; I. 202, 5 ni tualaing roda selba *sanna*, see follg.; V. 436, x a grian techta do *sannad*, always gl. by *comscailed uad*, 438, 8, 10, 11.

Sannaim, I alienate; [I. 202, 5, where the gl. *comscailed* in *feraind*, 206, x, shows that *selb* must be governed by *sanna*, quasi ro·da· *selbsanna* (?)]; II. 282, 8 naid imrean, *naide sannu*, 284, 22 *no·do·sannu* finnteaduib. The verb is regularly glossed by the same word, cf. V. 442, 20 ni *sanntar* ni seacha fine, gl. 444, 5 noco *comscailter* ni de sech in fine dia roisit a les fein. The two cases considered are opposite, as seen directly in the gl. :—

II. 282, 19	is cuimgtuch e	eimfuaitriud	na cor	donlat in	finechaire;
II. 284, 26	nocha "	"	" "	" a	"

Therefore *naide sannu*, must involve the *negative*, in contrast with *no·do·sannu*: the latter means prob. 'he alienates it [a portion of the land] to an adopted son not of his tribe,' do mac foesma do ainfine, 286, 2; so that *naide sannu* must mean 'who does not alienate it,' &c., as indeed the gl. gives, 282, 16 *na sgailend*. This form *naide* can hardly be anything but *nad-id-*, '*qui-non id*'; cf. I. 84, 12 *nad-i-ergeoin*, gl. by *nach aithnenn*, 25; I. 102, 23 *nad-i-fornaisc*, 266, 11; 266, 12 *nad-i-fuigli*; i.e. *naide sannu* = *nad-id-sanna*, 'he who does not alienate it.'

Sannt, greed, covetousness; V. 284, 20 *saint* [i.e.] *acobuir* na set, in gl. on the text, 5, foben inracus acobuir; IV. 376, 25 la *sainnt* sluinti.

Sanntach, covetous; IV. 376, 26 cemad *s.* lais.

Saoth (?), in an unintelligible quotation at IV. 266, 10, suthain *saoth* ran righai nim.

Sar-, prefix denoting 'excessive,' e.gr. :—

Sar-breith, V. 490, 14, 'high judgement.'

Sar-cuibrech, V. 476, 23 *sar-cuibreach* for eocha, cf. I. 168, 4, with practically identical text and gl.

Sar-urrach, I. 180, 8, see under *urthach*.

Sar, outrage; contempt; IV. 266, 7 foruair *sar* for sochaidi.

Saraigim, I do wrong, violate (another's rights); overcome; I. 20, 21 *no-saruiddis* na druide; V. 268, 13 nad *saraigter* nech umpi.

Sarugad, act of wronging, violating; overcoming; I. 14, 19 Laegaire co n-a druidib do *s.*; I. 132, 18 dligus in oig i n-a *s.*, 'for violating (the virgin),' cf. I. 234, 23; IV. 228, 23 *dian-s.*, 230, 6, 7, 8, &c., cf. FM. II. 1447, note[b]; V. 170, 2 dia leigi *s.* for a coinne; V. 478, 16 cen *s.*; *gen.*, I. 66, 33 [eiric] a *saraigthe*;—very common in the phr. *tar sarugad*, 'in despite of,' 'to the contempt of' (a person's orders, dignity, privilege, protection, &c.); I. 166, 15; 180, 17; II. 294, 11; V. 180, 14; *pl.*, I. 56, 14 *saruigthi*.

Sás, instrument for fastening, &c., [cf. FM. ann. 1478, 'siege-engine']; I. 174, 8 in *sas* co rith roinnig, of the unlawful tying of a distrained animal with a hair-bit.

Sasa, shown clearly by the gl. *indsaig-* to be *s-aor. subj.* of *sag-*, [cf. *fosaigtis* Ml. 97 d 14; Wb. 8 c 19 cia *f'a-sasat*, 'though they attempt it'] ; II. 140, 18 mad indligid do *sasa*, gl. *ind-saigter* air, 'he is sued,' 23, *do-sasar* (?), cf. follg. :—I. 264, 6 ma *ro-sasar* urfogra, gl. madia n-*innsaidter*; IV. 376, y co *sasar*, co *segar*; V. 458, 9 dia *sasar* slan brethaib seancha la F., gl. 18, dia n-*indsaigi tu* lan breithemnus senchad, which is quoted by O'Dav., p. 117, *sub* 'sas,' with a similar gl., madia n-innsaighther do reir firinne na senchaidh; cf. *√tiag-* : *tia-s-ar* = *sag-* : *sa-s-ar*.

Sastaid, satisfied, content, III. 20, 2 in gl. on Lat. *pauper*, qui *pera pascitur*, [quasi *pav-per* !], which is tr. *sastaid o teig*, i.e. *sastaid* = 'pascitur,' [cf. Philipp. IV. 11 bheith sastuigh ris an staid ann a bhfuilim, but 1 Tim. vi. 6 sásdadh].

Satharn, Saturday; I. 26, 17 dia *Sathairn*, (*gen.*); IV. 216, 6 *satharnd*, 218, 29 *seatharn* (!).

Scabell, pot, cauldron (I. 124, 4); I. 134, 1, the great 'scabel,' the wide-mouthed cauldron; I. 170, 5 fomailt do *scaibaile*, (*gen.*); IV. 304, 17 *scaball* cocuis, 'a cooking-pot,' [1 Kings XXII. 34, eidir altuibh an scabail, 'the joints of *the armour*,' harness, which is alta a luirigh, 2 Chron. XVIII. 33].

Scadarcc, mirror, reflector; I. 138, 30, gl. in *scathan* = *scath-derc*, 'shadow-sight,' referred to by gl., i n-aimsir *dechsa scath* as; with the same gl., aimsir a *dechana* in scatha, at 234, z, where *if* the word *nitairic* is really *intended* to be glossed, prps. *tairic* is *derc* [?]; I. 150, 11 *scaideirc*, [cf. Sil. Gad. 186, 28 *scáith-derc*].

Scailed, act of loosening, dividing; dispersion; I. 20, 10 *scaoiled* na scoile; I. 176, 11, 13, of a dispersion [for a fight?]; I. 236, 6, *loosening* of stakes, not their *cutting*, (= *letrad*); [*pl.*, I. 58, 13 *scoilte*, (breakings), see √ *scolt-*]; V. 438, 12 *scaile*[*d*] a set ar in los.

Scailim, I loosen; dissolve; V. 472, 4 *no-scailed*, no no-maided; II. 282, 16 na *sgailend*, gl. on naide *sannu*; III. 4, 17 noco *mscailter*, [leg. *comscailter*] na cuir, gl. on *fuasnaither*; IV. 186, 8 brat *do sgailed* ar a cind, 'a sheet that was *spread out* before them.'

Scandrad, act of dividing, confounding, scattering, &c.; I. 126, 14 Senchus iar n-a *sc.* i ndligedaib.

Scannal, struggle, scrimmage; II. 58, 16 *sgannul* deabtha.

Scarad, act of separating (from, *fri*); I. 244, 25 *sc.* friu; V. 124, 13 *sc.* fri gach caingin indligthig; prps. (attrib.) *gen.*, IV. 184, 12 brat *scartha*, '*spread* sheet,' or past pass. ptcple.

Scaraim, I separate, (from, *fri*); V. 270, 25 *scara*[*s*] sruth, parallel with *trascrus*, 25; I. 48, 2 ar na *scarait* tri haige bruithe and, where the text has ar n-*ascarait* [!]; I. 20, 28 gu-*r scarustur* riu; III. 378, 26 co *ro-scarsat* riu [subj.]; III. 510, 21 *ro-scarsatar* ris [indic.]; *fut.*, III. 378, 26 o *scerait*, 'when the puppies are severed from their dams,' &c., 380, 3; III. 144, 8 o *scerait*, of the severance of landlord and tenant; [IV. 56, 31 *scara*, but the text is wrong]; *pass.*, V. 234, 22[2] [in fer] ris' *ro-scara*[*d*] a cond, [fer] *ro-scara*[*d*] frisin domun, cf. V. 268, 19 ag fris' *ro-scrad* a cond, gl. 28 fris-a r-beturscarad a cond.

Scarloit, scarlet; II. 146, 15, satin and *sc.* for Irish King's son.

Scarthain, act of separating; *gen.*, III. 154, 21 bidbanus *scarthana* anma re corp, 'deadly enmity of separating soul from body.'

Scát (?), V. 154, 25, of a horse's *shying*.

Scáth, shadow; shelter; I. 72, 30 ar nach aiced a *scath* i n-uisce; *gen.*, I. 234, z i n-aimsir dechana a *scath*; but genly.= 'shelter'; I. 158, 4 cach aen ar a mbiad sciath ar a *sc.*; often in phr. *ar scáth*,='in lieu of, in return for, on account of, on the score of'; II. 6, 7 is rann de do dul re lar *ar sgath* aithgina, tr. 'part of it falls to the ground *by way of* restitution,' 10, 13; II. 20, 17[2], '*in lieu of* his food,' '*for the sake of* condiment'; II. 266, 1 *ar* a *sgath*, '*on account of it*'; but cf. III. 100, 4, 13 na ranna atait *ar sc.* colla no aithgena do dul re lar; III. 144, 16, '*in lieu of*' (the milk); 148, z, 'fine *for* the tree-top,' cf. 370, 12; 244, 17, tr. 'part is remitted *in lieu of* compensation,' 338, 3; III. 412, 15,

(dog lawful) '*on account of*' following a woman; cf. IV. 84, 3 masa leith-ime fuil and, [is] cethraime *ar sc.* leth-ime, 'fine *for* half-fence'; V. 34, 12 is amlaid comruinter eniclann, a leth *ar sc.* tochusa, ocus a leth *ar sc.* indracuis, 'it is thus honour price is divided, its half *in right of* property, and its half *in right of* worthiness [of person]'; V. 192, 4 leth do dul re lar *ar sc.* trebaire, ocus leth aile *ar sc.* fesa in fir amuich.

Scath-derc, 'image-sight' (?), ety. gl. of *scadarc*, I. 152, 31 *scat derc* na mban.

Scathán, mirror; I. 152, 31; 234, y; [see a very curious perversion in I. Cor., IV. 9 and Hebr., X. 33, of *speculum* and *spectaculum*].

Sceindim, I slip off; III. 188, 21 is i in indeoin *ro-sceind* ann, 'the anvil slipped off (the block).'

Sceinm, act of slipping off, from √*scend*; III. 220, 19 aithgin i n-a cet-*sceinm*, &c.; cf. 226, z slainti esbaig do cet-*sc.* na slisen, V. 154, 17 a cet-*sc.* fri esbach, &c.; V. 486, 13 *sc.* a cruib each; *pl.*, III. 176, 16 [is] "*scenmanna*" d'a riagail ris, cf. 274, y.

Sceith, see *sciath*, V. 310, 4.

Sceith, (haw-)thorn-tree; IV. 146, 24; cf. FM. ann. 607, *scé*, 'white-thorn,' (sgeach).

Scethach, 'mawkish (taste of ale'), that which tends to excite nausea, cf. '*sceith-*, 'vomit'; [but the modern word for 'vomiting' is *sceathrach*]; II. 32, 16 *sgeathuch*, 17 biad searb no *sgethuch*, so 234, 4 narub *sceathach*; V. 168, 7 ma *sceitheach*.

Scethaige, mawkishness; II. 32, 18 feas a seirbhe no a *sgeathuige*, but cf. V. 166, 9, *sceith* no *seirbe*.

Sceo, and; a most extraordinary conjunctive particle, whose origin is quite unknown; often in the tales, generally in *enumerations*, cf. MR., 24, 3 firu macu mna *sceo* ingena; I. 276, 21 mucca *sceo* sesctha; III. 112, 3 tre feirg-forrain *sceo* baisi-buaidred; 428, 14 saile *s.* uisce; IV. 344, z cumula derg-oir *sce* lig logmoir;—sometimes not so exactly balanced, III. 536, 11, 29; and sometimes too vague, IV. 346, 13 di-a sarugud *sceo* gruaide, where there are not two terms to couple, but the text at 21, di-a sarugad *sceo* aigthe-esain, makes it prob. that *esain* is understood after *gruaide*, and cf. 346, y; 348, 11, (17, where *ai* should be *aigthe*).

Sceo, beer, ale [?]; II. 32, 16 ach *sgeo* sgeathuch, where the tr. shows that *sgeo* was quite unknown; but the subsequent comm., at 34, 4, has *linn* sgeathach. Now O'Dav., p. 118, under *sco* i.e. *linn*, quotes a text which is evidently the text missing in II. 32, 16, viz., "*leth fri suighi* acht *sceo sgcethach* i.e. *linn sg.* ni dligh saire aire." It may fairly be doubted whether O'Dav.'s entry is a sufficient guarantee, for *sco* was certainly never pronounced *sceo*; and the fragment of Text at II. 32, 16 begins with *ach* [not *acht*], so that it might seem that it was the *end* of a word *coupled*

with 'sgeathuch' by the *conjunction* 'sceo': the first comm. refers to *food*, 32, 17 *biad.*

Scel, story; V. 176, 12 canus *sc. ngua*; *pl.*, I. 46, 1 *sceoil*, but 2 prim-*scela*, 3 prim-*sceil*; cf. *taith-sc.*, *gu-sc.*

Scelugad, act of story-telling; I. 18, 7 asndeis ocus *sc.*

Scian, knife, 'skene'; I. 132, 20 eim *na sceine*; *pl.*, IV. 310, 11 *scena* buana aine; and in a fragment of a law-maxim at I. 138, 29, i.e. 'tairget *scena* feis,' tr. 'the knife *used at a feast.*' This tr. which is quite inexplicable, receives a comm. in the tr. [of the same text] at III. 492, 3 taircit *scena* feis, tr. 'knives *spend one night*,' where the context shows at all events that a period of *one day* is what is contemplated: it was a further example of the *one day's* stay at I. 138, 29, just as we have the grading at III. 492, 3, *knives*, *spears*, *swords*, and *shields* referred to *one*, *three*, *five* and *ten* days, respectively.

Sciath, shield; *gen.*, *sceith* I. 158, 3; *pl.*, *sceith*; III. 492, 4; I. 158, 3 *sc.* ar a scath; II. 58, 10 *sgiath* ar a ditin, tr. 'fence'; (cf. V. 290, 26 *sc.* ditiu), see O'Dav., p. 114, *sgiath* i.e. *ditiu*, quoting our text; III. 492, 4 tairgit *sceith* dechmad; V. 94, 16 da ba ar *sciathaib*; 106, 12 tathait a croicni im na *sciathaib*; V. 138, 22 beim for *sc.*; V. 310, 4 maidm a *sceith* for a duirnd, gl. *sciathlach*:—

Sciath-lach, shield-strap; V. 310, 32 *sc.* a sceith do muga for a dornnaib, 'the bursting of the shield-strap on his fists,' regarded as a 'sign of falsehood,' comurtha gae; cf. MR. 260, 13 *sciathrach* a sceithe; LL. 174 *β* 44 *sciathrach* scéith.

Scís, fatigue; III. 448, 25 ar *scis* imtechta.

Scíth, fatigued, tired of a thing; II. 206, 7 mad *scith* lais, gl. mad *scithach* e, cf. O'Dav., p. 118, *scith* i.e. *trom* or *olc*, quoting our text, with its comm.; IV. 116, 3 ma *sciath* (!) lais.

Scithach, weary, gl. on preced.; II. 206, 13 ma *sc.* e.

Scoil, school; I. 20, 3 *scoile* (gen.); V. 96, 25.

Scolóc(?), 'pupil'; [husbandman, rustic, see Matth. XXI. 34]; III. 354, 7, tr. '*scoloc*'-person.

Scoltad, act of splitting; III. 86, z (cend) iar n-a *sc.*; *gen.*, III. 264, 16 fer *scoltaidthi* in condaid, MR. 238, x sceith scailtigthi, 'shields *cleft*'; *pl.*, I. 58, 13 *scoilte.*

Scoltaim, I split; IV. 310, 18 sruib tuirc fochlaid *scoltas* ainechruicce cach aimsir, quasi *preventing* his 'having cause to blush,' see note[3]; V. 142, 19 (slan di-a laim) cia *scoilti*, 'though it split [= wound].'

Scor, paddock for horses; (meadow-land?); II. 50, 25 in *scor*, 'the *scor*-pound'; IV. 226, z, with a note referring to the gl. *scor* i.e. *magh*, as in O'Dav., p. 115; V. 194, 14 ma ro-leic isin *scor*; V. 490, 2, 23, tr. 'enclosure.'

Scot, Scot; [from *Scot*, name of Pharaoh's daughter], *pl.*, I. 20, 13 inde dicitur *Scuit* for *Scotaib*, 24 ina *Scoti.*

Scoth, flower; *pl.*, IV. 278, y a *scotha* buide; IV. 112, 26 in ni scuchas na *scota*, tr. 'what crops the *briars*,' prob. from the entry in O'R., *scotha*, brambles, used as a fence against cattle, but this is O'Dav.'s gl., which see under *scuithid*, p. 115, 'the pig that crops *the flowers*.'

Scoth, obvious (?), ['*word*' = eipert]; III. 90, 16 a *airbert* i.e. a *eipert* fír, ani nach [follus i.e.] *scoth* isin focal budein, co fagabar and tre n-a tur, 'the meaning that is not immediately *obvious* in the word, but is got by investigation of it.' It is noteworthy that O'Dav., p. 115, gives *scoth* i.e. *eipir* [? *eipert*] or *cinn*.

Screpall, [with many varieties of spelling, according to age and place: *p* or *b*, and root vowel *i*, *e*, *ea*, with unaccented follg. vowel *a*, *o*, and *u*, ending with single and double *l*], a measure of value = 3 *pinginn*, (three-pence). In the Text, it never occurs in I., II., or III.; in IV. only in 'Right of Water,' 212, x, 'a *sed* worth ten *screpalls*,' and the half *sed* of five *screpalls*; it is equally rare in V., where at 378, 5 it is met with in the amount of a *sed* of *six* screpalls, *scripaill*. But in the comm. it is common, as the value of the *sed*, V. 172, 2 a heifer of eight screpalls less by four-pence [=24 - 4=20], and a *colpach*-heifer of *six* screpalls, for a minor offence. The word is of course simply Lat. *scrupulum*, *scriplum*, $\frac{1}{24}$ of the *uncia*; for the measurement is thus defined, cf. V. 18, 8, 1 *ounce*=24 *screpalls*=(24 × 24) 576 *grains*. The screpall was worth three '*pinginn*,' each of which weighed *eight* grains of wheat, so that the *pinginn* was not far from the *penny* in Elizabeth's time, which was $\frac{1}{62}$ of an oz. of silver, [1 oz. = 24 screp. = 72 pinginn].

Scríbaim, I write; I. 34, 22 *ro-scribustur* i cailc liubuir; IV. 226, 5 *ro-scribad* ag feraib Erenn, where the use of *ag* shows that the text is mere commentary.

Scríbenn, writing; I. 38, 17 ata a *sc.* i.e. canoine; V. 368, 3 sen-*scribinn* deoga.

Scriplin, bundle; II. 420, 5, of the *roid* dye-plant, made up *ar scriplinib*, in 'scriplin'-bundles.

Scriptuir, scripture; *gen.*, V. 10, 14 for fír ocus dliged *screptra*, 17 na *scribtuiri*; 430, 24 fir *screptra*; 452, 20 (rēṣ) *screbtra* (naime, 454, 12).

Scris, act of scraping off; tearing off; I. 170, 20, 26 a *scr.* no a claide, of *stealing* bees, and tearing up rushes; V. 276, 7 lan corroicce do *scris* ingen, scrapings (of finger-nail).

Scrisaim, I scrape off; V. 280, x in ni *scrisfaither* de, from a lump of salt.

[**Scrutach**, itch; II. 164, note[2].]

[**Scrutaim** ?, in I. 24, 17, conda *rosrucadad*, ro-*scrudar* ?].

Scrutain, act of examining, studying; I. 44, 4 cen *sc.*, cf. V. 58, 3 gin smuainend; I. 156, 8 a *scrutan* fadisin.

Scuap, sheaf (of flax); a broom, brush, Lat. *scopae*; II. 372, 16 a *scuapaib* lin, of *sheaves* of flax; 418, 25 ar *scuabaib* tirma do denum de; III. 264, 14 *scuab*, 'broom.'

Scuiched, act of removing; V. 296, 21 secht *scuiche* a hinde, as gl. on *indsguithe*, 'departure,' 'removal.'

Scuichim, I remove, [*trans.* and *intrans.*]; but also='rush on,' when folld. by *co*, [*cucu*, *dochum*]; I. 60, 9 *sgucha* an grad bus airde; II. 100, 19 cia *sguithidh* ann do chintach fri imchinuga[d] muige ocus criche, ni *sguithear* in dithim, 'x changes, but y is not changed'; IV. 112, 26 in ni *scuchas* na scotha, 'that which removes [tr. 'crops'] the flowers'; IV. 376, 16 inti foscuchas uatha in t-*imad* inndligid *scuchas cucu*, no *scuchas* fal dochraite dib, tr. 'who removes from them the great amount of illegality *which came* upon them, or *who removes* the barrier of oppression from them'; [for *scuchas cucu*, cf. MR. 80, 4 scuchaidh chuici iarum ocus ben a cheann de, 'he then *sprang upon him* and cut off his head,' but 254, 6 ropsat *scuchtha*, 'they were *dislodged*.' Again, FM. p. 2214 scuchait a marc-sloigh dochum aroile, tr. 'they rushed to the charge']; *pass.*, I. 48, 16 na *scuichither* di-a gablaib.

Scuichthe (?), moveable; hence, moveable goods; II. 282, 25 *sguiche* (24 *ann-scuithe*), cf. V. 34, 14, 15 *scuithi*, *ann-scuichthi*; III. 48, 2 *sguithi*, 404, 3 na *scuithi*, (*pl.*); IV. 246, 24 a *scuithi* inn [go to pay for it] ar tus, ocus sé budein i n-a deguid; V. 120, 26 a dualgus *scuithi*; V. 208, y; V. 366, 19 o setaib ocus o *scuithib*; 496, 11 *scuithi* i.e. *indile*; 518, 19 as a *scuichtib*. Possibly this is *scuithe*, tr. 'small animals,' contrasted with *oxen*, IV. 112, 7 gebaid side fri dam [ocus] *scuithe*: ni dicead *scuithe* ar a dluithe, ocus [ni] dicead dam ar a hairde, where the gl. [risin *scuichi* mbec 25] has as ety. gl. 26 in ni *scuchas* na *scotha* [!]. The word in O'Dav., p. 115, is *scuithid*, (*scuichid*), name of a pig: "*scuithidh* sceo *banb* lom-tharr i.e. ac ithe scoth"; no, tescaid a cenn do na scothaib; no, o 'tchi na scotha scuichid. I do not see what he means here by *lom-tharr*, 'naked-belly'; but *scuithid* was evidently a word acknowledged by O'Dav. as meaning *a pig*, for he quotes it also in his list of the eight names for a pig: comlachtaidh, *scuithi*, foir, cro, cuineol, lupait, ceis, deil, p. 62.

Scuirim, I unyoke (horses, &c.); take off (part of fine, &c.); dissolve (contracts); III. 216, 12 *scuiridh* cath cairde dogres ocus nocha *scuirenn* bescna, see x; III. 256, 4 *scuirid* meracht a herma leth di; V. 260, 16 *scuirid* a carru; I. 178, 26 'comgnim' *scuires* in leith aile do cechtarde; III. 174, 10 in ni *scoires* de, 'that which exempts him from fine, &c.'; III. 158, 12 noco *scuirenn* 'adbar' ni de, cf. V. 142, 23 *scuire* 'adbur' leth do druth toiriachta, ocus ni scuire[nn] do druth duisce; IV. 4, 28 *scoirset* a n-eochu; IV. 382, 14 *scurthar* saor selba, where the gl. apparently has *curthar*;

V. 306, 1 secht fondaid, fo·da·*sguirdais* [?] gach re, gl. 12 *di-sguirit* an comraig; *subj.*, III. 382, 7 no co *scuirea* a eochu i tir fir fine.

Sculmaire, (boat-)sculls; III. 208, y, 19 *sgulmaireada*.

Sdan, tin, Lat. *stannum*; II. 146, 17 *sdan* ar a faignigib, of tin on the scabbards of inferior chiefs' sons.

Sdiall, strip; I. 152, 26 cro ar *sdiallaib*.

-Se, particle of the emphatic increase, *fem.*, the masc. being *som*, II. 372, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12; 394, 9, 10, 11; 398, 17, &c., compare [*aice*]-*se*, 'apud eam,' and [*aige*]-*sium*, 'apud eum,' a distinction which the tr. does not always observe, cf. 372, 12; 384, 16; 396, z; 410, 6, 24; 416, 9.

Se, in *co se*, 'up to this,' I. 144, 20, gl. *conuice so*, 26, (150, 14).

Sé, pron. 3 sg. masc.; IV. 38, 10 (!); (198, 19; 202, 3 *diren se*); 230, 5.

Sé, six; I. 28, 27, &c.; V. 40, 11; 110, 17; *fa sé*, six times, V. 342, 28.

Sea-, for words beginning thus, see *se-*.

Sech, prep., past, beyond, more than, independently, without consent of, apart from, &c.;—with pronoun aff., 3 *sg. mas.*, *secha* II. 14, 14; *seacha* III. 60, 4 *seochu* III. 70, 14; *fem.*, *seichi* III. 274, 19; [3 *pl.*, *seccu* IV. 176, 22]; II. 14, 14 tanic *secha*, 'went past him'; III. 60, 4 (?) IV. 176, 22 oc dul *seccu* iar n-a chonair [tr. 'by *them*'], cf. II. 216, 24 cach tothlu *sech* fine, tr. 'in secret evasion of the tribe,' cf. V. 198, 3; 202, 3; cf. IV. 60, 11 indichlid *seach* a athair; I. 228, 30 do'n oig *sech* cach duine, 'beyond,' '*more than*,' I. 60, 27 *sech* a tochus fein; I. 200, 12 do neoch *sech* a cheili; III. 52, 4; II. 74, 18 X *sech* Y; II. 120, 24 nech dib *seich* ind aile; IV. 100, 20 gealaid di boin *seach* ro-dam; IV. 328, 12 coic forcraid lais *s.* X; 'in preference to,' IV. 206, 4, 10; 'without consent of,' I. 52, 2 cor mna *sech* a ceili; II. 356, z *s.* araile; II. 380, 24 cor in fir *sech* in m*bein*, [27 in *mnai*]; V. 284, 25; in phr., *lecon sech laim*, 'to leave past the hand,' to set aside, not to take into consideration; III. 40, 7; *cur sech*, 'to put past' (a person), to put him aside, ignore him, &c.; also 'to lay out of one's hand, to lay aside'; III. 274, 19 slan do'n cumail a losat do chur *seici*; III. 70, 14 ar a chur *seochu*, but vide tr.

Sech is, very commonly used = 'that is to say,' 'viz.':—cf. II. 382, 1, (where the clause in brackets seems curious); V. 132, 2; 142, 3; 256, 27; 352, 18; 394, 10; 410, y; 490, 9 [*seach as*]; so prob. the text should read at I. 70, y, luid X ocus Y dochum mara, *sech is* ro-cotailsit for bru in mara, where the text has, *seicis* ocus ro·cotailsit, tr. '*they reached it* [!] and slept.'

Secda, hard, scanty (?); V. 26, 28[2], *s.* a dan.

Secdacht, penuriousness; I. 180, 6 ar daigin *secdachta* no *crunnachta*, where III. 206, 13 reads *s.* no *gaindi*, and III. 552, 4 *s.* no *cruas*.

Secdaigi (?), V. 22, 16.

Sechem, act of following; but this meaning does not suit in the following passage, where it appears to occur in a legal phr., II. 72, y, is a mbeth amuil in *sechium sirite* iad, '[if the plaintiff has seen (the distraint) upon the road, they are like the *sechium sirite*.' O'Dav., p. 114, glosses it, not to much profit, even with the help of Mac Firbis' additional item of quotation [annsom tighradus, &c.] sechmi sirite ala crich i.e. na sir-thoraigh bid ag *siredh aiti* no *aide* tar a n-incrich no as in crich. The gl. of O'Dav. is i.e. in teallach lenus do uine gin ced do, 'the hearth (?) [possession, putting out ?] that follows a person (?) without his permission (?)]. It does not occur elsewhere in the printed voll., and I have not met it in the MSS. elsewhere.

Sechim, I follow; I. 10, z *sechim* (iar mo baithis) Patraic; I. 196, 7 *no-sechaid* [?] breth; very often found as an alternative to *indsaigim*, *seichim* no *indsaigim*, cf. IV. 18, 2; V. 142, 16, &c., and this is evidently intended in I. 68, 18, da-*seched* no *ro-hindsaiged*, as gl. on 64, 11 *sich* i ngnuis Fergusa.

Sechmall, act of neglecting, omitting; I. 96, 11 eiric i *s.* na athg. do breith, &c.; V. 124, 20 ata cumal air, i *s.* a mama crabaid.

Sechmallad, id.; II. 14, 10 i *sechmullad* cach nech dib; II. 84, 12 eiric i n-a *sechmulluid*.

Sechmallaim, I neglect, omit; I. 90, 25 dia *sechmallad* ni di-a dliged.

Sechna, act of avoiding, doing without; III. 262, 14 mana raba a *s.*, ma ro-bi a *s.*, cf. V. 158, 3, means of avoiding it; III. 510, y conicfaidis a *s.*, 'they could have done without it'; V. 206, 16 dochuaid isin noe re dethbirius do *s.*; V. 492, y muna [fh]uair a *s.* cen a badud.

Sechnaim, I avoid, keep free from, do without; I. 134, 8 a n-aimsir na *sechnaither*, tr. 'they are not refused.'

Secn-ap, *second abbott*, vice-abbott, prior, III. 36, 21 is laisin *secn-ap* cuindrech na memor; V. 70, 25 di-a *shecn-abaid* (*rq̄*); *pl.*, V. 74, 10 [ro-huirdnead] *secn-abaid* imda; *dual*, II. 42, 18 etir *da secn-ubuidh*.

Secn-apoti, 'vice-abbacy,' III. 36, 23, inti bis a *s.*

Sechnón, throughout, with *gen.* follg.; I. 80, 25 *sechnóin* (sic leg.) Erenn uile, 224, 2; II. 104, z *seachnóin* E.

Sechrán, act of wandering, straying; I. 272, y sillacht *sechrain* a crud comcesa, cf. II. 56, 22; II. 58, 13 in mil atcithur *for s.*, *astray*; cf. V. 330, 11.

Secht, seven; III. 272, 14, cf. V. 336, 2 secht n-*inata*; very common in its connexion with *grades*, 'the seven grades,' I. 96, 9 *grad seachta*, tr. '(one of the) septenary grade,' (see note[1]), as gl. on *uasal-nemed*; III. 112, 17, (cf. y, where the *septenary grades* are distinguished from the *other chieftain grades*); I. 248, 3; 292, 13, &c.

Secht, used as subst. = Heptad. The treatise so styled, I. 252, 31 isna *Sechtuib*, and prps. reference is made to a Heptad at II. 314, 28, feb a *sechta*; V. 224, 9 isin *s.* so; V. 418, 20 tuas isna *Sechtaib*, 23.

Sechtar, on the outside, external; V. 98, 12 etargnud na breithi *sechtair* iar n-a coimcertugad do for menmain, 'externally' in contrast with 'mentally'; I. 144, 7 cu *sechtair* doiris, tr. 'the dog outside the door'; *i sechtar*, 'outside of,' used to express the opp. of *i*, 'in (a place or time)'; often in quasi-cpds., e.gr. :—*sechtar cathraig*, V. 274, 13; *sechtar-crich*, 'extern territory,' I. 198, 17, cf. V. 220, 1; see also note I 278, 13; *sechtar cuaird ingelta*, V. 332, 19, 'outside of the grazing circuit'; *s. cuicid* III. 108, 4; *sechtar imana*, V. 340, 23; *sechtar faiche*, V. 328, 10, 'outside the green,' (defd.); *sechtar laithrind*, III. 176, 18, 'outside of his proper place'; *sechtar lis*, V. 294, 10; *sechtar maigin digona*, II. 26, 7 i sechtur m.d., V. 170, 23, 'outside of sanctuary'; *sechtar tuaith*, V. 484, 7 cach richt duine s.t.; *sechtar* uair (*denma na fogla*), III. 464, 22, 'at a time different from that of committing the trespass.'

Sechtmad, seventh; *ordinal*, I. 30, 2; V. 228, z; or *fractional*, I. 98, 16 *s. n*-eneclainne, (20 not *n*-); I. 114, 10 *s.* marbtha, cf. I. 220, 4; III. 244, 17 *se sechtmaid*, $\frac{6}{7}$.

Sechtmaid, period of seven days; I. 276, 6 smacht gille *sechtmaid*, 11, and see *tr.* of both (!); V. 306, 8 de *sechtmaide*, cf. *dechmaide*, 9.

Sechtmain, week; V. 62, 7; *gen.*, I. 30, 23 laithi *sechtmaine*; V. 62, 14 leth na *sechtmuine*; V. 438, 15 de *sechtmaine*, 'week-day.'

Sechtmoga, seventy; in idiomatic construction in *gen.*, after the noun which it determines, in connexion with an additional unit, either as cardinal or ordinal, cf. I. 20, 6 *da* deiscipul *sechtmogat*, '72 disciples'; V. 38, 6 in dara rann *sechtmogat*, $\frac{1}{72}$th.

Seda, six things; the number six; sixfold, III. 94, 8.

Seg, see *saigim*.

Seg, wild deer; V. 194, 17 ac guin na *sed*, (gl. na n-*aide*), as gl. on *sed-guinecht*, 190, 19, cf. Corm., p. 41, i.e. fer ghonas *ségu* i.e. *ossa alltai*.

Séguinech, huntsman, who 'kills deer'; V. 190, 19 aithne con do *sed-guinech*(t).

Segda, stately; II. 314, 28 *seg*[*d*]*a* in sreth.

Segdai, IV. 364, 21; 366, 5, see under *soichim*.

Seic, for pronoun *side*; II. 212, 14; 216, 9; 240, 12; 254, 14 and often between 330 and 394; V. 124, y [= *side* 126, 17]; 128, 7, &c.

Seiche, skin, hide; III. 264, 14, as one of the three utensils of the kiln, viz., *broom*, *hide*, and *flail*; IV. 148, 19 *bo-seiche*, 20 *dam-seiche*, 'ox-hide'; *pl.*, II. 202, 3 *seichada*, 10 *sei-*

chidi; III. 426, 23 *seichida*; V. 104, 5 curach, im a mbit *seicheda*.

Seic-gnimrad, tr. '*full*-service,' III. 268, 17, prps. only *secc-* in the sense of *hard, firm*, cf. MR. 238, 10 *seccad*, tr. 'firmness of the hosts.'

Seim (?), in a maxim of which nothing is to be made, IV. 386, 13 *seim* ainim ognaiti mana ciast ceird [?].

Seimead (?), another impossible text, at IV. 104, 11, conad e smacht for a *ducaid a seimead*.

Seimple, simplicity; I. 94, 7, ainbfius ocus *s.* a didnuid do.

Seir, food; IV. 348, 18 *seir*, tr. 'broth'; LnagC. 74, 13 cuirn fri caitheam *seri*.

Seir, heel, ankle; IV. 352, 2 nesa do *seir* tuisig, 'nearest to the hip of a leader,' as gl. on *seirthuid*; a not uncommon epithet is *sered-chael*, 'of slender ankle,' LL. 189 *a* 24; cf. *Sil. Gad.*, 178, 1; cf. *LnagC.*, 4, 3 each salach, *seiread-dub*, tr. 'black-heeled' horse.

Seirthid, rear-man, 'hench-man,' IV. 338, 8 *seirthith*, rere man, (with front men and two sides men, the king's body guards); 344, 5 *seirthiud*, 352, 1 *-thuid*.

Seirbe, bitterness, of ale, acidity (?); II. 32, 18; V. 166, 9.

Seirig, act of contracting, see *serg*; III. 412, 21 fot in araig iar n-a *seirig*, tr. 'the length of the tie when *contracted*.'

Seis, seat, (boat-)bench; I. 170, 1 (co) lin *sesa*, 'a boat with the full number of benches,' cf. V. 474, 10 noe co lin *seasa*, (476, 9 co n-imat *sesa* indti), cf. *coic-sess*, LU. 89 *a*.

Seis, skill, knowledge; IV. 358, 4 'feal' laisin filid is *seis* (no foircetal, isin ngnath-berla, O'C. *Lect.*, p. 461); whence we get the ety. *feal-mac* = mac seasa, O'Dav., p. 86; this appears to be the word intended in the ety. gl. *seis coir* for *corus*, I. 132, 3; 238, 5; III. 2, 3; 18, 4; V. 366, 6; 468, 25.

Seis, [seised ?], period of six days; V. 60, 17 mac fuirmid mbrogad co *seis*, where the tr. seems based on 62, 7, saiged dos co seachtmain.

Seisc, sedge; IV. 144, 7 *seisc*.

Seiscend, sedgy place; V. 252, 1 curraig ocus *seisccend*, tr. 'marshes and swamps,' as gl. on *andomain*, see O'Dav., p. 53; in Anglo-Ir., *sheskin*, of a marsh or boggy place, cf. Oss. IV. 294, 17 a sescinn uais-bheoil; Sil. Gad., 113, 3 luinche corr, i *seiscean* D.d., &c.; 127, 28 do-dhíonadar i do *sheisc* barr-ghlais bain-ghil, 'they roofed it in with sedge green in the top, pale towards the roots.'

-Seised, see *saigim*.

Seised, sixth, ordinal; I. 68, 1 in *s.* fer; or fractional; II. 24, 11 *sesead*; III. 320, 3; V. 38, 9; 140, 21 (*seisi* dire); I. 110, 16 in *seisid* rand deg, $\frac{1}{16}$th.

Seiser, group of six persons; I. 68, 7; II. 386, 26 (*seisiur*, IV. 324, y; V. 414, 8); V. 44, 9 (*seser*); in *mor-seiser*, (great six), 'seven persons'; of which cf. gl. V. 132, 9 ata ni-as-mo ná *seisir* isin tuaith.

Seitche, wife; I. 56, z espucc en-*seitche*; V. 132, 6 ni husa *s.* nach di-airm; III. 76, 6 a ngeall fri gach n-indliged tes fuirre co ndeoch for a *setche*, tr. 'till it goes to *the true heir*'; but cf. LnagC., 110, 17, where co *setchi* is tr. '[to assume sovereignty] *alike*'; Sil. Gad., 414, 20, 27 a *séitig*, fri-a *seitchi*, is used = 'handmaid.'

Seitim, I blow; III. 424, 17 do-*seit* gaeth hi, (of the bellows); I. 144, 2 treithi *seter* in teni, *seiter* teni; cf. Sil. Gad., 326, 5 *séitter* builic gabann.

Seitire, blower, bellows; I. 144, 3, [bellows-pipe ?].

Seitiud, act of blowing; (*attrib.*) *gen.*, III. 190, 9 fer *seite*, 'the bellows-blower.'

Selaind, O'Dav., p. 118, *sub* 'sallan,' gives it as 'the name of a measure of honey'; the subsequent quotation means 'the egg of a *rer-cerc* [a hen of three years, or three broods, O'Dav., p. 112], four inches in circumference measured round the short axis, and five inches in circumference, i.e. measured all round lengthwise, for even by the text, (which has a *thiumcomag* as the determination both of *for tarrsna* and of *for fot*), it cannot mean "four inches round and five long" [!]. In the Tr. of Cormac, p. 134, sub *pinginn*, O'D. continues with what is really a tr. of O'Dav., "four times the full of an egg (four inches round and five long) is one *cerna*: eight times the full of that *cerna* is a *sellann*." Now O'Dav. writes: 'four times the full of that egg *icerna*, which apparently O'D. tr. 'is one *cerna*'; while the next words of O'Dav. 'issed lan na cerna sin a seallann,' seem to be the foundation of O'D.'s '*eight* times the full of that *cerna* is a *sellann*,' whereas O'Dav. meant 'the *sellann* is the *full* of that *cern*.' Now Cormac, p. 35, sub *pinginn*, adds *salund* imbe i.e. *seland cernae* inn-sin i.e. *offaing* [=a screpall]; and sub *puincern* i.e. *cern* tomais *sellae*, so that the *sellann* is the *name of a measure* which holds the amount of a *cern*. But *cern* is gl. by O'Dav., p. 63, as *mias*, 'a dish'; and O'Dav., p. 118, adds farther: (*sellann saille*, or *tomus* saille) i.e. lam di-a lethet oss-é *cethar-chuir*, i.e. 'a hand of its breadth, for it is four-square,' cf. *cether-cuir* in Corm., p. 34, *orc treith*, (ogam i fleisc *cether-cuir*), and *cearn* is certainly used in the sense of 'corner,' [cf. even Oss. III. 60, and O'Reilly]; prps. therefore O'Dav. meant by his *sallann*-measure of honey, a good lump of a honeycomb, nearly four-square, containing the quantity of about four eggs of the prescribed size; though in that case, what was the *pinginn* of Cormac, p. 35 ? But again, Cormac gives, *cern* tomais *sellae*, and *meadh*, thomais indile: if the latter means 'a beam for weighing *cattle*,' (Tr., p. 134), the former must mean 'a dish for measuring *sellae*,' which by O'Dav., p. 118, appears to be *saille*: was it *bacon* ? And the difficulties are complicated by this *puin-cern* entry in Cor., for the *mead* 'beam for weighing' is the *mead-indmeach*, which seems to appear in

the gl. on the item *puingcne* i.e. *screpul* '*medhi innbiche*,' where the *screpall* of the Gaels is said to be *o-puingc*, i.e. *offaing*, and this *offaing* is given as the equation for *pinginn* [or *seland* ?].

Selb, [(a) concrete: property, in land, or in cattle; a *holding* of land, or a *herd* of cattle; (b) abstract: *possession*, and so *claim* to, or *interest* in, property;—gen. *seilbe*, acc.-dat. *seilb*; pl. *selba*; but there seems also a word *selba*, *gen. selba*, used in the same sense;] (a) property in general: I. 302, 20 in fer, as-a *selb* ro-aisne[d] do gabail isin athg., 'the man whose property was reported to have been taken in distress';—*land*, in general: III. 392, 2 is urrad in deoraid crenas *seilb*, 'he becomes a yeoman if he buys land'; I. 202, 4 is foglaid *selba* cach mi-corach, 'he who makes a bad bargain about it, is a plunderer of the land,' is foglaid *do'n ferand*, 206, 26;—of a definite portion of land, as a *holding*: III. 438, 3, [where in a plot of garden-ground, there are many '*allocations*,'] robatar *selba* imda isin garda i-sin; or as in IV. 120, 12, cid ile *sealba* beth ann, tr. 'several distinct ownerships,' with a note explaining *seilb* as 'a distinct possession, the stock of a particular person'; but *selba* is distinguished, IV. 68, 26, as 'land of father and grandfather,' from *randa*, defined as *tir ndibaid*; V. 360, 19 acht do-airfena a *selba* do flaith, gl. 362, 9 a *fearand*; V. 366, 12; V. 430, 24 tren-lige for dibud *sealba*, gl. 432, 5 for ferund dibaid in manaig; V. 466, 10 teallach *sealba*, gl. techtugad in feraind, 468, 25; V. 496, 3 *sealba*, gl. feranda tir, 10;—herd, group of cattle belonging to one person; III. 336, 21 crandchur do chur ar cach n-oen *seilb* ocus ar cach n-aen mil do setaib na *selba*-sin; cf. IV. 82, 5; 86, 14; 90, 23 secht n-anmanna d'*aon seilb*, as contrasted with *saine selba*, 86, 15, where the trespassing animals belonged to different owners; V. 220, 28 ro-beth los ar aon *seilb* orru, where *ar aon* seems ='along with';—(b) abstractly,=*possession*; I. 68, 26 aisicid a ferand fo *seilb* X, as gl. on 64, 13 taisic a thir fo *selba* Hi Cuind; II. 118, 7 nach mil fil i *seilb* duine, ata athg. techta airi; V. 32, 20 a beth i n-a *seilb* budein, 34, 6; V. 144, 11 taburta *for a seilb*, said of a wife *in the possession* of her husband;—*claim* on land or chattels; I. 274, 17 uair a comraicit na *selba*-sin for aon duine, 'when all their claims or interests are found united in one person'; II. 42, 15 na boin focreaca itir da *selb*, said of a cow lent out for hire, whereby there results a *dual ownership*, (to be guarded against in a distraint!); V. 248, 31 diablad a *selba* (?); V. 300, 22 im cosnum *selba*; 316, 16 a dualgus tselba; V. 136, 27 fer *na selba*, 'the owner.'

Selbad, act of laying claim to, having an interest in a possession; I. 274, 14 fine athar ag a *s.*, 15, 16, 19, which seems to mean that each man is *owned* (to some extent) by his tribe, his family, his chief, &c., or at all events *by the church*, for,

21, a man *may* happen to be without chief, but *not without church.*

Selbaim, I possess; I. 202, 5 ni tualaing *ro*·da·*selba* sanna[d], 'he who possesses it cannot alienate'; but *sealbaith* of II. 20, 1 must be wrong; prob. ní di-a *sealbaib.*

Selbach, owner; III. 440, 8; 442, 2, 15; IV. 162, 28 [in note] gid mor d'a *shealbachaib* beas in gach tir.

Sellach, looker on; III. 98, 11; 98, 11; 244, 12; 506, 6; cf. III. 252, 11, 14 where *oi sellaig* are explained; V. 434, y. On the Tetrad of I. 240, 24, [which is out of place in its position between the five-days' and ten-days' distress], there is further a very notable commentary, at 244, y, where the tr. completely ruins the sense of the original by interpolating this word *sellach*, 'looker-on.' There are 'four *on-lookers*,' who are liable to *full*, *half*, *quarter* and *no* fine respectively for their action. Of the six cumals of '*dire*'-fine there fall $1\frac{1}{2}$ on the perpetrator, (a); $1\frac{1}{2}$ on the full-accessory, (b); and $1\frac{1}{2}$ on the full on-looker, (c); $=4\frac{1}{2}$, so that $1\frac{1}{2}$ are left over, to be divided out among all the guilty persons, according to definite proportions, till the whole is exhausted, viz., $\frac{3}{4}$ cumal on the *half*-onlooker (d); [$\frac{3}{8}$ cumal =] a cow and 3 screpalls on the *quarter*-onlooker (e), with a remainder [$\frac{3}{8}$ cumal =] *one cow* and 3 screpalls. The modus operandi, as set down in the comm., is very suggestive. There are *five persons* involved, and this fraction $\frac{3}{8}$ has to be subdivided by a very complicated process, *by trial*!

(a, b, c)	3×6 screpalls	$= 18$
(d)	3 screpalls	$= 3$
(e)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ screpalls	$= 1\frac{1}{2}$
		$22\frac{1}{2}$

Here each of the culprits (a), (b) and (c) had to pay six screpalls; (d) 3 screp., and (e) $1\frac{1}{2}$ screp., in all $22\frac{1}{2}$ screp. But the artist saw that this division left a remainder, for $\frac{3}{8}$ cumal $= (\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{1}$ (cows)$) = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{72}{1}$ screp. $= 27$ screp.; therefore the brehon had to redistribute among the five culprits, $27 - 22\frac{1}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$ screp., i.e. [$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 =$] $13\frac{1}{2}$ pinginn. The problem was to divide these out: *three* would have involved him in more *fractions* [$3 \times 3 =$] $9 + (1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}) = 11\frac{1}{4}$; *four* was too much [$3 \times 4 =$] $12\ (+2+1) = 15$; so he took *two*; this gave [$3 \times 2 =$] $6 + (1 + \frac{1}{2}) = 7\frac{1}{2}$. Then $13\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{1}{2} = 6$; this 6 he divided into 15 parts, whereby taking 4 for the *full*, he got [$3 \times 4 =$] $12(+2+1) = 15$. This truly exhaustive process is fully carried out in the comm., from 244, y to 246, 10; but the tr. absolutely renders the words of 246, 4 *in triar lain*, [viz., the *murderer*, the *accessory*, and the *full onlooker*], as '*the three lookers-on* who incur full fine' [!]. The paragraph follg. with the statement of the *remainder* is not correct.

Sellach-fogail, III. 194, 23, the crime of being a 'sellach.'

Sellad, act of looking-on; III. 194, 23 sellach, ro-bai ac a *s.*, cf. III. 98, y ac *seilled* in marbtha, 100, 8, &c.; *gen.*, III. 312, 5 icad budein a dualgus a *seilleda*, [where either the tr. is wrong, or *seilleda* is a mistake for *seilbe* or *selba*.]

Sellcecht, state of being a looker-on; I. 162, 5 is eneclann dlegar isin *sellidecht* ar treisi, *sellcecht* 5, as 240, 23; II. 56, 22; 58, 8 *s.* gaite; III. 92, 9 *seilcecht*; 506, 7 *seillcecht*.

Sellidecht, id., I. 162, 5.

Semdellech, tr. 'snail-besmeared'; I. 130, 18 narap tech salach *sem-dellech*, cf. V. 166, 19 tech salach *soimdillach*, which at the time I did not understand; but it is given by O'Dav., p. 99, sub *indebar*, where also in the Notes, p. 166, the reading of MacFirbis is given, *seindellech*. It is prob. nothing but *seilmidech* = *sleimidech*, 'slimy,' 'snail-y,' from *seilide*, *seilmide*, 'snail.'

Semide, thin, subtile; I. 10, 11 corp *s.* glan imo'n aingel; cf. MR. 168, 10 in snáithi *semide*, 'the *fine* thread' [of proverbs].

Sen, old; V. 462, 1 [is] *sen* fer findtiu, 6; I. 36, 16, o'n *tsin* do'n *tsin*; *pl.*, I. 154, 22 *sin*; *gen.*, IV. 50, 17; *dual*, I. 30, 25 cuimne *da tsean*, 36, 23 *in dá sen*, 24; *compar.*, *sine*, III. 332, 2; IV. 372, 5; V. 450, 4;—often in cpds., e.gr.:—*sen-aile*, IV. 74, 22; *sen-airbe*, IV. 74, 22; *sen-athair*, I. 66, 19 'grandfather'; 106, 14; II. 202, 24 (ciniuil *s.-athar*); I. 226, 2 tellach *s.-aithre*, 'land of ancestors'; cf. IV. 358, 13; IV. 212, 1 *sen-baile*, I. 132, 14, 'the old [winter-] residence'; *sen-chairn*, I. 216, 5 i s.-chairiu, 'old cauldron'; *sen-breth*, IV. 98, 14 i s.-brethaib; *sen-cin*, I. 200, 9, 'an old standing debt,' opp. *nua cin*, cf. III. 392, 14 seqq., and see *sen-smur*; *sen-cleithe*, I. 52, 27 cor moga i.e. *fuidir* no *s.-c.* i.e. *dair*; 216, 4 i sen-chleithiu; 226, 24 aicille, tr. 'an old dependent'; IV. 282, 15 (defd.), the *fifth* in the series of which the daer-bothach is the *fourth*, and see note here and at 350, 8, where the *flaithem* is threefold, according as he is a *fer* tri *sen-c.*, or of two *cleithe*, or only of one *cleithe*, 320, 19, where they are also lowest in the series, cf. V. 358, 13, and 512, 12; V. 456, 9 mac ingine in *sen-c.* (*roū*); 482, 10, gl. on *fuidir* i.e. na fo-daeir i mbit comaititin; *sen-crand*, V. 470, 33; *sen-cuimne*, V. 450, 4, cf. I. 36, 15; *sen-dligid*, IV. 50, 12; V. 450, 4; *sen-en*, IV. 120, 11, 'hawk,' in corr ocus in *senen*; IV. 114, 11 peata *seineoin*, tr. 'pet *old birds*,' but the comm. gives the meaning 'hawks,' *sebaicc*, just as O'Dav., p. 114, i.e. *prechan* no *seabac*, quoting our passage; *sen-fileda*, I. 36, 21; *sen-focal*, III. 312, 6; *sen-Laigin*, V. 472, 9, 'Coirpre, the old Leinsterman'; *sen-lebar*, I. 240, 13, referring to some old MS. from which a legal maxim was taken; *sen-lis*, I. 132, 13, '(the green) of the old [winter-] residence'; *sen-orba*, I. 206, 20 cumal *sen-o.*, where the note says, it 'was a portion of the land retained by the chief in his own possession to provide for indigent members of the clan'; but this is what is given at IV. 38, 13, where the comm. further adds some

verses allocating this *cumal senorba* apparently to a Heptad of persons: I have not found any exact definition of the word; *sen-recht* Maoisi, FM., *ann.*, 1537, (II. 1444, 10); *sen-scribinn*, V. 368, 3; *sen-smur*, I. 192, 17, tr. 'crimes of old-standing,' in *s.-s.* cinad, cf. the note on V. 364, 10 (365); *sen-taithmech*, I. 192, 18, tr. 'old expired contracts' [?]; *sen-tech*, I. 226, 24, tr. 'an old family.'

Sen, pronoun affix, =*sin*, 'that'; in Text, I. 92, 5; 230, 21 268, 13; IV. 176, 6; 190, 14; 192, 12; 210, y.

Sena, act of denying, I. 50, 25 a *sena*; 80, 17 fri *sena*; 176, 24 is for *sena* ata; 194, 16 *senad* na dlegur; III. 108, 8 *sena* iar n-aititin, 21; 326, 13 feich sin fuilet for dil ocus *sena*; V. 24, 23 a *sena* do saer-celib; 302, 11 um a *sena* in inbuidh dlegar a *sena*, opp. to *fastad*, 'to confirm.'

Senad, Synod; I. 158, 18 congbail t*senad* na heclaisi; V. 396, x.

Senaim, I deny; refuse; I. 24, 20 mad a n-aimsir lachta *no·t·sendais* na ba a laegu; V. 444, 10 na *ro-senat*; V. 176, 14 ni-*r sein* in cin; III. 532, 8, 9 ce *ro-sennustar* [sic], cen co-r *sennustar*; 110, 11 ro-t*sheindistar* [sic] in cin, 17 co-r t*sennestar*; IV. 54, 21 *senfaid* in flaith, tr. 'the chief *may repudiate* it'; *deponent*, III. 108, 18 (110, 5 senathair) cumal smachta for nech *senathar* iar n-aititiugad; I. 286, 21 ar na *ro-sentar* in t-apad; V. 460, 25 ar na *ro-sentar* he; III. 532, 6 ni *ra-senait*, 'they *have not been* denied,' see Zimmer, Kelt. St. (No. 4), p. 353.

Sencha, n. pr., I. 126, 11; 150, 15; 250, 24, 25, 26.

Senchaide, historian, 'shanachy'; I. 34, 16; V. 302, 27; V. 368, 3 *sencha* sír-cuimne; *pl.*, V. 360, 7 *senchaide*.

Senchas, old history; antiquities; customs, &c., immemorial customs; law. In Text, I. 4, 7, 12, 15; 16, 18; 18, 3; 40, 14, 15, 19, 21; not in voll. follg.; ety. gl. I. 30, 29 i.e. *cuis* is *sain* frisna hoscuraib, as none understands the 'cesa' save learned men, &c.; or even, *sen-chaefhis*, 'old-road knowledge,' (32, 4); or *cas* is equated with *caingen*, &c. [!]; *gen.*, *senchasa*, I. 32, 6 (4, 7, 15).

Sendatu, old age; *acc.* II. 348, 2, 11 gaire fri *sendataid*, V. 96, 27.

Senén, hawk, see under *sen-*.

Seng, narrow, bare; II. 150, 1 a *seang saith*, '*bare* sufficiency.'

Senóir, old man; I. 158, 10; [V. 320, 1 (?)].

Senórach, old man; an Elder; *gen.*, I. 158, 15 biathad in t*seinorach*; II. 280, 21 gaire in t*seanorach*; *pl.*, I. 244, x na *senoraig*.

Senordacht, agedness, old age; III. 112, 15.

Seoit, see *sét*.

Seol, scarcity, failure; [with prob. some attempt at distinguishing the two words in II. 122, 12, 13 (seul), ni *meth* ni *seul*]; IV. 52, 8 *seol* n-eatha, gl. 20, seolad as in n-etha; 'innarba' no 'suaill bec' do'n arbur do beith and, V. 352, 18; cf. O'Dav., p. 118, *seola* i.e. *meath*: dairt fair gin a tresidh na

dim coir rinnedh roseola fair, see IV. 72, 4; I. 174, 2 and V. 270, 16; *gen.*, IV. 164, 2 bliadain a *seoil*, 'year of their scarcity,' gl. *suaill.*

Seol, sail (?); V. 298, 12 *seol* formna, v. gl. 300, 19, and note *in loc.*

Seol, guidance, course; III. 226, 24 acht na rab *seol gnius* (?), gl. on *el-gnai* [!]; IV. 216, 27 *seol n*glan, 'pure course.'

Seolad, act of absconding, forgetting, cf. O'Dav., p. 115, *seoladh* i.e. *elodh* no *dermad*; II. 122, 16 *seolaid* in athgabail; prps. 'he forgets'; the text here is very bad.

Sera (?), IV. 318, 13 *dian da sera* i cumtach, tr. '*if he has given them away* in a cover' [!]; see under *eraim.*

Serb, bitter, a *bad* quality in ale, prob. acid, sour; II. 32, 17; 234, 4

Serbus, blunder (?), I. 296, 4 dia ndernut *s.* oc airbiurt, tr. 'if they commit a blunder in pleading.' But it seems more likely to be *serbad*, 'falsification,' cf. O'Dav., p. 117, *searbadh* i.e. *saoba*, and cf. *serbh* i.e. *gaidh*, where he quotes, "*foserba* bega" i.e. min-*gata*, cf. *foserbut*, I. 276, 19.

Serc, love; affection; *gen.*, II. 168, z altruma *seirce* cen iar-raith; III. 50, 27 saine cron *sain-seirce*; V. 294, z do urail a *seirci* fuirre; *dat.*, III. 310, 1 in mac-slabra [ar] *seirc*, 11, cf. IV. 288, y mac-faosma ar *seirc*, ocus ni tar bragait fine; IV. 366, 19 mad beth di-a *seirc* la Dia.

Sercach, affectionate; agreeable; III. 52, 3 int-i is *s.* leis sech a cheile d'a chlaind, 'that one of his children whom he loves better than the rest'; V. 442, 5.

Serccol, luxurious feeding, tidbits (?); cf. Sg. 63[a] *sercla* gl. irritamenta gulae, Z[2], 767, foot; IV. 308, 13 *serccol* tarsain, tr. 'salted *venison*,' 318, 18. This is evidently the word in the Amra, where Crowe's ed. gives at p. 48, (No. 9), apparently, ni *ser coll*-saith, gl. nirbo sercac*h* leis co oll-saith, 'he was not fond of it [ale] up to a great satiety.'

Serg, decline, said of the 'withering' in disease; V. 200, 21; in an ety. gl., I. 138, 31, on *es-srech-ta*, quasi 'na hi ro-h*uaisi* (gatus) *sirg* do na macaib beca; *gen.*, I. 130, 20 in fer *siric*, I. 140, 35 in ben t*sirg*, tr. 'the *shrivelled* woman'; III. 60, 20 aimsir *sirg* no galuir, 62, 16; *dat.*, III. 412, 21 fot in araig iar n-a *seirig*, tr. 'when *contracted*,' 'after *shrinkage*' of the tie.

Sern-, (only in *pres. pass.* 3 *pers.*), is spread, distributed, arranged; III. 536, 13 enech-log iar slechtaib *saer sernar*, tr. 'honour-price *is paid* after noble examples'; IV. 382, 21 a seota *saora sernaigther*; IV. 384, 23 fo*sernar* sir-focal i.e. is maith *sernaiter* in focal, 'is spread about'; IV. 338, 1 co *sernar* tech rig, 'how is arranged a king's house'? This is the word intended in O'Dav., p. 116, *sarnair* i.e. *gabtair*, i.e. *srethnaigther*, cf. III. 20, 25 do srathnugad, gl. on fo-*sernatar* 20; cf. I. 84, 10 fó *searnad* airechta, where the gl. 19 gives *srethaig* dliged i n-airecht, 'he states the law in court.'

Serrach, [male] foal, III. 372, 3, young, cf. III. 378, 12; *gen.*, III. 372, y; V. 214, 8 frichgnum in t*searraig*; *pl.*, II. 376, y, *searruid* firinne, 'male foals'; II. 118, 9 baicc do echaib, acht *serrchu* ['as for foals'] is comand do-suiduib.

Serr-cenn, small coasting boat, [prps. = 'saw-head,'] "*sherkins*"; V. 104, 4 na *serrcinn*, as gl. on *bairce*, for na bi imrum.

Sert (?), I. 12, 13 deilb-rig roda sluagaib *sert* saigit, tr. [as if *saigit*, 'he seeks,' and *sert*, 'a wreath,'] 'even the king who seeks a *wreath* with his hosts' [!]. A word *sert* is evidently referred to in O'Dav., p. 116, *searn*, in the alternative=sertum, is gnath *seirt* im ceand neich iar mbreith buadha, referring to crowning the victor with a 'garland,' *sertum*, but our text is not intelligible.

Sesc, sesctha, sescaich, dry, barren, said of animals not giving milk; unworthy; I. 234, 20 na muca *sesca*, tr. 'the *barren* hogs' (?); 276, 21 mucca sceo *sesctha*, tr. 'pigs and *barren animals*'; IV. 142, 23 guire noise no *seasca*, tr. '*of dry* cows' (?); 386, 14 intí bis *sesc* gan tochus gan innracus; II. 120, 10 gaibter a *sesci*, 'let their dry cows be seized'; 118, 10 athg. *sescaich* (?), 'distraint of barren cattle.'

Sesc-slabra, I. 184, 13 *sisc*-slabra, 'dry cows,' gl. 190, 3 as '*young heifers*'; cf. IV. 336, 14, eirrech di *sheisce-slabra*; V. 404, 26 *sisce-*[*s*]*labra*, 'barren *mares*.'

Sesca, sixty; I. 28, x; 44, z; *gen.*, idiomatically after its subst., II. 370, 22 in *treas* rann *sesgat*, $\frac{1}{60}$.

Sescatmad, sixtieth; V. 38, 12 in *s.* rann, $\frac{1}{600}$.

Sét, path; I. 10, 15 dirged mo *set*; I. 152, 30 *set* in tsnaith i n-a cro, ety. gl. snathait=*snath*-[*sh*]*et*; IV. 326, 14 da chapal for t*sed*; V. 152, x *set* conaire no ceime; V. 162, 17 a *setaib*, gl. iar na *conuirib*; 190, 19 di-a breith for *set*; 318, 16 [cf. IV. 184, 18] iar *setaib* taide, gl. 320, 1 iar *conairib* gaite.

Set, any valuable, such as brooches and pins for personal adornment, household utensils, objects of curiosity or antiquity, &c., often used in reference to objects of value, *lent* or *deposited*; but specifically used in the BL. to denote *the* value par excellence, an animal of the cow-kind. The gl. given by Cormac, p. 8, sub *clithar sét*, grades the *séts* as follows:—

1, lowest	*set gabla*, i.e. a male-*dartaid* and a female-*colpach*, or a male-*colpach* and a female-*dairt*;
2,	*set tanaise*, a *samaisc*-heifer;
3, King-*set*	*rí-set*, milch-cow, or plough-ox.

This distinction is ignored in the tr. of the Text at IV. 28, 4, though the comm. evidently intends the reference in the clause tr. 'styled the choicest of all *seds*,' to be to the *samaisc*-heifer, while the lowest sed is the *dartaid* of two screpalls, 28, 18, 19.

In the Text it occurs as follows: in I. *set*, 200, y; 246, 20; *seoit* 90, x; 102, 6; 232, 4; *seota* (seotu), 102, 7; 124, 6; 258, 25; viz.: of *ornaments* worn at a fire, explained as *prim-deilge*, 'chief *brooches*,' 234, 30, and cf. 200, y; *property* on loan or deposit, 246, 20 *set ona* or *aithne*, and also at 258, 25, of valuables lent or borrowed; 124, 6, of *seven valuables* of the house of a chief, (airech), viz.: 'cauldron, vat, goblet, mug, reins, horse-bridle, pin' [brooch]. But reference is also made to the normal penalty for the Illegal Taking of Distress, viz.: *Five Seds*, at 90, x, where also the gl. describes the mulct as equal in real value to two [milch-]cows, being made up of two *samaisc*-heifers, each worth half a milch-cow and three colpach-beasts, each worth one-third of a cow: this was no doubt the traditional practice in the matter. This unit of *Five Seds* is farther adopted in the *Forfeiture* of a Distraint after the time for Forfeiture had arrived, and is referred to at 102, 6, where in the line follg. a modification is referred to, of *Three Seds*, which however the gl. interprets as Three In-calf cows, equated with *Two* milch-cows, 102, 19 tri ba inlaega ar da mbuaib *trelaega*.

In II. it is very frequent, viz. *set* (ὸ, τόν, τῷ, τῶν,) 68, 25; 154, 14; 194, z; 196, 11; 258, 14 (dual); 260, 9 [with 16 more instances in *gen. pl.* after *leth*, *trian*, *collna*, *feib*, *aithgin* and *log*]; *seoit* (οἱ, τοῦ,) 48, 11; 70, 1; 150, 19; 152, 16; 194, 15; 222, 8; 224, 7, 8; 262, 1; 276, 17, 19, 20; 288, 3; 290, 20, 21; 312, 24; 316, 18; 324, 6; *seotu* (τοὺς,) 110, 16 [and so often after *cenmotha* (224, 18), 256, 1, 25; 260, 1, &c.]; 226, 13 (v. case!); 262, 14 (mani ro-era *s.*), 264, 1; 300, 25 (comruc indilsi for *s.*); 310, 25 (mana fo-ro-glana na *s.*, 312, 14); 316, 20 (ni obund); 336, 4 (inasa a *s.*); *setaib*, 80, 16; 210, 15; 382, 15. The Five Seds for illegal Distraint are referred to at 48, 11 and 70 1; but in the general application it is used in the sense of *valuables*, no doubt *cows*. Of course, the fine of Five Seds was not confined to that particular offence, cf. III. 60, 1, imposed on a person knowingly feeding an outlaw, in the Text; while the comm. often refers to this *unit* of fine, which was evidently in constant use, cf. IV. 146, 22; 152, 9; 156, 20.

The *set* is occasionally defined by attributive *gen.* follg., but it is almost impossible to assign the exact meaning, owing to a want of traditional explanation, and the vagueness of the written commentary; e.gr. IV. 44, 10 orba for *set* n-imfaebair, where the gl. (46, 25) indeed has the ety. explanation of the *two-edges*, 'the double obligation,' but by no means satisfies curiosity as to the exact meaning. Cf. the use in the follg.:—*set dire*, V. 168, 15; *set eigni*, V. 12, 20, 29; *set gabla*, V. 58, 16; *set gaite*, V. 250, 6; *set imfaebair*, IV. 44, 10, gl. 46, 25; *set imluaide*, V. 334, 20; *set marflatha*, V. 238, 21; *set turcluide*, III. 334, 5; IV. 210, 5; *set turoirgni*, V. 260, z.

Sethar, see *siur*.

Setra, name of a metre, assigned to the 'mac-fuirmid' poet; V. 60, 20; *gen.*, V. 60, 21 *sedrada*.

Seul (!), II. 122, 12, prps. only *seol*, q.v.

Sia, longer (of time); farther (in series); more distant (in place); *compar.* to *sir*; I. 100, 21, x cidbe dib bus *sia*, 'whichever period be longer'; I. 120, 30, is *sia* fuirre iná anad n-aine; I. 194, 6 [is] *sia* in turbaid ná in dechmad; I. 272, 25 in t-inbleogain is *sia*, 'the *farthest* kinsman'; II. 102, 16 in foesum bu[s] *sia*; III. 420, 2 coir cemad *sia* in ré; V. 356, 10; 380, 9; in idiomat. usage, *sia sa sia*, 'farther and farther' [in place], IV. 374, 30, (from him);—*sec. compar.*, I. 282, 43 is *siai-di* a ana[d], 'its stay is the longer for that'; II. 28, 18 nocha *siaui-te* in foesum.

Sia, siacht, see under *sechim*.

Siabraim, I *shiver*, become distorted; I. 72, 18 [on seeing the monster,] *ro-siabra* a beoil do dib culadaib, 'his lips *distended in a quiver* to the two back-parts of his head,' [cf. *diculaid*, IV. 334, 24, 26].

Sian, bellowing (of oxen); V. 62, 19 *sian* na bo; cf. *sian* na *gaithi*, Fel., Nov. 1; MR. 230, 19 sluagaib *sian-goirti*, tr. 'storm-shrieking,' but prob. *sian* is only *noise*, not *storm*.

Sibinne, V. 276, 6, see *simin*.

Siblech, I. 190, 18, see *siubail*.

Sich, I. 64, 11, *sich* i ngnuis Fergusa, acc. to the gl. 68, 18 *da seched* no ro-hindsaiged, tr. 'which she *ascribed* or *attributed* to F.' from which it would appear that the gl. meant *saich*, as perf. of √*sech*, *seg*, q.v.

Sic, Latin, often used in the comm., I. 134, 23; 160, 19; 232, 14, 15, 21, 23; 234, 22, &c.; *sicc* I. 212, 4, 5; II. 270, 26, &c.; often in formula *sic et hoc*, 'this also is the same': I. 160, 1; 200, 19; 234, 1, &c.; V. 316, 6 *sic et occ* V. 488, 27, 28; V. 474, 20; 476, 5 (without *et*).

Sical (?), *shekel*; in two instances, of the same reference, though with very different tr. [!], I. 132, 16 *sical* ocus coibchi o fir; II. 342, 21 *sicail* ocus dairti, where *sicail* is the gl. on *urdliged*, and *coibche* is apparently connected with *dliged*, and these two words *dliged* and *urdliged* are rendered 'law,' and 'liability for another,' respectively. I do not know the authority for the note on II. p. 343, as to the value and weight of the *sical*.

Síd, mound; I. 22, 32 a *sidib*, 'from the Fairy Hills'; V. 472, 14 a *sidaib*; V. 326, 14 a *sidae*, 'its court-yard' (?), at any rate it refers to some part of a house, cf. *sick-bed of Cuch.*, p. 104, 25.

Sida, silk; V. 386, 2 breid *sida*.

Side, *pron.*, this, these; or as pronom. increase, (= *ci*); alone as *pron.*, 'celui-ci,' cf. III. 44, 6 is meisech *side*, 15; after *verb*, I. 262, 1; III. 28, 11 bai *side* a ngiall; IV. 112, 6 after subst. determined (a) by *article*, III. 28, 1 isan aimsir-*side*;

IV. 214, 1, &c., (b) by *poss. adj. pron.*, II. 276, 2 a **riar-*side*, 'their services';—after *pron.*, *e-side*; cf. it-*e side*, II. 66, 15; 358, 1; I. 238, 9 cach *ae*-side, 'of each one of these'; after *prep.* with *pron.*, IV. 226, y aca-*side*; 230, 12 unnta-*side*, &c.

Sideic, form of preced.; II. 204, 20; 208, 14; 210, 31; 366, 28; 390, 23; 410, 12; 412, 2; 414, 2, 7; V. 248, 30; also *seic*, *seig*.

Sil, seed; race; I. 68, 29 ni fetatar *sil* Cuind; II. 200, 10; II. 122, 1 saithe do *sil* bech; IV. 132, 26 in air co n-a *sil*; *gen.*, IV. 164, y bliadain a *sil*.

Sil-cethra, 'breeding cattle,' II. 358, 4 sil cethra do luad, gl. 28, na cethra *siles* ac neoch do cennach.

Silad, act of casting seed, sowing; disseminating; I. 4, 16 do *silad* bathuis; V. 404, 25 d'a *silad*; *gen.*, IV. 334, 24 mí *síltai*, 'the month of sowing.'

Silaim, I sow, breed; II. 12, 4 is ed *silas* [?] in faithche insguir; II. 358, 28 na cethra *siles* ac neoch, [but sil*es* is strange]; IV. 164, y in bliadain a *siland* siad.

Silim, I flow, [cf. our *sweal* of a candle]; I. 140, 20 dar a cel *silis* in t-uisci.

Similia, Lat., *et alia s.*, IV. 232, 6.

Similiter, Latin, often used, I. 166, 4; 228, z; 240, 5; II. 370, 29; V. 484, 25.

Simin, rush, [cf. Sil. Gad., 285, 2, 5]; *gen.*, II. 252, 1, 16 bun cacha *simne*, *simni*; *pl.*, V. 276, 6 noi *sibinne* rind-glasa luachra.

Sin, weather; *gen.*, IV. 356, 12 la tes *sine*, as in FM. III., p. 2192, la teas na sine.

Sin, that; passim, as pronom. increase, [*-là*], contrasted with *so*, *seo*, [-ci]; I. 256, 6; II. 66, 15; 290, 24; 304, 23, &c.

Sín, chain; I. 24, 26 no-teannad in *sín* im a braguit; Cor., p. 41.

Sindach, fox; IV. 344, 6 *s.* brothlaige, tr. 'crumb-fox,' defd. at 354, 11 bruar cach bid do, 'fragments of all food to him,' 'it is all the same to him, [*is cuma lais*, (not = *is his*, as tr. !)] whatever he eats': a mere parasite (!), see under *brothlach*.

Sine, older, see *sen*.

Sine, teat, dug; III. 364, 14 a ceithri t*sine*; 374, 8 mas *e* an dara *sine*; V. 152, 18 cein bis a nus i n-a *sinib*, (III. 228, 10).

Sinech, having teats; I. 66, 9 sé *sinechaib*, tr. 'six *milch-cows*'; apparently used = *peist*, 'monster,' in I. 68, 22, 23 for *sinig*, ac in t*sinig*, no in *peist*; see the story as given in Sil. Gad., p. 250.

Sinistri, windows; I. 28, 29.

Sinnsear, older; IV. 372, 1, 9, 15; 386, y, z.

Sír, long; tr. 'constant,' IV. 50, 12, gl. *suthain*; *compar.*, *sia*, q.v., but *siru*, I. 120, 20, gl. *sia*, 122, 5;—used in cpds., e.gr. *sír-chuimne*, V. 368, 3, an antiquary 'of long memory';

sír-focal, IV. 384, 23, gl. suthain focal, which is evidently the text referred to in O'Dav., p. 84, *sub* 'fosernair'; *sír-ngnáth*, IV. 218, 9, 'constant custom.'

Sírim, I search; seek; ask for [from, *ar*, cf. *Sil. Gad.* 42, 25]; V. 490, y iasacht, *sírit* na baith; 472, 10 co *sir* a bearrad air; II. 72, y amuil in sechium *sirite* iad (?).

Síriud, act of asking for, seeking from, requiring; V. 434, (10, 14), 15 comlaintes in bid do *s. for* na cometaide.

Sís, down, downwards; I. 24, 27 no-lebruing *sis*; 206, 1 *sis* no suas; I. 300, 18 leth bis *sis* de ['n brat], do chur suas de; III. 238, 15 dochuaid *s.*; IV. 220, 4 o muilind *s.*

Sísana, down here; I. 214, 3 a fagail *s.*; 298, 11; II. 194, 3 (*sisanai*); III. 418, 25 (*sisanad*).

Sist, a while, a period; V. 22, 22 du·m·rat *sist* fo do-menmain.

Sith-aile, tr. '*long-heating*' (of an axe), [long-*stake*?], IV. 130, 22;—for *sith-* as an intensive particle, cf. *Sil. Gad.*, *sith*-arda 103, 22; 192, 18; *s.-cogadh* 70, 5; *s.-finnaid*, 263, 7; *s.-foda*, 103, 20; *s.-lebra* 329, 11; *s.-long* 102, 10; *s.-remra* 259, 36; *s.-rigne* 265, 16; but whence is *aile*='heating'?

Sithal, bucket, Lat. *situla*; V. 406, 17; 412, 7; *pl.*, V. 412, 4 *sithla* tre-beannaigi, cf. III. 152, 6 *sithla* tre-uillendacha.

Sithcaire (?), the dwellers in the Fairy Mound (?); V. 108, 29 daime i.e. marbaid na *sithcaire*.

-Siu, emphat. increase of 2 sg., I. 228, 23, do laim-*siu*.

Siu ocus anall = citra et ultra, (FM., p. 2212); IV. 138, 18.

Siubail, act of walking, I. 106, 8 duine bis for *si*[*u*]*bal*.

Siublech (?), traveller; I. 190, 18 *siblech*, gl. on *taistellach*; cf. *siublach*, used of '*light* troops,' FM. *ann.* 1225.

-Sium, pronom. increase, 3 pers., II. 26, 20.

Siur, sister; I. 154, 8, 9 in t-*siur* eile; gen., *sethar*; I. 154, 14; I. 206, 16 mac *sethar* i.e. in *gor-mac*, as gl. on 202, 3 orba *mic niath*, cf. IV. 284, y orba niad, gl. 290, 8 i.e. fearand gor-meic i.e. meic *seathar*.

Slabra, tr. 'portion'; II. 364, 20 ata in *tslabra* dobeir do'n mac tar folaid na gaire do denum, given as gl. on the maxim at 14, '*mac slabra* gaire.' This is the word on III. 308, x, where are mentioned *tri mac-slabra*, 'three kinds of son-gift,' m.-s. *der*, 'of tears,' *gaire*, 'of maintenance,' and *seirce*, 'of affection.' Here too holds the principle stated at III. 310, 7, is ruidles la Feine mac-slabra dar folaid, viz., that which a father gives to his son on condition of being subsequently supported, becomes the son's inalienable portion, his very own, *ro-dilsi*. As to the origin of the expression, perhaps the *slabra* was a *peculium* [from *pecus*], derived from *slabra* = pecus, see follg.:—

Slabra, cattle, cows; I. 126, 6 tarb for *slabra*, gl. i n-aimsir dara, 144, 4; I. 168, 4 *slabra* hi fér; 184, 13 *sisc-sl.* anindle, 190, 3 sisc-*slabra* anindle, of non-milking cows, (heifers), cf. IV. 336, 14; IV. 350, 7 a setuib *bo slabra*; V. 404, 26 *anindle* ech ocus sisec-[*sh*]*labra*, [eochu may mean '*mares*,'

cf. I. 126, 7], mares and cows; IV. 244, 10 *slabra* na flatha, tr. 'chain,' but the text is unintelligible.

Slabrad, chain; I. 106, 20 risin *slabrad*, gl. on risin *id*; II. 118, 19 togtar a *slabraid*; II. 378, 22 fuaslugad a carat a [= as] glas no *slabrad*; V. 484, 5 *slabrad* for chimig.

Slaige, act of cutting (roads); IV. 144, 23; [IV. 146, 7 *slaite*?]; V. 486, 16 *slaid* cacha cerdca, '*filings* (?) (cuttings) of each forge.'

Slaine, soundness (of food), II. 232, 25; 242, 12.

Slainte, safety; exemption from penalty; II. 300, 2 *slainti* ar innarba; III. 94, 26 beth a *slainti*, v. text; V. 156, y *slainti* easbu do cet-sceinm, III. 226, z; V. 276, 23 a *slainti* doib.

Slaintige, 'innocency,' tr. 'in a *good sense*'; III. 88, y; 94, 25.

Slaintigim, I indemnify, hold scot-free; I. 182, z [ani] no-*slaintigend* o bidbaid a toiched, tr. 'that which indemnifies him,' cf. I. 192, z no-*slanaigther* do'n fechemain; but see V. 190, 2 *slaintidim* mo gell uaim, 'I guarantee, give in pledge' (?).

Slaintiugad, act of indemnifying, holding scot-free; V. 158, 25 co *slaintiugad* a chubais, being held scot-free on a conscientious declaration that he could not help the deer, &c.

Slán, sound, whole, safe, exempt, V. 142, 5 slan di-a laim, 'not guilty'; cf. a curious usage at V. 276, 2, dorat a *slan* do, 'he *defied* him' (?);—used as follows in Text of I., 'sound,' I. 10, y mesemnacht *s.*, of judgement; 'exempt,' I. 240, 26 sellach *s.*, as opposed to such lookers-on as paid various fines; *in pl.*, 242, 10 bit sellaig *slana*, [such as *clerics, women, boys*, &c.]; as noun *subst.*, 'safety,' I. 182, 24; 'inviolability,' I. 230, 22 'indemnification' (?) I. 192, 12; 'security,' 266, 13, (296, 22), [*slan* for oneself, and *fretech*, tr. 'guarantee for another']; *pl.*, 'guarantees,' I. 6, 1 ro-gabustair *slanu* um a comallad-sin ris;—in II., 2, 3, 124, 1 *s.* cach ditiu, (342, 5); 136, 4 arsuidi *s.* do giallaib (?); 238, 10, &c. *s.* o cull, 'sound after castration'; 278, 20, (of a man who has no debts or faults, by gl. 280, 2); 290, 25 ardibdai *s.* ocus fuillium [*principal* and *interest*?], meath ocus somaine f. (?); 374, 19 is *slan* cach cocraithe comloige; 388, 14 ro·d·bi *slan* saer-toimilt caich di-arailiu, tr. 'is *remitted*,' on the mutual separation of a couple;—in III., 8, 19; 12, 12^2;—IV., 32, 20, 21; 48, 12; 58, 5; 236, 5;—V., 142, 5; 156, 17; 182, 7; 186, 2, 7; 216, 18; 220, 10 (*slan* ocus somuine), &c.—Frequently as *ntr.* with follg. noun in genitive, e.gr., *slan n-aitire* I. 230, 23, where the gl. 232, 16 (14) gives *in lanad* n-*eirci*; *slan n-aithne*, V. 160, 25; 190, 27 seqq.; *slan cuibse*, V. 156, 17; *slan ngill*, I. 246, 23 *slan ngeill*, *slan ngill*, tr. 'security of pledges,' 'security of hostage,' but the gl. 250, 10 gives the former, *cclann eric*, *in gell*, and the latter *in slan n-eneclainne* dligius a tuitim *a gell*; cf. II. 136, 6, 20; IV. 318, 12; V. 178, 5; 340, 19; *slan n-eneclainne*, V. 182, 14; 218, 2; *slan n-erca*, V. 178, 8; *slan raithe*, V. 178, 7; 348, 6;

I. 230 *22 slan* cairde rig, which the gl. explains (232, 14) on the same basis as the follg. *slan n*-aitire:—

s. cairde = in lanad n-erci dligis | a turbro a cairdi dar a *slan*;
s. n-aitire = „ „ | i telgud aitiris air;

each is entitled to the full eric-fine for [the infraction of his separate privilege]. Here the *slan* is the *inviolability* of a right, with the sanction of full eric-fine.

Prps. some hint may be gained from the comm. at I. 296, 24, masa coimgech *slan* ocus *fretech*, he cannot take a distraint unless he is able for *slan* and for *fretech*. The latter word certainly means *repudiation*, the gl. 22, says 'on behalf of another i.e. his tribe, subsequently'; but *slan* is 'on behalf of himself.' Therefore whatever *slan* may mean exactly, it was a necessary qualification antecedent to carrying off a distress: he could not distrain, unless he knew how to keep it *on stay*; nor the latter, unless he knew to give a *fuigell*-judgement; nor could he pass *fuigell*, unless he knew the exact manner in which the distraint should be taken; and even with these qualifications he must be able to provide *slan* on his own behalf, and to guard against subsequent *repudiation on the part of his tribe*. It seems therefore that *slan* means the condition of *perfect solvency* in a person acting clearly within his due and acknowledged rights, within the limits of his privileges. Therefore if a King's *cairde*-peace was disturbed *dar a slan*, 'in violation of his *slan*,' he had a right to *eric*.

Slánaigim, I indemnify; I. 184, 3 ani no-*slanaige* o'n cach di-a tobaig athg.

Slat, rod; I. 164, 14, cf. V. 138, 22 in t*slat* for cuaille, as a scarecrow to terrify; I. 152, 15 na *slata* fige, 'the weaving rods'; V. 94, 16 tige *slat*, 'houses of wicker,' of osier-rods.

Slate, plundering, IV. 146, 7 *slaite*, cf. *slat*, 'to rob,' FM., sub ann. 1197.

Slatratu, boldness; tr. 'urging to crime'; III. 92, 21.

Slecht, see *slicht*.

Slechtaim, I bow down; I. 14, 20 ro-*slechtsat* for og-reir Dé.

Sleg, spear; spike (of stake); I. 6, 2 ro-gabustair a *sleig*; I. 164, 8 in cin, doni do *sleg-aith*, do cuailli bir-aith (236, 6), as gl. on 162, 21 *slegad* quasi *sleg* + *ad*; *pl.*, I. 178, 15 *bera* no *slega*; 304, 17 gin *bera* gin *slegadh*; II. 182, 16 (cned,) ferfuit *bera* ocus *sleaga* for in dalta.

Slegad (?), I. 162, 21 im chinaid do *slegad*, evidently written so, for it is gl. as *sleg-aith*; it is not simply regarded as *gen. sg.* nor *gen. pl.*, of preced.

Sleic, tr. 'soap'; IV. 318, z.

Sleith, act of violating a woman; I. 162, 26 hi *sleith* do mna; II. 356, 26 lanamnus tothla i.e. donither i toethlod risin mnai *sleithe*, (v. tr.), cf. 404, 14 lanamnas eicne no *sleithe*, where

the latter is merely gl., in ben *tsleithi*; V. 272, 2 i n-a *sleith*, gl. 274, 4 i n-a *hetlo*, [see *toethlo*].

Sliab, mountain; *gen.*, V. 320, 9 frithe *sleibe*.

Sliasait, thigh, [*fem.*, cf. *Sil. Gad.* 70, 1 an tsliasait]; V. 354, 5 *sliasat*; *gen.*, IV. 310, y each *sliasta*, 'riding horse,' cf. *Sil. Gad.*, 21, 12.

-Sliastach, having thighs; V. 274, y ben tren-*sliastach*.

Slibac, tr. 'pith (of cow's horn); III. 370, 9.

Slicht, division, class, section; [*gen.*, *slechta*; *pl.*, id.]:—

1, special group of cases: I. 154, y anad treisi for in *slicht*-so uile, 'on all this particular group or class (of cases),' cf. I. 168, 26 in *slicht*-so, (V. 300, 3); II. 60, 11 itir comaithe ata in *s.*-so, 'this *case*, or this group of cases,' cf. 300, 13; II. 32, 14 in slecht-so; II. 266, 13 etrocaire in *tslechta*-so, cf. III. 50, 23; V. 242, 23.

2, paragraph, passage: I. 222, 18 amuil asrubartamur an *slicht* bui ar-tús; II. 100, 6 ni do-ruirmead forsin *tslicht-so cintach* fodeisin, [so possibly legend., where the impossible text has *ro cinta for do sin* (!)].

3, particular section, specially referring to something: II. 366, 15 *sliacht* adaltraigi ocus a ceile in-so; III. 470, 17 segar *slicht* othrusa, 'the chapter on sick-maintenance' (?); V. 364, 6 eolus a mic *tslechta*, 'law-section bearing on sons' (?), or simply, a *son's portion* or *legal share* (?); V. 20, 20 ar *slicht* daer-ratha do-rala he romainn.

4, track (?), IV. 234, 13 *slicht* sloig i.e. ata fiach *slechta* sloig, so tr., but the text is very obscure; *pl.*, V. 340, 7 cach uair na filet cuic *slechta* fichet in Corus Fine eturu, 'wherever there are not between them 25 *sections* [conditions?] of the Corus Fine.'

Slige, road; *gen.*, I. 156, 26 denum *slige*; *pl.*, V. 324, 16 *sligthi*.

Slige, found at II. 390, 24 miach *slige* no miach miren, [26 miach *sliged*], tr. 'a sack for the way'; I have no clue to the meaning.

Slige, shells; IV. 276, 9 [arable land] nach eicin do, frichnam tuair na slige, 'which does not require the application of manure or *shells*.'

Slis, side; I. 140, 11 a *slis* obel (?).

Slis, [tr. 'slice' (!) but it means] (wash-) beetle, 'scutching handle'; I. 142, x im lainnin i.e. in *tslis* in gretli; cf. V. 406, 19 lainnene i.e. in *slisi*, where the word *lann* is also gl. *greidel*.

Slisen, chip; [III. 178, 23 in *tslisin* and V. 470, 33 *slisean*, but III. 274, 10 slisiu, just as V. 472, 1, and *Sil. Gad.*, 68, 30 has even *slisne* as *nom.* (!)]; III. 226, 22 benas in *tslisen*, 19 denand in *tslisin*; *gen.*, V. 156, 12 aith-sceinn *slisne*; *gen. pl.*, III. 226, 18 bla *slisen* sairsi; 226, z cet-sceinn ná *slisen*; [cf. IV. 360, 20 *tre-slisen* [do] cach mac cleirig, where it is tr. a 'three-angled stave,' as a weapon].

Sloinded, act of mentioning, naming; name; I. 44, 1 co findad *slondud* [ocus ainm] trit, 'till he find a *name*'; II. 314, 15 iar *sluinniud* a seanchas; III. 94, 17 gen a *sloinded* do, gl. on i n-*anfot*, cf. 464, 13 in gataide can *slaindiud*, 'the *nameless* thief'; V. 228, y *sloinde*[*d* ?] de dire, but the text is bad; *gen.*, I. 44, x duili *sluinnti*.

Sloindim, I mention; *imper.*, IV. 218, 3 *sluind* go lu; IV. 348, 16 *sloind*, cia dligid di-a sarugud; *pass.*, I. 268, 13 fer, as-a seilb *sloinnter*; II. 314, 24 *sluinnter* se, tr. 'be it mentioned here'; V. 440, 25 acht 'feamur saer' *slaindtear*, (gl. by O'Dav., p. 91, acht nem-forithiu saor *aisneiter* sunn imin itgi).

Sluag, host; *gen.*, I. 266, 20 tubad *sloig* fo mendad; V. 190, 17 aithne focsail ria *slog*, (*sluaiged* ?).

Sluaiged, act of assembling the host with a view to going on an expedition; I. 20, 25 techt isin *sluaiged* la F.; I. 156, 27 athg. treisi *sloiged*, 230, 21 *sloged*; *gen.*, I. 152, 2 meth *sloigid*; V. 308, 17 geall *sloiged*, 21 do dul isin *sloige*[*d*].

Sluasait, shovel; III. 204, 5 in t*sluasat*.

Smacht, designation of a 'penalty'; sometimes used loosely in the comm., but specifically it denotes the penalty of seven *cumals* in the case of offenders of high degree, an amount that corresponded exactly with the penalty of *coirp-dire*; in other words, it denoted a fine of the amount at which his life was estimated, *quantum valet se redimere*. The determination of the amount follows the principle laid down in III. 496, 8, 19, "*smacht* is regulated according to the rank [aicned] of the person who pays it; but *eneclann* is regulated according to the rank of the person to whom it is paid." The first (and only) occasion of its mention in the Text of Vol. I. is at 260, 19, where the *smacht gille* is spoken of, defd. as '*smacht*-pledge of seven days to stop fasting for an article of necessity.' This *smacht*-pledge is distinguished from *full*-pledge and half. pledge, &c.; the indefinite smacht-pledge [of *twelve* screpalls 278, 9], to stop fasting; definite *smacht*-pledge *before* judgement, and one-third *after* judgement, 276, 23. The changes are rung on these items, in this page, in a manner that makes it quite certain that this is merely *theoretic*, and indeed *arbitrary* elaboration. Thus we have, using (a) for *indefinite smacht-pledge*, (b) for *def. sm. pl.*, (c) full pl., (d) half pl., (e) $\frac{1}{3}$ pledge, (f)=$\frac{1}{7}$ sm. pl.,—(a^1)=*before* judgement, (a^2) *after* judgement, &c., and (a^x) to stop fasting, we have the follg. :—

276, 19	*rents*	c^2,	d^1,	e^x
21	*pigs*	d^2,	e^1,	b^x
23	*theft*	a^x,	b^1,	e^2
28	*bargain*	e^x,	d^1,	c^2

Then it becomes yet more elaborate, and we get [A] in every judgement of bargain and contract, of loan and charge and

borrowing, and everything which is a necessary of life, (1) if it be not under assertion and denial, $e^x + d^1 + c^2$; but (2) if it be under assertion and denial $f^x + e^1 + c^2$; and [A_1] *the same* as [A], save the last item in the enumeration, in every judgement of bargain and contract, of loan charge and borrowing, and everything that is *next to* a necessary of life; here, (1), if it is not under assertion and denial, then $f^x + e^1 + d^2$, but (2), if it is under assertion and denial, then $a^x + f^1 + c^2$.

Summary

A	(1)	$e^x + d^1 + c$
	(2)	$f^x + e^1 + c$
A^1	(1)	$f^x + e^1 + d^2$
	(2)	$a^x + f^1 + c^2$

Obviously there is here neither harmony nor significance.

These may possibly have been *originally* constructed on a logico-mathematical basis, but they had become mixed up when the comm. was written. And they are incomplete; for, 276, 12 prescribes for A^1, d^2 and A, c^1, neither of which is in the Summary: in bargain and contract not article of necessity, after judgement, (276, 12) *half*-pledge; *full*-pledge (278, 11); article of necessity, before judgement, 276, 13 *full*-pledge; *half*-pledge (276, 30).

The word occurs very rarely in the Text of I., II., and not at all in III., viz., I. 260, 19; II. 232, z; 320, 4. But in IV. its use is noticeable in the Treatise on the 'Judgements of Co-tenancy,' 68 seqq. This is discussed at some length in reference to Co-tenants. The *comaarbs* [co-heirs] had to share out the land; then each has to look out and guard against damages committed by his fellow, and each gives the other a pledge, [a '*relieving pledge*' of two screpalls,] to indemnify this co-tenant for trespass by his cattle. Here it appears, 68, 3, as *smachta* ocus *caiche*, tr. '*fines* and *penalties*,' but the gl. gives *the sacks* and *the debt of man-trespass*; at 138, 20 the *smacht*-fines are said to be *two*, viz., *of fence*, and *of cattle*, while the *caiche*-trespasses are *three*, viz., of *palisades*, of *cattle*, and of *persons*:—

Smachts, (a) for getting over a fence, 140, 12; and (b) for cattle *breaking over a stronghold*;

Caiche, (a) for breaking *palisades*; (b) for putting cattle in; (c) for other damage inflicted by persons.

By 70, 3 these two sets, *smachts* and *caiches*, mutually exclude one another. But here in the gl. 70, 8 the *smachts* are explained as the tools legally required for the various fences; every fence with its *smachts*, the latter being stated as spade, bar, hatchet, and bill-hook for the *four* sorts of fences; 72, 1, winter food being more precious, (according to 90, 14), than *summer grass*, which easily grows

again, one sack in summer-grass, two sacks in winter 90, 20. [But at 88, 2 the fine for winter trespass is put at *two-thirds* of the *rent*.] There was a difference also according to the crops: three sacks in corn-land, one sack in meadow-land, half a sack in mountain or bog-land, 78, 4. These fines had to be paid in five days from the decree, 94, 8; the quality of the grain being tested before it was accepted as a clearance of the fine, one-third being necessarily oats. But as might be expected, there were no fines incurred when the cattle had leapt over the fences in terror at some occasion of fear, 92, 25. These probably were the most usual forms of trespass, but there are also mentioned smacht-fines for the *bees*, 176, 2 seqq., and for *pet*-animals 114, 10. But there is no mention made in the *Text*, of smacht-fines for other offences, save in the Commentatorial text of Precincts, IV. 232, 7, where are prescribed seven cumals of *smachts* and full *eneclann* to nobles, for killing anybody that was under their protection, (comairce). But of course in the *comm.* the mention of *smacht*-fine is common enough, cf. II. 20, 12, the *smachts* i.e. the Five Seds, 38, 22, &c.

Smachtaigim, I ordain by law; IV. 70, 8, 12 inni *smachtaigther* ag a denum, 72, 7; cf. 78, 11, 18; 88, 5, 18; 90, 2; 124, 5; 140, 12, &c.

Smeithed, act of looking on; [common in the sense of *winking at* or *beckoning* a person, cf. Acts XIII., 16]; I. 240, 22, tr. 'to look on.'

Smeraige (?), some swarm (of bees), mentioned along with the *secured* swarm; IV. 172, 27 cia beres in *sm.*, tr. 'the *smeraighe*-swarm' of bees, 174, 16, 18.

Smir, marrow; *gen.*, I. 202, 31 tabairt a *smera* eisib do upthaib; cf. *smior*, Oss. III. 74; *gen.*, *smeara*, Heb. IV. 12.

Smuained, act of reflecting, considering; I. 42, y co ndenand rand can *sm.*, cf. V. 58, 3.

Smuainim, I reflect.

Smuaintechad, id., [smuain*tiged*, cf. *pl.* smuaintighthe, Matth. IX. 4]; V. 58, 3 gin *smuained*, gin *sm.*

Smuan, act of considering; I. 156, 13 na bretha cen *smuan*, gl. on *tul-bretha*, 'swift judgements.'

Smur, 'smoor,' *dust*, rust (of crime); I. 192, 17 sean-*smur* cinaid, cf. V. 364, 10; it occurs in a phr., *smur tar glasa*, on H. 3, 17.

Smut-gal, 'smoke-vapour,' cf. *smuit-cheo*; tr. 'burning,' I. 46, 8 *sm.-g.* tigi Dumach, see LL. [189 β w].

Snadud, act of protecting; hence, the protection itself; I. 92, 2 a tabairt do *sn.*, gl. 98, 12 do *comairce*, IV. 298, 22 *snada*; V. 290, 19 *snadu* faisiten, gl. d'a nditin ar a *comairce*; V. 364, y for *snada* i.e. comairce; *gen.*, I. 92, 3 cen airis *snaite*, gl. 98, 14 cen fis *faesma*; 92, 4 asrenar log n-enech in *snaite*, gl. 98, 18 *fir* in *faesma*.

Snaidim, I protect; IV. 230, 3 ni *snaigi* deora araile; 300, 5 *snadid* a comgrad, cf. 306, 7 *snadig* a comgrad, ar ni *snadig* nach grad nech bes ardu.

Snaidim, I chip, cut, sharpen (stake); III. 188, 10 urrad *snaides* bir ocus foceird araile; cf. Sil. Gad., 194, 12 dorigne a *shnaide*, prob. 'of the cutting and dressing of the spear'; Sil. Gad., 234, 34 *snaidid* ethra; Mod. Ir. writes *snoighthe*, 'chipped, dressed off.'

Snaidm, act of uniting; V. 132, 10 ben do *sn.* doib.

Snaite, I. 12, 16 nach n-anig suail *snaithe*, absolutely tr. '*every powerless insignificant person*' [!!], but here the intention was probably that no privilege or protection avails to preserve a murderer from punishment: "neither does the *virtue* [reading *sualig*] of *protection* save anyone, nor the exemption privilege of nobles"; for *anig*, cf. IV. 362, 24 nach·idn·*anaig*. Of course, if *suaill* be read, we might have this idea, '*a small amount* of protection.'

Snaithi, thread; I. 150, 10 *snaithe* lig[d]a; II. 120, 1; IV. 384, 29 *snaithed*, as gl. on *faidlenna*.

Snam, act of swimming; II. 154, 7, (to be taught); IV. 126, 7; III. 318, 5 (impossible) cen *sn.*; V. 298, 24, *y for sn.*; *gen.*, V. 206, 24 a dualgus a *snamu*, 'by dint of his swimming.'

Snath, thread, see *snaithed*, *snaithi*; I. 152, 10 *s.* glass olla, 20 *s.* finn; II. 372, 18 *s.* urlam; 418, 27; *gen.*, I. 152, 30 set in *tsnaith* i n-a cro.

Snathat, needle; I. 150, 10 im *snathait*, gl. ety. 152, 30 *snathshét* [V. 380, 23], = sét in tsnaith, as in Cor., p. 40; IV. 300, 2; *gen.*, V. 382, 1 gill *snaite* druinige, gl. 10 *snathaide*, but 380, 14 *snataite*, gl. 21 *snathaiti*; 382, 11 in gach *snathaid*.

Sneid, IV. 312, 19, *spear* (?).

Snim, act of spinning; II. 372, 19 d'a *snim*.

Snimaire, spinning-stick; I. 152, 11.

Snithe, spinning; II. 372, 15 lam-torad *snithiu*, by spinning; 390, 11 i n-a lam-toraid *tsnithe*.

Snomad, act of stripping off (the bark); I. 188, 22 i n-a *sn.*, as gl. on *crinad* cacha feda, 184, 10; [*pl.*, or prps. *gen.*,] I. 164, 2 aithgin a *snomtha*, tr. 'chips.'

Snuad, appearance; IV. 168, 2 fobith *snuad* tire, gl. 14 fo'n fath *sean-aith* no *ecoisc* in tiri, which is the gl. given by O'Dav., with our text, p. 114, *snuadh* i.e. *ecosc* no *sain-feth*, where *sain-feth* is ety. gl. on *sn-uad*!

-So, *pron.-affix*, this; after the subst., I. 16, 12; II. 362, 26 in tucht-so; (100, 6 forsin tslicht *so*); after *pron.*, I. 18, 1 is *é-so* in Cain; with article, *in-so*, II. 234, 2; 404, 17, &c.

So-, adj. prefix, 'good,' of frequent use, e.gr.:—

So-adbar, I. 80, 12; I. 156, 9.

So-agallam, IV. 374, x.

So-aici, II. 360, y, tr. 'foster-father.'

So-aid, I. 42, 4; IV. 190, 6.

So-airle, III. 22, 9.
So-altar, I. 168, 1; II. 156, 6; 158, 3.
So-ana, I. 42, 7.
So-as, [= so-fhis] I. 42, y.
So-bes, III. 22, 9; 18, 2; *for sobus* (?) IV. 322, 5.
So-besach, II. 278, 20.
So-bleognach, V. 342, 23.
So-cairdech, II. 362, 2.
So-cinduid, III. 22, 31.
So-char, -char-, -chor, -chur, I. 50, 30; II. 152, 7; 212, 5; 358, z; 362, 7; III. 4, 5, 9; 10, 19; 14, 2; 56, 21; 58, 2; 542, 3.
So-chorach, III. 8, 19.
So-comaid uais, II. 342, 24; 362, 19.
So-comais, II. 280, 5; 278, 20; IV. 374, 20.
So-comol, II. 360, z, (gl. *deg-accomol*).
So-comsa, II. 342, 5; 362, 9.
So-chond, I. 50, 2; II. 70, 1, 2; III. 2, 7; 4, 10; V. 316, 36.
So-chorp, II. 246, 1; 278, 19.
So-cothach, I. 42, 4.
So-cubus, II. 342, 5; 358, z; 362, 9.
So-dentaid, II. 246, 17.
So-fhis, I. 42, y.
So-foltach, II. 280, 3; 318, 4; 320, 5; 328, 22; 332, 10, 13; 366, 12; 394, 28.
So-fostad, V. 62, 22.
So-gabaltaig, II. 414, 2, 17.
So-gelta, II. 246, 1 (well-grazed bull).
So-gnimach, II. 278, 19.
So-istud, IV. 176, z (=sostad).
So-lebach, IV. 374, 23.
So-loilgech, V. 342, 22; 344, 6.
So-millsi, II. 232, 25; 234, 27.
So-raith, I. 118, 6.
So-recht, III. 22, 9.
(**So-thenga** (?), I. 84, 10 *sui-thengthad*, more prob. *sui* with *attrib. gen. follg.*; it is gl. 16, comet in (*roũ*) *deg-tengaid*).

Soad, act of giving birth to, (*dropping* her cow); V. 152, 10 iar *sod* uaithe a-neich bis 'n-a broind, (gl. on *too*, 3); so O'Dav., sub *toudh*, p. 119, iar *sóudh* a laoigh; V. 260, 7 in lulgach iar *soad* a laig eisti a *tai*; V. 270, 9 (na cethra) ac *soud* i *tai* uaithib ineich bis i n-a mbroind, as gl. on *touth*, 268, 21; O'Dav., has two entries, of which the former refers to V. 152, 2, 10, 12, though the last four words of the entry do not correspond with our text; the second entry corresponds to V. 260, 7, though here the *date* is an additional item in O'Dav., co hiar *nomaide*, but the limit referred to (V. 152, 11) is *fri re trisi*, 'up to a period of *three* days.'

So-bail, lucky (?), very good; V. 76, 19 seoit *sobail*, tr. '*noisy* goods,' (cats, hens, &c.).

Sobartan, blessing, III. 64, 8; cf. O'Dav., p. 116, i.e. so-araide i.e. araide maith; and quite common, cf. LB. 64 β 6; 114 α 3; 132 α 6; LL. 227 α 5; LgC. 194; FM. *ann.* 1568. Hence the tr. in III. 64, 8, ar a sruithe *sobartan* in athur, where O'Dav. is quoted in the note, q.v.; see *abarta*, p. 3.

Soc, plough-share; I. 200, 6 [in fer] is-a *soc* ro-mebad, 'whose share was broken'; V. 88, 9 dam ocus *soc* ocus brot; V. 392, 10 *soc* ocus coltor ocus brod; *gen.*, I. 194, x athg. fir *suic*, 'of *plough*-man.'

Soc, bar (?), IV. 70, 8 *soc* fri coraid, 'tr. a *bar* for a stone-fence,' 72, 2.

Sochaide, multitude; many; opp. *uathad*, III. 252, 3; 404, 18; V. 208, 25; V. 6, 3 in t-*sochaide*, in t-*uathad*, 6; I. 22, 26 is *s.* d'feruib Er.; 184, 2 acra for *s.*, 186, 8; I. 230, 14 is 'enech' do *beth s.*; IV. 174, 2; 176, 2 is ed "uathath in sain conoirg fri *sochaid*[*e*]," gl. a *aen* saithe-seom i n-aigid saithe *imda* ind fir eile.

Socar, advantage; *gen.*, V. 28, 26 comed enig ocus *socair*; see *sochor*.

Sochla, tr. 'mark of respect'; III. 22, 10 each *s.* bes dir do flaith, whence the gl. *deg-clu* is explained to mean, "it is *good-fame* to everyone to be accompanied to court by a retinue to support his claims"; cf. O'Dav., p. 115, *sochla* i.e. *maith*: "*s.* triar ar cleith."

So-comal, tr. 'mutual comfort'; ['prosperity,' Ml. 44c[6]; 53 b 8]; II. 360, 2 is cor each techta dobeir *s.* a cumtus a comaitreib, gl. *so-acomul* and *deg-accomul*, 362, 3.

So-chond, 'good wit,' person of sound mind; II. 70, 1, tr. 'sane adult,' gl. *deg-codnach*, 10; III. 4, 10.

So-chor, good [valid] contract; I. 50, 30 *sòchur* ocus *dòchur*, where *sochur* is defd. as *cor comloige*, tr. 'contract where full value is given,' (see IV. 54, 4, gl. 27), see II. 358, 2, and its gl. 360, 4 *deg-cor* comloige; cf. the three 'valid contracts,' III. 4, 9, between two *lan*, two *saer*, two *sochond*; III. 12, 8 (=lan log); but notice also the harping on the fact of its being *needed* or *not needed*, III. 58, 12 *dochur* i.e. cen co *rister a leas*; *sochur* i.e. co n-a riachtain a leas, 56, 25, 28, 29; 12, 7; *pl.*, II. 362, 7 *so-churu*.

Sochraid, stately, dignified; only in *sec. compar.*, V. 40, 9 is *socraidi* do, (ocus dligti) celi do beth aigi, though prps. an admixture of *sochrach*, *sochraige* may be suspected; but here even another confusion is possible, in II. 278, 23 (*compar.*), besid *sochruigiu*, gl. *deg-cairdeach*, and *carait maith*, 280, 16.

Sochraide, good friendship, peace; III. 20, 21 biathad congbala fri *sochride* tuaithe, where the gl. gives ac denam *deg-cairde* do'n tuaith; so prps. II. 360, y, but *sochraiti* is gl. *so-cairdech*.

Sochraite, host, multitude: a person's 'following'; clan, forces, retinue, &c.; I. 244, 20 co n-a *sochraite*, tr. his 'strength,' 23 a dualgus *sochraite* nirt, 'by the power of his forces'; cf. the juxtaposition at I. 70, 7, do chuindchid *neirt* ocus *sochraid*; III. 22, x *s.* [do beith] lais dochum ndala, 'to have a *retinue of followers* with him'; IV. 348, 13 idna i.e. fer oc a mbi *s.* do macuib; IV. 352, 8, tr. 'followers.'

Sod, tr. 'weir'; I. 206, 1 lucht na *sod* aile, 'owners of the other weirs'; III. 148, 19 asin t*sod*, (where another text, quoted in note, reads 'a *coraid* ro-gatad').

Sod, act of turning, returning, (*so-ud*, see also *so-ad*; I. 38, 24 *sod* fri nert [quasi *nert-shod*], gl. 27 *tinnto* co nertmar, or *nert-sodu*, 29; III. 62, 8 *soud* o *un*, as gl. ety. on *en-ud* (!); [for *sod uaithe* V. 152, 10, see under *soad*]; IV. 52, 6 senad do *sodadh* as a n-airlisi, gl. 13 s. d'*impod* ass-a uasal-lis.

Sodaig, in phr. III. 272, 12 eascaire in con *sodaig*, tr. 'notice of the hound *in heat*': O'R. has *sogh*, 'a bitch,' cf. Oss. II. 166, sodh ocus fear-cu, 124 soigh, 162 soigh mil-con.

Sodain, ntr. pron., this (way, mode, &c.); after *prep.*, e.gr.: *amail* s., II. 338, 3; IV. 318, 6, 9; *i*-s., III. 108, 8 a s; IV. 120, 17 *a sogain*; *la* s., I. 72, 3; *otha* s., V. 278, 7; *tar* s., II. 324, 5.

[**Soena**, quoted as a Greek word [!], I. 30, z, 32, 1 *suene*, and meaning *reason, law*; prps. a mis-reading of the Greek letters *φρενα*, read *σοενα* [!].

Soer, see *saer*.

Soethaib (!), left untr. altogether, in IV. 338, 6 ar nach rubai a *soethaib* ar chonnalbai, where prob. the word is merely an error *a*[s] *saethiud*, meaning, 'by deceit.'

Soetair, III. 8, 24, see *saithim*.

Soigid, see *saigim*, V. 262, 4.

Soilbech bethach, 'well-milking animal,' technical name of some cow, regarded as a measure of value, V. 342, 21 and 344, 26; gl. ety. *so-loilgech* or *so-bleognach*, a good-milker, i.e. a good cow in full milk, value 24 screpalls, i.e. two *samaisc*-heifers as elaborated in the comm. at 344, 24, (one samaisc for the *guarding*, and the other for the *milk*, and that makes the cow, the *s.b.*); O'Dav., p. 115, gives i.e. *so-bleoghain*, and (*s.*) *b* [p. 57] i.e. *bó*, 'cow,' quoting this text also sub *imsaotha*, p. 96.

Soillse, light; *gen.*, I. 28, x taithnem *soillsi*; I. 66, 11 tuidruch *suilsi*; V. 326, 13 inada *soillsi*, 'places of light,' 'places lit-up.'

So-im, I turn; return; V. 202, 7 *soid* fri haithrige, 204, 18 *soi*-sim; *subj.*, III. 78, 6 acht nad *sui* for culu, gl. co na *himpatur* hi for culu; V. 204, 19 muna *sou*-sum; V. 204, 20 ni *soand*-sim i.e. nocha n-*imponn*; *imperf.*, I. 154, 32 in fer *no-soed* nech o oil, which seems quoted as *ety. gl.* on the name *Ail-ell*, quasi *oil* + [*ellaing* (!)]; *perf.*, V. 134, 10

nir *soi*-sim (ro-*impo* 13) re haithrige, 204, 17; *fut.*, IV. 320, 1 gell, nad *sáifii* friu aitherach.

Soim, wealthy, V. 266, 19.

Soimdellach, V. 166, 19, see *semd.*

Soirche, brightness, lightness; clearness (of decision); II. 128, 17 co tuicter cach athg. i *s.*, [q.v.!]; IV. 172, 12 na *re soirche*, gl. z *na re solustar*; V. 252, 18 fo aicned *s.* no *doirche*, [referring to his decision].

Soiscela, good news, gospel; I. 14, 15 ro-pritchad *soscela* Cr. doib; 4, 5 *soi.*; *gen.*, I. 8, 3 breth *soiscela.*

Soithech, see *soth-(cedach).*

Solam, swift; ready [?]; III. 152, 5 nach *solam*, gl. on *an-solam* (?); V. 344, 6 in *tsolam fiach bithi*, as ety. gl. on *an tsoilbech bethach* (!); for the meaning 'swift,' cf. LnagC. 204, 24 deich gcoin tsholmha shuileacha; but also tr. 'set in order,' cf. *Sil. Gad.*, 238, 9; 125, 12; 119, 36; LU. 113 a 32; LB. 177 β 56; Ml. 38 d[1]; 42 a[9].

Sollaman, solemnity; festival; V. 398, 11 *sollamon n*-adratha; I. 126, 16 lith *sollaman*; *gen.*, II. 148, 11 etach *sollumuin*; *gen. pl.*, II. 358, 27 ar cind na *sollaman*, i.e. Easter or Christmas, gl. on 4, comull *sollaman*; V. 438, 15 biad *solloman*; V. 248, 6 laithe *sollaman*; V. 256, 30 athg. itir da *sollumuin*, i.e. Easter or Xtmas.

Solustar, brightness; IV. 172, z na ree *s.*, as gl. on *soirche*; prob. *solusta.*

Som, pron. 3 pers. (*sg. pl.*); after *vb.*, or *predicat. subst.*, in Text, only at I. 6, 17; 78, 19; 262, 24; II. 290, 21 (a seoit *s.*, '*their* seds').

Somaine, tr. 'profits' and 'services'; not in Text of I.; in II., 196, 11 dilsigthur *somain* a set, gl. 198, 3 co ndilsigann *somuine* a set, tr. 'he forfeits the *return* of his seds,' but obviously what was meant was the *returns*, 'the profits,' as stated at 194, 16, 'the *third* of every (animal lent in stock) is its *somuine* to the end of a year,' '*returns* of *food* and *work*,' 17 *s. biata* ocus *manchuine*, cf. 316, 7; see the use in 312, 26; 316, 19; 322, 3; 326, 12, 15; 330, 5; 332, 10; 336, 6, z; 338, 3 [III. 22, 10, 30]; but also *profits* opp. to *losses*, cf. 278, 24; 284, 1, 24; 286, 16, cf. 406, 26 somaine-*profits* of *dibad*, and *domaine*-losses of *cinad*; at 210, 15, tr. 'definite *food-rent*,' and cf. the gl. at 314, 12 *somaine*, i.e. *food of the year* in which they separate; it only occurs twice in IV., viz. 28, 5 digu set *s.*, gl. 18; and 172, 15, tr. 'profits,' cf. the use Corm. sub *anomain*, p. 3, i.e. *án-shomain*, 'noble profit' (!). In the Comm. it is variously tr., *rents*, *profits*, *price*, *wealth*, &c., see I. 276, 19; II. 164, x; 194, 7; 196, 11; 210, 15; 276, 8; III. 120, 7; 308, 7; IV. 144, 26; 332, 5; V. 118, 12; 182, 7; 186, 8; 218, 2; 220, 15; 228, 9; 250, 12; 272, 12; 432, 18; 498, 21; 500, 11.

So-mainech, profitable; productive; valuable; I. 2, 12 nem-*somaoinech*; II. 344, 24 maine *somainacha.*

Son, quoted as a Hebrew word [!], I. 30, z.

Son, demonstr. pron., 3 *pres.*, that; I. 8, 2 ni bid maith la Dia *son*; 230, 6 cid ar in rechtai *son*, ety. gl. 17 *so on*; 258, 15, 23; 262, 3, (13 is cetharda fodera *son*; IV. 94, 8 trian *son* di coirce; 124, 9 recht mbroga *son*, gl. *innī hi-sin*, 16; 188, 9 ailed *son*, tr. '*they* are entitled' [!]; V. 398, x; 406, 8; 516, 4 (fer *son* cen seilb).

Son (!), tr. prosperity, I. 52, 9, seemingly in the ety. gl. on *almsan* i.e. *ailim son*, 'I beseech *prosperity*' (!), but also *ailid* in doni *on tson* [!].

Son, a sound, V. 2, 7 *son* an eirnida.

Son, in phr., *ar son*, 'for the sake of,' [not in Text]; cf. the use in follg.:—I. 304, x ragaid ar *son* a fiach, tr. 'the fine shall be *in proportion*'; II. 188, 15 in cét-*ais* ar *son* curta, tr. 'was *liable to* castigation'; III. 362, 14 ar *son* diabla; V. 220, x cimid ar *son* aithgina.

Sona, prosperous; I. 40, 12 *s.* ocus dona, ety. gl. 42, 7 *so-ana* aice i tig.

Sondad, act of trampling down, stamping, beating; III. 296, 16 a *sonnud* ocus a salud, cf. the reading of the same text at IV. 86, 20, a *sonda* ocus a salad.

So-raidim, I exempt; always as ety. gl. on *saeraim*, I free; IV. 18, 11 *soraidter* a fir-accomol a ferand na fine, as gl. on 16, 23 *saerta* la Fine a forcomol; V. 114, x *soraiter* eneclann doib isin tuaith, as gl. on 19, *saertar* la tuaith; I. 92, z *ro-soraided*, cen ni d'ic ann, as gl. on 90, y *ro-saerad*; cf. O'Dav., p. 117, *soertar* i.e. *soraiter*, &c.

Sossad, station; dwelling; I. 10, 10 ata ic Dia *sosad* is airde ná in *sosad* a raibi; 30, 2 *sosad* (*rῶν*) aingel; [prob. here should be entered the questionable *sostau* of IV. 176, 21, occ-a ndecsin daro *sostau*, tr. 'in being viewed *over thy dwelling*,' dar *do sostaib* (!), cf. pl. *sostada*, FM., p. 1892]; V. 18, 15 i *sossad* in dair, 'into the *place* of,' 'into the position and status of a *daer*-person,' &c.

Soth-, treated as a variant of *so-*, 'good,' e.gr. *soth-biadach*, I. 42, 4, 8, *so-aid* (easy) do *biad*, gl. on **soth-cedach**, I. 40, 11, gl. 42, 4 *so-cothach* i.e. *soth-biadach*, but Cor., p. 16, has *dotchaid* i.e. ni sothaicdig (prob. *ni sothcaid.*, and *dotchaid* is gl. *di-thacaid*, so that we have *sò- th'cd*-ach, as the analysis, ='prosperous,' wealthy, which evidently is the meaning in III. 54, 23, 25 *soithceach*, 'wealthy.'

Sother, Greek *σωτήρ*, I. 34, 3.

Spín, gooseberry; IV. 148, 2.

Spirut (Holy) Spirit; I. 16, 5, 11 (*-it*); *gen.*, I. 6, 21 (*spirita*); 8, 11 (*spirata*).

Spred, spark; *pl.*, III. 190, 8, mas iat *spreda* in tellaig ro-fogail ann; IV. 22, 31, a wonderful tr.!: the text is, 'co feis, co n-*adog*, co *tein*, co n-aitreib,' tr. "with sheds, *cows*, *food*, habitation"; the gl. gives (a) co n-*adog* i.e. in *tespred*, tr. "with *cows* i.e. *the cattle*"; (b) co *tein* i.e. a hairbiathad na

spreidi sin, tr. "with *food* i.e. the feeding of that *cattle*"; (c) co n-aitreib i.e. co treib anait do tigib do denam doib, tr. "with habitation i.e. to erect a habitation of houses for them in which they may remain," [where also *anait* is tr. "they *may remain*," though on p. 28, 13 in the same passage, the word, *inait* is tr. *in place of*, *i n-ait*, the ety. gl. of *ait-treib*].

But the two previous items (a) and (b) are noteworthy; for the meaning *cows* cannot be extracted from the letters *conadog*; the word *tespred* does not exist, and therefore it does not mean *cattle*, any more than *tein* means *food*;—*adog* is simply the common word *atod*, 'the *kindling* of fire,' 'the blowing into flame of smouldering embers covered up,' hence gl. by *inte spred*, "in it a *spark*," [where the *fem. inte* prob. refers to the *feis*]; and *tein* is 'fire,' gl. 'the feeding-up of that spark,' i.e. further material for keeping the fire going when the spark in the embers is fanned into flame.

Sraib-tine, lightning; V. 190, 16 tech, loiscis *sraibtine* do nim, ety. gl. 192, 13 *sraib tine* no *sruaim tine* i.e. in *tine saidnain*, cf. O'Dav., p. 118, quoting our text.

Sraiff (?), V. 84, 10, apparently the name of some dye, mentioned along with *luingit* and *airyet-laim*, see Cormac, sub *uch*, where the *text*, p. 45, has i.e. *clungatt*, [our *luingit* ?], and Tr. p. 165, has i.e. *auryat feda* [i.e. *a luachra*, 'meadow-sweet,' O'D.].

Sraigne (?), V. 302, 24 nocha finntar a *s.* a'r fasastar he; prps. only Lat. '*origine*.'

Srait, street; V. 134, 17 ar *srait*; *pl.*, V. 326, y prim-*sraiti*.

Srathar, pack-saddle; tr. 'yoke' (for pigs); IV. 86, 1, cf. *Sil. Gad.*, 234, 8, capall co *srathair* fair, *gen.*, *srathrach*.

Srathnaig-, see *srethnaig-*.

Sreb, stream; I. 26, 27 co srothaib ocus *srebaib*; III. 366, 5 masa *sreb* ro-milled ann isin tsine, tr. 'the *milk passage* in the teat'; [cf. *srebann*, 'udder,' *Sil. Gad.*, 90, 1; very common as a poetical word, sriobh, and sriubh, cf. Oss. IV. 16; VI. 6; MR. 104, *sreb-dian*; 196, *sreb-naidi*, (*S. Gad.*, 366, 39); *s.-glaisi*, FM., p. 2026; *s.-gloin*, p. 1748; *s.-uaine*, p. 1760; *S. Gad.*, 258, 35; 263, 4, &c.]

Srebad, IV. 144, 9 madia *srebad* seancaide, tr. 'if antiquaries *are wanting*,' but the note and the aliter of H. 3, 18 madi *raebdat*, suggest *rebat*, from réabaim, 'I rend, tear.'

Sreth, series, range; I. 138, x uilli-ti he in *da sreith* do beith air, 'it is the larger for having the two straps on it'; II. 314, 28 seg[d]a in *sretha*; III. 190, z cach *amar* ocus cach *s.* olchena, tr. *trough* and *range*; cf. the passage as quoted in the Crith Gablach [?], IV. 312, 22; 314, 19; 326, 9 *sretha* corai isin tig.

Srethach, tr. 'rein'; I. 138, 35 in t-aen *srethach*, prob. 'horse-rope,' of a single rope, not the two straps of the bridle. The word is used in the vague epithets of poetry, LnagC., 158, 12 fichi *srian sreathach sotal*, tr. 'twenty bridles, *flowing*, gorgeous'; and MR. talks of the "standards in the front of the *embattled* hosts," i dtosach na sluagh sreathach, 228, 10.

Srethaigim, I set in order (a battle); I. 84, 19 *srethaig* dligid i n-airecht, as gl. on *fo-searnad*; cf. *srethnaigim*; I. 154, 25 is impu-sin *sretha*[*ig*]*set in re* ciata-imairget, 'they set the battle in order.'

Srethnaigim, I range, arrange; assign, allocate, distribute; I. 140, 10 *sreathnaigther* in t-ith, of putting corn into a barn; I. 270, x *srethnaidhther* uirri, tr. 'four things *are charged* upon it,' gl. on 258, 15 is cetharda *fo·fera* [*fo·serna* (?)] son; III. 192, 1 cach ni *srethnaigter* and do min-lestraib na cerdca; III. 538, 13 iar n-aisneis in tair ro-srathnaiged air, gl. on *sernar*, 536, 13, v. tr. (!).

Srethnugad, act of arranging, distributing, &c., III. 20, 25 *srathnugad* do foebtaig, again as gl. on *fo-sernat* ar feba, 'they distribute according to rank.'

Srian, bridle; I. 138, 35, gl. by in t-*aen srethach*, apparently ety. gl. quasi *sreth-aen*, '*one head-rope*,' whereas the '*all*' had *da sreith*, 'two reins'; *pl.*, II. 280, 5 im eochu ocus im *sriana*; III. 152, 7 mulloca ocus sithla ocus *srein* (?); V. 62, 22 [ech] co n-a *s.* taitnemach im a cend, cf. 244, 22; 276, 6; 412, 24; 414, 17.

Sroll, satin; II. 146, 15; V. 382, 14 *srol.*

Sron, nose; III. 348, 12; *gen.*, V. 478, 24 fuil t*srona.*

Sruaim, stream; V. 192, 13 *sruaim* [tened ?], as gl. on *sraib-tine.*

Srub, snout; IV. 310, 17 fer tri *sruba*, cf. V. 90, 17; V. 232, 8 eccosc [fo]namat i.e. "ni suil, ni *srub*," mocking of a man's person, "you don't call that an eye, a nose!"

Sruban, thin cake; I. 132, 20.

Srub-long, [nose-ship=] muzzle (for dogs); III. 412, 11 co *s.-luing*, 16 fromad a *sruib-luingi*; 416, 6, 8 s.-*laingi*, s.-*lingi*; [*srub-* is comm. in compound adj.: *s.-ruada*, MR. 224, 2 *s.-grinni*, 268, 21; *s.-fillti*, 238, 25 *s.-gér*, FM., p. 2130; *s.-fada*, *S. Gad.*, 178, 1.

Sruith, elder; senior; experienced person; (usual gl. *uasal*); as *subst.*:—IV. 40, 3 *s.* taitnemach, gl. on *finn-sruth*, cf. V. 442, 6; *pl.*, I. 12, 17 saire *sruithe* (*rw̃r* ?);—as *adj.*: V. 462, 1 *sruith* fer finntiu; III. 510, 2 imcomet *aesa sruith*, 'of persons of dignity'; *compar.*, II. 278, 22 besid *sruithe*; IV. 78, 5 i[s] *sruithe* beo-bethu tortha, gl., z, is *uaisle*, &c.; IV. 246, 14 *sruithe* daon [?] diobad, gl. is *uaisle*; V. 420, 10 *sruithiu*; IV. 320, 4 tefét [dofet ?] cach ngrad bes *sruithiu* alaill; *super.*, II. 404, 18 *sruithem*, gl. 406, 16 is *uaisliu*, but the text is bad here; what is *for do be* ?.

Suithe, excellence; I. 146, 18 ar a s., 'for the superiority,' said of pure animals; III. 64, 5 ar a s., selection in arbur.

Suithenda, tr. 'religious'; III. 36, 16 each ringaid ar., 'every religious rule (respecting meals, &c.).'

Suth, stream; V. 270, 14; 332, 5; gen., V. 482, 22 Iuth-fiiáirt cacha srotha; pl., I. 204, 21 laiter for srothaib; III. 426, 27 o srothaib in mara.

Stáin, staves; stoups; V. 468, 16, n.

Starraide, historian; V. 28, 7; 102, 14, 19, 22; 112, 22, n.

Stiall, I. 152, 16 cro a stiallaib, tr. a 'cro' of slips; in common use, of strips (of skin), plates (of silver overlaid), &c., cf. the verb *stiall*, 'rend, cut, gash,' &c.

Stuag, arch.; tr. "circular handle," as I. 134, 4 cilorn i.e. bis acus ar cl. as a taib.

Stuagnell, pitcher; [cilorn = Lat. urceus]; I. 128, 4, gl. by prenol.

Stud, see ast.

Suaill, insignificant; I. 12, 16 *suail*, but see *suaile*; IV. 42, 5 ni *suaill*; 52, 22 *s.* bee do'n arbur; IV. 164, 2 s. dib, "but few of them"; 300, 12 tri suaili s., tr. 'for all trifling things.'

Suainem, thread; I. 22, 2 strechtaidur suainemain filidechta fri; V. 300, 18 im *suainemain*, as gl. on 298, 22 turaibi a *suainemnad* ["said"], cf. 296, 15 cro fir, saiges a *suainemnaib*, 298, 16 a dilab co *suainemnaib* teith, cf. O'Dav., p. 118, quoting our text; *suainem* is also used without inflexion, MR. 284, 2, with its parallel *Sg. Gaed.*, 127, 2, munntar a mher i *suainem* na sleige, &c.; 132, 22; 219, 27; LB. 178 § 2; but cf. MI. 37 a 5 in *tuaneman*.

Suiairt, well-formed; III. 246, 2.

Suan, sleep; I. 104, 2.

Suanach, sleepy, asleep; I. 102, 23.

Suas, up; towards a higher position; only twice in Text, viz., I. 6, 9 ro-togaib a lamu s.; IV. 226, 24 o thein *suas*;—I. 300, 18 leth bis *sis* de, do chur *suas*, &c.; IV. 112, 24 a n-airde in muir i.e. *suas*.

Place.	Rest in it.	Motion in it.	Motion from it.
East, air	t-air	s-air	as-air
West, iar	t-iar	s-iar	as-iar
Above, uas-al	t-uas	s-uas	as-uas
Below, is-al	t-is	s-is	as-is
		s-uas	as-uas
	t-all		as-all

Cf. *as-uas*: II. 78, 12; 86, 16; 240, 5; *s-uas*: II. 118, 1; 240, 2; *t-uas*: II. 52, 20; 78, 28; 190, 15; 216, 2; 328, 5; 392, 5.

Suas-daumha (!), IV. 100, 25, tr. the 'suasdamha'-ox, prob. herdsmen's slang for the *leading-bull* of the herd: I have no note of it as occurring anywhere else.

Suaitrech, 'soldier,' as O'Dav., p. 115, glosses the word i.e. the 'man who is on *coigny*': "gach fer coinnmedh og a mbidh idhnaih cinadh" i.e. *s.* uarraid; III. 460, 19 lepaid, ro-eisced du *tsuatruch*; [a late word not occurring elsewhere; neither in Bib., nor in FM., nor in any of the more important publications, but it is found in *O'R's.* Suppl., suaithreachán, 'a livery man.'

[**Suene**, quoted at I. 32, 1, as a *Greek* word='ratio,' but written *sueni* 36, 2; see *soena*].

Sug, sap, juice; I. 140, 35 cen *sug* nirt; IV. 122, 14 buain in con-loin a talmuin gein dogabur a *sug* ann, 'a *trace* of the dog's ordure.'

Sui, see *sai*.

Suib-deochan, 'sub-deacon'; V. 22, 2.

Suide, pronoun subst., this, [celui-ci]; very commonly gl. by *inni eada hi-sin*, see gl. in II. 398, 16; III. 44, 19; IV. 56, 22; 64, 9; 168, 8; 178, 6; 188, 3; 222, 6; 242, 4, 6;—often in *dat. suidiu*, after prepp.: **do-suidiu**, V. 198, 7, 'in this case'; IV. 54, 14, is do-*suide* ata forcongair; **i-suidiu**, I. 26, 7, 'next after this'; II. 164, 13 hi *suidiugad* [!]; II. 390, y; 392, 32; 396, z; 398, 19 *a-s.*; IV. 240, 7, 9; 166, y (*suide*); **iar-suidiu**, I. 36, 7 iar *-suidi*; I. 74, 3, 'thereafter'; 62, 12 *-suiduga*, [prps. with play on the verb, q.v.]; II. 118, 17 (*-suide*); II. 178, 16 (*suidiudh*), 196, 7; III. 40, 23; V. 146, 5 *-suidiugh*; **o-suidiu**, II. 100, 25 *o-s.* anunn, 'from this out'; 186, 24; IV. 186, 3; **otha suidiu**, IV. 62, 12 (*suide*); 64, 9; 176, 25; 220, 11; V. 240, 2, 5, 8, 13; 412, 12:—but with *plur.* ending, *dat. pl.*, **do-suidib**, I. 114, 8 ni urfocra nama fil *do-suidib*, tr. 'in their case'; II. 118, 9 is comand do-*suidiub* [!]; V. 420, 10 **di-suidib**, 'to them';—with *acc. pl.*, V. 412, 1 mad **la-suidiu**, 'apud eos.'

Suide, seat; act of sitting; I. 170, 15 *suide* dala, tr. 'convention-*seat*'; II. 194, 13 cein beit a *suidiu*, tr. 'while he is *sitting*,' but it is more prob. *a-suidiu*, 'while they are *in this condition*'; II. 88, 20 *suige* accud, 'a seat with them' [?].

Suidigim, I place; settle, establish; II. 232, 11 cloch-droichit, *suidigus* o dourn; V. 470, y at-e ind sin fria *ro-suidi*[*ge*]*star* Pk. do gleod, &c.; 468, 2 co *ro-suidi*[*ge*]*sdar* Pk fír fer n-Erend; 478, 4 *ro-sui*[*di*]*geastar* Pk, gl. *suidigustar* 470, 29;—*pass. pres.*, I. 128, 16 tir, fris-a *suidi*[*g*]*ther*, of ship which *is cast* on shore; I. 272, z suid *suidter*, tr. '*this is settled*,' but see the passage at V. 330, 15, i sleib *suidither* ar a breith; V. 196, 10 in t-inad i *suid*[*ig*]*tar*;—*pass. perf.*, *ro-suidiged*, (price) was fixed, settled, cf. V. 466, 20 (*-suidead*); IV. 58, 1; 166, 24; 168, 21; 198, 24; 200, 2; 212, 32; 220, 15; V. 348, 1 can *ro-suidiu*[ged] bescna la F.; 340, 19 *ro-suide* slan; 378, 5; 380, 13; 472, 29; *pl.*, IV

202, 5 is for-sund *ro-suidigthi* bech-bretha la F.; [but *set ro-suidigthe*. V. 414, 5, is prps. *gen.* of *suidigud*]; IV. 220, 20 mani *suidigthea* na neichi-seo a rondilsi;—*depon.*, IV. 190, 9^2 *suidigethar*, 'they (the bees) settle'; fri-a *s.*, maigin a *s.*, in *s.*, (202, 1), gl. *suidigter* iat; but (also) IV. 188, 11 *suidigthir* fria.

Suidiugad, act of settling, fixing, basing; I. 14, 23 *s.* ocus ordugad cach rechta; I. 178, 13 *s.* in tigi; IV. 304, 19 o *s.* co cleithe, 'from *base* to ridge' (of house).

Suiet (?), V. 222, 4, from *sóim*?

Suifu, see *sóim*.

Suig, see *saigim*.

Suige, II. 88, 20, see *suide*, 'seat.'

Suigin [?], tr. 'cows,' at I. 66, 8 tucustar se *suigis* amlacha lais, 'he took six similar *cows* with him' [?].

Súil, eye; I. 8, 6 *suil* a *suil*, 'eye for eye'; V. 232, 8 ni *suil*! 'you don't call *that* an eye!'; *gen.*, I. 156, 31 cin laime, cin *sula*, cin tengad, cf. 238, 10, 13; V. 190, 24 aithne *sula*, 196, 2, gl. 9, for the person to whom it is entrusted sees the place in which it is put.

Suire, see *saire*.

Suist, flail; III. 220, 16 in *ts.*, V. 158, 14; *gen.*, III. 106, 15 *suisti*, 222, 3; V. 156, 14 aithsceinn *suiste* do lár; III. 220, 15 bla *susta* [? *pl.*]; *pl.*, III. 264, 14 *susta*.

Suith, act of returning; *infin.* of *soim*; I. 92, 4 *s. na* hathgabala, gl. 98, 21 *impait in* athg.

Suithe, 'sages,' *pl.* of *sai*, q.v.

Suithe, knowledge; III. 50, 9 *s.* iumais greine na Boinne; *gen.*, IV. 356, 8 ($\frac{1}{4}$) raind *s.*

Sund, here, in this place; I. 36, 25 imraiter *sund*; with prepp., cf. *for-sund* IV. 220, 15, is *for-sund* ro-suidiged, tr. 'thus,' 202, 5; 62, 15; *i-sund*, 'here,' III. 26, x is-a *sund*; *o sund* amach, V. 128, 21.

Sulbaire, eloquence; IV. 356, 5 *s.* a innsce; V. 28, 13.

Sultaig (!), eve witnesses, I. 242, 13, see *sellach*.

[**Suos**, quoted as a Hebrew word (!), I. 30, z].

Suth, milk; I. 64, 18, ba blechta i.e. a mbeith co *suth*.

Suthain, [*su-tan*,] permanent, eternal; but here, always used of a *particular* time; *ré suthain*, I. 50, 13 (*pl.*); 132, 4; 156, 21; 212, 10; II. 154, y; 288, 27; 390, 29; III. 232, 1; V. 154, y; 270, 7; 304, 9; [what is *ail suthuin* V. 228, y?].

Sutaire, Lat. 'sutor,' shoemaker; V. 80, 1, 15; 82, 9

Tabraim, I give. I have thought it convenient to bring together the occurrences (in Vol. I.) of the root **ber**, 'bring, take,' and its cpd. **do-ber**, 'to give,' (in which the prep. converts the direction of the motion); and I have added the forms of the supplementary forms from **ruc**, **tuc**, and **dorat**.

Ber: of which the main lines of meaning are 1, to *take, bring*, esply. '*with* one,' 'lais'; 2, to *bring forth* (to the birth); and 3, to *pass judgement*; in the two latter its perfect is supplemented by *ruc*, see below. The forms occurring in Vol. I. are as follows:—*ind. pres.* 3 *sg.*, **beirid**, 208, 26; **beir**, 70, 24; 82, 15; d'a m*beir*, 180, 14, 16; a m*beir*, 188, 28; [the common use of the word in the maxim, '*beir co tresi*,' &c., has resulted in the follg.: *no·m·beir*, 160, 9, 21, &c., *no·s·beir*, 164, 7; *no·d·beir*, 182, 29; *no·t·beir*, 192, 3; *beiris*, 194, 15 and *beirid*, 192, 23; *no·m·b.*, *no·s·b.*, and *beiris*, being the most frequent]; 3 *pl.*, **berait**, 148, 10; (*conbeirat*, 260, 2); *rel.*, **beires**, (*beiris*, *beirius*, and *berus*), 12, 2; 22, 7; 54, 18, 21; 128, x; 152, x; 222, 23, &c.; *consuet.*, **beirenn**, 180, 10 (only here);—*imperf.* 3 *sg.*, **beired**, I. 20, 4; 24, 26 27; 17, 21, 32; 3 *pl.*, **bertis**, 38, 26; *t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, **bert**, 78 2, 6, 7, 9, 11; 3 *pl.*, **bertatur**, 70, z; *fut.* [*conj.*] 3 *sg.*, **béra**, 12, 21; 250, 2; (*ro-béra*); *condit.* 3 *sg.*, **bérad**, 304, 15; 6, 8 (?);—*pass. pres.*, **berar**, 12, 27; 76, y (v. tr.); 136, 8, 16; 188, 27; 204, 2, 7; 212, 1, 2; 216, 6, &c.; (*bertar*, 172, 18; *berther*, 136, 7); *perf.*, **bretha**, 78, 13; (*ro-berta*, 180, z);—*infin.*, **breith**, 40, 2; 96, 11, 13; 104, 4, 10, 18; 136, 5; 146, 15, 16; 148, 12; 156, 21; 176, 4; 180, 8, &c.

Do-ber: to *give* (to put, place); here the distinction of the [A] and [Z] forms has brought about a confusion at times, for the simple verb has, as *temporal* prefixes, *no* and *ro*, and so, by error, *do* as in *do·dm·beir*, 218, 18, 19, 20, for the usual (and correct) *no·m·beir*:—*ind. pres.* 3 *sg.* [A] **dobèir**: 60, 29, x; 82, 4, 31; 114, x; 120, 14, 16; 148, 6; 152, 13; 180, 11; 182, y; 208, 25; 248, 19; 250, 5, &c., with infix, *do·s·beir*, 224, 21; *do·dm·beir*, 136, 16; [Z] **tàbair**, 10, 7, 8; 50, 2; 90, 26; 114, 11, 15; 182, z; 296, 29; 3 *pl.*, **dobèrat**, 80, y, z; *imperf.* 3 *sg.*, **dobèred**, 44, 6; *t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, **dobèrt**, 26, 19, 20; 72, z; 74, 2; 3 *pl.*, **dobèrtatar**, 72, 10; *imperat.* [Z] 2 *sg.*, **tàbair**, 246, 4; 3 *sg.*, **tàbrad**, 208, 27, 28; [conj.] *fut.* 3 *sg.*, **dobéra**, 8, 7; 60, 23; 76, x; 118, 14; 196, 23; 220, 22; spelt *doberaig* (!) 120, 12, 15; *condit.* 1 *sg.*, **dobérind**, 252, 14; 3 *sg.*, **dobérad**, 4, 23. The [Z] *fut.* stem **tibr** does not occur in I., but it is common enough, cf. **tibre** III. 48, 2; **tibera** V. 118, 12; 128, 9; **tiubrait** V. 128, 21; **tibrad** III. 372, 13; **tiubrad** V. 334, 17 &c.;—*pass. pres.*, [A] **dobèrar**, 34, 1; 36, 15; 48, 8, 28; 54, y; 82, 24; 134, 26; 138, 27; 142, 12; 180, 9; 188, 10; 192, 3; 206, 5; 210, 14; 216, 15; 224, 10, 25; 226, 6; 228, 6 [!]; 270, z; [Z] **tàbar**, 142, 2; 300, 11; ni *tàbar*, 284, 11; *tabuir*, 198, 14; 248, 19; but

tàburtar, 274, 23, and 280, 29; *past*, **dobrètha**, 70, 18; [Z] **tàbarta**, 18, 6; 42, 23; *fut*, **dobérthar**, 210, 12; *condit.*, **dobérta**, 284, x;—*infin.*, [Z] **tàbairt**, 20, 13; 34, 6; 42, 23; 46, 19; 52, 10; 74, 23, &c.; 84, 24; 174, z; (270, 16; 282, 25 ?).

[do-ùc].

tuc, *pret.* 3 *sg.*, 14, 3; 20, 12; 50, 1; 74, 28; 144, 30; 148, 19; 154, 8; 200, 2; 208, 18; 228, 1; but *do-ùcc*, 24, 8; and *do-fùc*, 38, 27;	**ruc**, 24, 25; 78, 1; 96, 20; 178, 12, 18; 226, 24; *ro·n·uc*, 18, 11; *ro·s·uc*, 150, 14.
dep., **tucustar**, 200, 12;	**rucustar**, 78, 23; 156, 12;
(2 *sg.*), **tucais-si**, 8, 2;	
3 *pl.*, **tucsat**, 86, x;	**rucsat**, 72, 1; *ro·n·ucsat*, 18, 16;
subj. pres. 3 *sg.*, **tuca**, 80, 29; 208, 29;	
imperf. 3 *sg.*, **tucad**, 200, 13;	
pass. pres., **tucthar**, 204, 23 (°tur);	**ructar**, 104, 12; 136, 2; 302, 1, 3, 11;
pret., **tucad**, 4, z; 66, 13, 28; 68, 1, 31, y; 70, 20; 74, 24; 76, 1, 17; 86, 5; 120, 5; 152, y; 154, 14; 172, y, &c.	**rucad**, 298, 33, (27 *ruga*);
condit. (imperf.), **tuctha**, 4, x; 252, 34.	**ructha**, 40, 19.

[do-rò-dad = do-ràt].

pret. 3 *sg.*, [A] **do-ràt**, 2, 16; 30, 6; 38, 9; 184, 3; 220, 24; [Z] **tàrt**, 10, 13 (*tard*); 226, 16; *subj.* (*pres.*) 3 *pl.*, [Z] **tàrdat**, 62, 19; *pass. pres.*, [Z] **tàrtar**, 72, 5; 140, 28 (q.v.); *pret.*, [A] **do-ràtad**, 2, 15 (*-ràdad*); 158, 11; 196, 12; [Z] **tàrdad**, 200, 1; *condit.*, [Z] **tàrta**, 236, 15 [?].

Taball, tablet; IV. 360, 23 *t.* lorg do filedaib, tr. 'tablet-stave'; III. 88, 17 do-scrib iat a lecaib ocus i *tuiblib*.

Tacair, fitting, congruous (?); V. 220, 12 gaillite *tacair*, but the gl. contemplates *tocairter*, 'which are received,' 'admitted'; cf. V. 318, 2 fine *tacair*, gl. i.e. fine *tochuirid* cuca i.e. meic faosma.

Tacmaicim, I reach to; III. 412, 21 ni *tacmaicet* a beoil lar tige (?); cf. S. Gad., 18, 23 nir *tacmhaic* a glac é re' mhét; Corm., p. 20, sub *ferend*, with a quotation, gl. *do-ecmaic*, &c., 'the snow *reached to* men's girdles'; [do-aith-cum + √*ang*], see follg. entries:—

Tacmaingim, (id.); I. 32, 21 dliged *tacmainges* tar cach ndliged, just as the tree-top *tacmainges tar* the tree-trunk; V. 484, 27 cairge ('rocks') na *tàcumainget* tir; but cf. the use in MR. 102, 3, (so many great fishes) co nach *tuilleadh* ocus nach *tacmaingeadh* i n-ichtar aibeisi; and cf. *tacmang* often as infin., 'to surround,' 'enclose,' 'include in.

Tacmaise, girth; II. 252, 21 (bo), tricha crob i n-a *tacmaisi*.

Tacraim, I call for, summon; sue, plead; [do-ad-gar-], [A] *do-àcr-*:—IV. 334, 14 ataat (tri aili), *do·d'àcrat* (to-d-) do rig, tr. 'three other things which *are required* from a king'; [Z] *tàcr-*: V. 252, 6 tacarta, *tàcrus* breithem, gl. 13 um a *tagrand*; *pass.*, V. 252, 19 cu *ro-tagrad*.

Tacrad, act of suing; I. 84, 19 eolach in cach *tacra*; 288, 34 aigne *tagra*; 294, z indliged ag *tagra*; II. 84, 22 is dligthech doib fein *tacra* a caingne; IV. 326, 4 ma[d] *tacra*, 'if there be a suit'; V. 252, 8 *tacra* im a reir, 19, *tagrad*; V. 352, 6 a breith for leth-*tagrad* i.e. for sgel in dara fir; *pl.*, V. 252, 6 secht *tacarta* tacrus breithem; [but III. 40, 28 fri cach *tacarta*, tr. 'choice,' from the comm. 42, 11, fri cach ni bes *togaide* lais, araile di-a *foi*rithin, [quasi *tog-fhorta*, 'choice-help'?].

Tachtad, act of choking; *gen.*, IV. 360, x.

Tacad, guarantee (?); III. 90, 6 *é* gu n-a *thacud*, as ety. gl. on *ei-tged*, cf. 8, é gan a *tacud*; whether the word be *tacha* 'deficiency,' or *taca*, 'support,' 'firm hold,' 'guarantee,' is matter of speculation merely, in this case.

Tacur, act of coming towards, meeting (?); I. 252, x, or C. do *tacur* cuigi.

Tachur, see under *tathchur*.

Tadbad-, to show; do + aith + √*bad*, *ben*, and seemingly prep. *as* instead of *aith*, cf. *asbeir* and *atbeir*;

do-aith-bad,	*do·n·àdbat.*
	tàdbat, tàdfet.
do-aith-ro-bad,	*do·n·àrfas.*
	tàirfet.
do-as-fen	*tàs-fen, tàisben.*
	tai-r-fen.

I. 214, 23 athg. nadma *do·n·àdbat* nasce, [v. tr. !], gl. 216, 25 cu ro *taisbenunn* a nascairecht; 214, 24 athg. fiadnaise *do·n·àdbet* indraice, gl. 218, 2 na tic do *taisbena*[d] indricu[i]s a fiadnaise, where evidently the comm. *knew* the radical meaning, but apparently could not get *nad-* out of his head as the negative.

Tadat, II. 128, 16, see *taide*.

Tae (?), I. 66, 9 ar *tae diriuch* na maitne, ety. gl. on 64, 5, ar *toidriuch*, tr. 'at daybreak.'

Taei (?), V. 342, 27 re *taei* toirrae (?).

Taeb, side; distinguished as *fata*, (the lengthwise), from *aircend*, the *short-wise* (breadth) of the grass field, IV. 120, y; 124, 6; V. 462, 26; I. 194, 3 a *taeb risna* gemnib, 'his side [lying] on the hides,' viz., 'the sick man'; and so in the idiomatic phr., I. 22, 20, *taob* do tabuirt fri [Dia], 'to put our *trust* in (God)'; V. 314, 16 flaith for a torcair a *taeb*; *dat.*, I. 134, 4 in stuag as a *taib*; V. 158, 10 sceinm do

taeib, cf. III. 180, 10 do cul no do *thaīb*; V. 158, 11 *toeb* fri *toeb*, 'side by side'; often **la taeb** and (*re* taeb) = 'be-sides,' 'along with,' e.gr. I. 104, 13; 114, 7; 192, 22; 294, 2; 302, 14; II. 108, 8; 190, 18; III. 4, 20; 108, 12; V. 52, z; 150, y (*ri*); 246, 28; 294, 7, 10, 17; 346, y; 378, 21; 448, 25; 468, 20; but also, III. 160, 14 re *taeb*-sin, 'on that score,' in respect of that; **fo taob**, on the side of, in favour of, II. 282, 16, 17, and note[1]; V. 316, 3[2]; [but II. 30, 23 (?)]; V. 462, 15 (?).

Taeb-fine (?), III. 488, 1, 19 'side-*tribe*,' 'col-lateral'; IV. 242, 12 do na be deirb-fine, foloing *taoib-fine*; (gl. 23 *fine taoib a brathar*; V. 210, 23 amuil ata ferann *toeb-fine* tainic dochum geil-fine (J[2]).

Taeb-turtaid, III. 224, 1 'side-striking,' *cul-t.* ocus *taeb-t.*

Taebad, act of resting one's side on, 'trusting'; [IV. 74, 22 tabairt *taebad* friu, where *taebad* can hardly be anything else than a *gen.* (of *taeb*), *taeibe*].

Taebtaid, sidesman; *dual*, IV. 338, 8 da *taebtaid*, [rigthaid, seirthaid, taebthaid].

Taebtanas, neighbour (?); IV. 34, 2 ar a *taebtanais*, tr. (sureties) 'for their neighbours' (?).

Taes, dough, [prob. = *soft* (stuff)]; IV. 120, 20.

Taesca, see *tuisech*.

-Taetsat, see *tuitim*.

Taet, IV. 58, 14, see *teit*.

Tafille, IV. 286, 6 finte fuidir co *tafille* fodail, where the gl. ata fodeiliugud *fillti* for fine, &c., evidently took the root to be *fillim*, *co*·ta·*fille*, see under *fillim*.

Tafairg (?), II. 122, 14 co *tafairg* X gell di, tr. 'till he *gives* a pledge for it,' where *ta-fairg* = *tairg*, seems read.

Tafann, act of driving, chasing, coursing; from √*svend*, we have [A] **do-sènn**, [Z] **tòifn-**; (perf.) **do-sè-fn**, [Z] **tàifn-**; inf., **tòfunn**, i.e. the *f-* forms are developed where the radical vowel disappears by becoming post-tonic, so that the *nasal* comes into contact with the *sv* initial, [cf. redup. perf. *se-svenn* = *sè-svn* = *sè-fn*]; I. 164, 14 *tothfond* forro, [on the horses]; III. 458, 8[10], is *ar tafann* ro-foglad, 10 meracht a *tafaind*; IV. 334, y do deicsin milchoin oic *toifonn*; V. 278, 5 oin con fri *tofund*, 280, 23 in cu *tofuind*.

Tagaigi, II. 306, 23, prob. for *togaide*.

Tagaib, I. 254, 13, see *do-gabaim*.

Tagathar, I. 222, 20 ar *tagathar* asarada ac na híslib, tr. 'it *is regarded* [!] as the *proper place* [!] in the case of the humble people.' It is *atagathar a sarugad*, 'one *fears* its *violation*.' This is also prob. in II. 50, 6 *atagar* a marbad, and II. 52, y, where it is edited *a tagur*, and rendered '*follows*.'

Tai, secrecy; (I. 36, z *tai* indil, seemingly connected with *atai*, the verb 'to be' [!] but cf. *indae*, y); IV. 60, 16 fonaisciter i *tai*, [not *tr.*], 62, 6 a *tai*, but the gl. refers to 60, 9 of the *tri do-nadmanna*, where the ed. actually gives *tri dond nadm*,

as if *dond* were the article (!), though the text has, at 14, *donadmand*, tr. '*bad* covenants,' and the gl. is the same for both, viz., *i tai*; V. 474, x eipe *i tai*, i.e. quasi *tu-eipe*, as ety. gl. on *toba tire*, 5, cf. 488, 24; V. 490, 19 *co tai*, 'quietly' (?).

Taidbes, see *toibgim*.

Taidbi (?), IV. 268, 15 *taidbi* cor, which is prob. (like the preced. entry,) cor *tobaig*, ibid.

Taidbsi, act of showing; *dat.*, as inf. to *tadbad-*, 'exhibition'; II. 76, 20 is *taidbsi* baisi; *dat.*, II. 224, 16 ni do *taidbsin* aigillne fair, acht do *reallad* log einiuch, tr. 'not to *impose* tenancy upon him, but to *show* honour-price'; IV. 52, 20 iar n-a *taibsin*, of the *appearance* of fruit.

Taid, thief; V. 318, 14 *taid* cu faendil, i.e. in *gataide*, 23; *gen.*, II. 128, 16 foruis *tadat*; V. 118, 3 uaim *tadut*, 160, 3; 162, 18; 266, 21 tech *t.*; V. 186, 6 imfaisneis *tadat*; V. 174, 4 *taitib*.

Taide, secrecy; V. 136, 10 cen *taide*, but the *gl.* is quite different, 25, q.v.; V. 452, 19 a *taige*; V. 458, 5, (6 in gait is *taige*, a *taige* is merlle) 10, [19 vide]; *ben taide*, 'secret wife,' [concubine, harlot?]; I. 190, 27, "baitsech cach be taide," cf. V. 204, 6, and V. 456, 21 (*be taige*); (I. 190, 28 na *mna taiti*); III. 38, 20 cland adaltrach, ná *ban-taide*, (IV. 294, 4); IV. 294, 2 mic *taide*, as gl. on fine cunntabartach, lanamnus *taidi*, V. 452, 27; *set taide*, V. 318, 17 iar setaib *taide*, gl. 320, 1 iar conairib gaite;—but in the strange text of V. 452, 14, ni *taigi* tarr-fine toranna mbruige, prps. *taigi* is extracted out of *saigid*.

Taide, II. 374, 3, prob. *mad cotaide*.

Taidius, secrecy; theft, II. 4, z (*taitus*); II. 78, 6 ro-imir *taitius* fuirre; IV. 294, 13; V. 122, 3; V. 452, y i *taitius*, 456, x; *gen.*, V. 164, 12 *taitis*.

Taidlim, I visit, approach, am concerned with; [A] **do-n-àidl-**, [Z] **tàidl-**; [Z] IV. 214, 7 tir *i n-id taidle* muilenn, where the gl. contemplates *taidle=ceann* muilind, but it is simply 'land on which [the water] *goes to* a mill'; V. 4, 9 ca med rand (do randaib na hindsci) a *taidleand* in focul is 'cid,' 'how many parts of speech does *quid* appear in'; V. 92, 20, 21 filidecht, doneoch *taidleas* feneochus di, 'poetry, in any matter that law touches it,' where it is concerned with it, or has reference thereto, cf. 100, 4.

Tail, see *tal*, 'axe.'

Tail (?), IV. 144, 8 *tail* gleann, tr. '*stony* vale' (?).

Tailc, strong; V. 40, 26.

Tailge, see *teilgim*.

Taili (?), IV. 144, 30 cuaille do tiscail as *taili*, tr. 'for removing a stake *from its place*' [?].

Taili, 'give thou,' V. 64, 25 *taili* in mbairgin; cf. Ml. 36 *a* 32 *tale*.

Taim, I am; see the analysis of the forms of this verb in *Hom.-Pass.*, gloss., from which the forms here used do not materially differ. I omit here the details I have collected, as they would occupy about forty pages; and a mere synopsis would be of little value.

Táin, driving-off (cattle); name of a class of tales, cattle-spoils; pl. *tána*, I. 46, 3, 6; I. 298, 5; at IV. 156, 20, it is contrasted: viz. *áin*, '*driving in*,' and *táin*, 'driving *out*,' from √*ag*, 'to drive'; *agni* = *áin*, *do-ag-ni* = *táin*, where prefix *do*, as usual, gives the *reverse* notion.

Tainic, see *ticim*.

Tainsim, I reproach; IV. 384, 25 *tainsithar* é, o bias cach 'g-a ecnach, cf. MR. 294, z *tainsiumad*, tr. 'to traduce.'

Tair (?), tr. 'indignity' [?]; III. 538, 13 iar n-aisneis *in tair*, where *in tair* would have to be *gen.*, but that is impossible; besides, the text of which this is the gl. is *saer*, so that we should come at *in t*[*s*]*air*.

Tair (?), I. 124, 12 cach *tair* etechtu, which the gl. (138, 27) seems to render thus, doberar i *coitsochta* co hindligthech [?].

Tair (?), I. 162, 21 hi *tair*, quasi *t'air*, 'thy ploughed [land],' but this would be *ár*, and *gen. air* is impossible after prep. *hi*. The gl. gives no help, 164, 9.

Tair, in the East; I. 66, 21, tr. 'in the East,' opp. to *aniar*, in the West'; V. 408, 18 isin domun *tair*.

Tair (?), I. 218, 21 na *tair* turrthugad, tr. 'has not *given* maintenance': see follg.:—

Tair, 2 sg. imper., 'come thou,' V. 218, 33 *tarr* [tair ?] uait cucum-sa-; 3 *sg. fut. conj.* [*s-aor.* = *veniat*] of *tairic-*; constantly used = 'shall have *come*, been completed,' (esply. after *o*, 'when,' *no co*, 'till'); with *perf.* 3 *sg.*, *tair-nic*, on the same lines of meaning, e.gr.:—

Tair: I. 62, 23, 27 o *thair* eneclann, 'when he has completed the act of taking honour-price'; II. 232, 5 cu *tair* doib in biad do chaithium; II. 242, 7 no co *tair* a cruadugad, 8 in re ar-a *tair* a denum; III. 264, 3 o *tair* a suidiugud, 'when its setting-up *has been effected*'; III. 382, 12 no co *tair* a tochaithium, 'till the consumption has been effected,' 'till [the funds] *are exhausted*'; V. 212, 17 o *thair* in duain do gabail, 'till the recitation of the poem *is completed*'; 316, 28 o *thair* a roinn; V. 500, 7 o da-*tair* do'n flaith a roind, which again is written 508, 2 (5) o *do-air dó* a roind, [but 3 o *tair leis* a roinn J²]; V. 506, 15 o *tair* in ecnaire do gabail, 20.

Tairnic: I. 34, 21 is and *tairnic* in S. uile do denam; III. 226, 1 ma *thairnic* leis x[a]; 386, 8 ma *t.* x[a]; 382, 13 ma *tairnig* a tochaitheam; IV. 212, 22 co *tairnig* a ndenam; V. 274, 9 gu *tairnic* a denum ria; 316, 13 no co *tairnig do* a denam; [a normal *b*-fut., **tairgeba**, seems used in Vol. III., III. 166, 18 o *tairgeba* in suidiugad, (cf. 264, 3 o *tair* s. so, 272, z o *do-airgeba* in s. 274, x; 284, 2; III. 348, 5 o *tairgeba*

in leiges]; *condit.*, **tairsed**, 'there could have been effected,' 'would have been [time, opportunity, power] to, &c.': the relations are clearly shown in II. 58, 11, 14, 15; 11 dia *tair* a tesurgun, 'if it *could* have been saved'; 14 [co] *tarucht* [toracht] a tesargain, 15 ma cunntabairt ni *tairsed*, 24, y ni fes in *tairsed* cobair; III. 204, 4 ré, iars-a *tairsed* a lesugad, but 226, 6 ré, ris-i *tairsed* de x^{a}; IV. 86, 9 ad [time] ris-i *toirsed* a tabairt fa dó, cf. V. 464, 14, which explains somewhat the construction in two similar passages:

III. 422, 13 ni	ris	na	*tairnic*	a n-airiasacht.
V. 300, 15 ni	ris'	na	*tairsi*	a fiarfaidi.

But if *tarucht* be accepted with this meaning, then we have II. 62, 3 is cunntabuirt in *tarrustur*, in exactly the same way; and so V. 328, 24 cindti, co na *tarrusta*, 30, and in *tarraista*, no na *tarraistea*; I. 298, 29 cinnti co *tarrusda*, cf. 32^{2}. Again, for IV. 86, 9 *toirsed*, cf.

III. 324, 23 ce *do-roised* a forba anta.
" " x mana *toirset* a forba dithma.
" 490, 13, 19 " "
" 324, 21 co n-a *torachtain* a forba anta.
V. 444, 24 acht co *toirsit* a naithgena a forba treisi.
IV. 272, 8 ce "

The relation between *toracht* and *toirs-* is clearly pointed out, II. 68, 16 cia *toirsit*, cin co *toirsit*, [tr. 'they *survived*' (?)], compared with x, cu n-a *torachtuin*; and *tarrachtain* is used = 'to supply,' V. 166, y, along with *tairic* as *infin.*, V. 166, 29, and muna *taire*, subj., V. 166, x.

Tair = "veniat," II. 258, 12 muna *tair* aithgin a ratha do, 'unless there *come* [=be effected] restitution of stock to him'; II. 268, y co *tair* nechtarde, 'till one or other *come*,' so that the tr. comes to read, 'until either *is given*,' (i.e. cattle or tenant); so prps. I. 218, 21 ar na *tair* turrthugad, (tr. 'that he has not *given*'); V. 370, 13 mana *tairi*, 'if it does not come back,' 'is not paid'; but cf. *mani taire*, (nisi det,) V. 166, 23, 30; 396, 22; 406, 9; II. 242, 29 acht co *taire* linn, 'if he supply ale'; (nisi veniat) I. 162, 15; II. 122, 11; so *tair* is sometimes *tr.* 'he seizes,' being gl. by *tarraid*, cf. III. 58, 3 it dilsi dó seoit a meic cip airm i n-a *tair*, tr. 'wherever he *seizes* them,' gl. 16 cidbe inad a *tarraid* iat. Hence the tr. at III. 128, 16, acht na *tair* i n-a cruaich he, where it plainly means, 'provided [the owner] do not *come upon it*,' (tr. *seize* it'); cf. IV. 36, 16 mani *toir* etach co heim, 'unless he gets it quickly,' as ety. gl. on *torma*, 4; *overtakes*, V. 274, z cid baile no's*tair*.

Tairbert, act of imposing; *gen.*, III. 264, 18 fer *tairberta* in condaid, 'the man who *puts on* the fire-wood'; cf. *tairbirim*, 'I put on, into,' S.Gad. 32, 21; 175, 24, 'impose taxes, put under tax.'

Tair-chanaim, I prophesy; *perf.*, I. 16, 5 *do-airrindsiris*, ocus anail *do-n-airrchain*; III. 30, 18 *do-roirchinntar*.

Tairce, *see tarcud* II.

Taircell, tr. 'outer limit'; I. 134, 23 o t. co dirsiunt.

Taircella (I), IV. 344, 20 *taircella* tonna, tr. 'he goes round its measurement,' and so perhaps, if it were worth while to make a change, we might read the preced.; cf. O'Dav., p. 123, *taircell tonna*, where the word is gl. simply *timcenn*.

Taircella, IV. 114, 24 ni fil *taircella* fornaib, tr. 'restraint,' but it seems only the preceding word.

Taircess, [cf. I.I. 40 a 33, torchess, 'labour,'] tr. '(oxen not) fit for work,' at I. 184, 14, ina diamu nad be *taircess*, from gl. 190, 5 do 'na tainic aimser gnimraid.

Taircim, [A] *dorn-tairc*, III. 48, 18; [Z] *tairc*, *tairg*, *targ*, *toirc*, *toirg*, *tarc*; *do-fiargad*, O'Dav., p. 92.

(I.) I *acquire*: infin. *tarcud*; I. 202, 6 nade-tairce proli. = nad-id-tairce, 'who does not acquire' (land, &c.), the gl. gives 206, 2 *na tairceas* ammich, which is tr. 'he cannot set it aside' [!], but III. 48, 18 nad bied on *dorn-airc*, tr. 'that he *acquires* it,' from the gl. 2, munab eadi on *tairges* he, O'Dav., p. 92, 1, quotes "*do-fiargaid* ar-rofera" i.e. *tairgidh* inni ro-ernistar dar a cend amach: 'he acquires what he paid out for it.' The sense 'acquire' is certainly apparent on III. 46, 3, in comorba *tairces*, is e in cutruma-sa dobeir, cenmotha inni *do-fairce* fein, ocus dobeir-sium ondi as "*tarcud*" fein do'n eclais, as gl. on 44, 15 di-a *tarcud* fadesin, 24; prps. too here belongs IV. 348, 2 *do tairchid*, 'he preserves his patrimony and *accumulates*, acquires more land'; *perf.*, III. 64, 1 muna-r *tairg*, 2 ma *ro-tairg*, ocus *ro-tairgsatar*, 7, where it is intensified by the addition of the reflexive *cuige* (sibi), 'he *gained* for himself property abroad' (outside of the territory).

(II.) But it also certainly means, I *offer*, inf. *tairgin*, *tairgsin*; very often with follg. *dligid* cert, gell, 'he offers [to submit to] legal action,' V. 210, 6 fer *do-airced* cert ocus dligid; V. 272, 9 ben *do-fairget* ar decmaic, quoted by O'Dav., p. 75, *sub* 'decmaic'; V. 502, 22 *do-fargaid* a rera, (gl. *toirced*); I. 220, 20 co *tairge* gealla ocus aitire di-a cinn; [I. 138, 29 *tairget* scena feis, where the tr. may be compared with that of the same quotation at III. 492, 3: I do not know its meaning]; IV. 134, 20 nad *tairgit* in fine ferann dó ocus ni háil dó sum a gabail; III. 216, 15 ni *targaid* dligid; 446, 18 *targaid* tiachtain i cuibdius; V. 454, 27 *targaid* fir Dé, ni *tairgenn*, dia *tairgend*; I. 220, 4 muna *targa* [!] biad, (text has *targad*, but it is not *pass. perf.*); V. 396, 6 *taircet* uile (!), cf. 406, 5 go *taircet* a cinn cuic la ndec; V. 506, 18 ce *no-tairy-sin* ecnairc eile, 504, 12 cia *no-tairyi-sim*, 15 *targaid*; 21 ce *no-targa*, 18 *targas*;—*tairges*: II. 28, 26 [in biad]; 358, 23 cein *tairgius* doib in cutruma *tairgius* fer ain-fine; V. 276, 4

tairgeas hi fein ar coibchi ingnath, as gl. on *do-fairget*, 272, 9; 210, y *tairges* cert (gl. on *do-aircend*, 6); 504, 18 *targas*; V. 364, 19 cin co *targastar* a n-aithgin; I. 220, 6 dia *toirgiustur* [biad]; 88, 24 dia *taircetur* dliged do, 'if they have offered legal right to him';—*pass.*, II. 76, 20 dia *toircter* gealla ocus etire do; I. 94, 19 muna *toircther* dliged do; 114, 11 dia *toircter* biad do; 116, 20 muna *tairgter* biad do; 204, 4 muna *toirgiter* in cumal; III. 70, 23 dia *toircter* [in mac] di-a eagluis fein; I. 112, 29 dia *taircthea* [dliged]; II. 28, z cia *no-tairgthea* ni bud mo; III. 514, 2 mane *tairctha* [dliged]; V. 428, x, z dia *toirctear* ar in log cetna, (it is offered 'to be restored'); *tarcus*, *targus*, I. 86, y ni *tharcus* dliged doib, 112, z; 94, y ma *tarcus* dl. do; III. 514, 1 *targus* dl.; IV. 254, 4, 7.

(III.) I *lead*, *guide*; inf. *tarcad*, gen., *tairce*; III. 266, 21 cach ni uile, dar a *d[t]airgeba* iad i n-a cert-imain; III. 254, 26 (is codnach) *ro-targestur* in ech dochum in denta; 256, 3 *ro-tairgestar*, 16, x, (*tairgiustar* 8); 296, 21 *ro-tairgistar*; III. 180, 21 na huile neiche dar a *taircebar*, which is evidently the same as at 266, 21; III. 296, 20 is codnach *ro-tairged* isin re comraic, [which is = V. 280, 15 q.v.]. [See under *tairngim* the form *do-aircesthar*, IV. 214, 3 [=*taircither*?].

Tairesiu, mostly obl. case, *tairesin* (dat.), as infin., act of offering; [tairc, toirc-, tairg-sin]; LL. 114 β 35 tancatar i n-agid do tharcsin sét ocus máine dó ar na digsed issin tír; mostly foll. by *dligid*, 'offer of law, of submitting to legal process'; I. 112, 29 (g); 204, 7 (*toircsin* na cumaile); I. 208, 21 a *tairesiu*, [of athg.]; II. 20, 18 muna be *t.* lain-biata; 36, 21 iar *t.* a denma, *tr.* 'completion,' apparently in distinction from 20, cein bethur oc a denum; III. 288, 23 ni uil *tairesiu* dl., (so 392, 11, but 480, 1 na bu meisti a *tairesin* dó); V. 16, 14 gan a *t.* do, (of food); 30, 5 (*t.* dl.); 78, 17 (of food); 178, 14 *t.* dl.; 256, 13 tar. *t.* in nois bis a crich; 258, 22 tar *t.* cirt; 304, x cin *t:* dl.; 436, 13 cis lir *tairgsin* cacha fine, where the gl. gives, 15, cia lin *taircit* no *tacmainges tar* cacha fine,—prps. $\sqrt{}$*tairc* = lead, guide, (be predominant over), see note[e]; O'Dav., p. 119, quotes our text and gl., cia lin *toirrcis* no *foruaislighis* [sic correx. St.] ar cach fine i.e. *do·sn·arcadar*, where the root is evidently taken as *arc*, arg-, as in *tess-urg-*, cf. *com-airc-e*, so that *tairesiu* is *do-arc-tiu*. But I have no other example of its use in this sense.]

Tairdbe, cutting (of trees); depth (of trench); IV. 76, 10, tr. three feet in '*depth*'; IV. 168, 22 *tairbe*, [do-ro-di-$\sqrt{}$*ben*].

Tairdelb, act of instigating; I. 240, x fer tairdelba, gl. doni in *tairdelb*, 244, 14 i.e. duthracht marbtha occa, (25 in t-*imradud*).

Tairdelbaim, I instigate; I. 242, 1 (3, 6) ni *tairdelbai*, (noco dein in t-imradugad ar menmain, 244, 9, 14); cf. MR. 292, z re tairdeilb do thiugh-bhá, where it is tr. 'to show thee

thy final destiny,' but it is plainly, 'to *bring about*' thy death, harmonizing with 294, 1 re *himluad* h'aimleasa, and has nothing to do with *taiselb*, q.v.

Taire, tr. 'the worst, lowest,' II. 386, x aire foirgill is *taire*, V. 32, 16 og-aire is *t.*; II. 258, 21 fir midbad is *taire*, (contrasted with fer m. is *ferr*, 20); V. 244, 12 aire echta is *t.*

Tairec, act of providing, preparing, getting ready, supplying, erecting; V. 406, 15 *tairicc* ar treise; I. 182, 12 is eicin a n-aithgin do *tairic* ar aine, tr. 'the restitution must *be forthcoming*'; I. 184, 6 im nem-*thairecc* fertad do flatha; II. 244, 2, 5 biad maith do *thairic* (*tairiuc*); but 7, *tairechtain*; cf. V. 166, 27, 29, but y *tarrachtain*, and all are brought into connexion with muna *taire*; cf. also I. 138, 22 *tairechtain*, (tr. 'bringing'), gl. on *tairec*, I. 124, 11. A curious use is found at V. 238, 23, cid *tairig*, prps. 'what is the *proper mode of action* in legal cases'; see also the use and tr. at I. 66, 9 deirg-*tairic* na maitne, tr. 'the red *streaking* of the morning' [!]; see prps. *nitairic*.

Tairechtaib [!] prps. 'in companies'; I. 128, 16 dlegar a mbiadad a *tairechtaib*.

Tairechtain, I. 138, 22; II. 244, 7, see *tarrachtain*, act of bringing, supplying; I. 138, 22 *t.* na fiadnaise ar cenn nascaire, as gl. on *tairec*, 124 11; II. 244, 7 biad do *thairechtain* do'n flaith, (*tairic*, 2, 10)

-Tairgedach, -bringer; III. 90, 2 solus-*tairgedach* = Luci-fer, cf. recht-*taircid* = legis-*lator*.

Tairgellaim, I give pledges (for a thing); gl. by gell-toirithnech, to give the relieving pledge, viz. two screpalls; I. 260, 9 arindhi *do·n·airgella* cach ar a cethrai a coir comathcesa frisna cethri comaithchiu, &c., gl. 274, 23 ar a taburtar *geall toiridnech*, 'there is given a relieving pledge,' cf. IV. 128, 9 *do-airgealla* cach di-araile as, gl. dobeir cach dib gell toirithnech, i.e. gell da screpall; IV. 124, 11 ar a *tairgealla* cach ar a ceathra, with same gl.; II. 122, 1 *do·n·airgelltar* do, and 2 *do-aircelltar*, but the text is so bad, that speculation is barred; the *n* in *do·n·airgealltar* would suggest that the word preced. *tairgillne* should be taken in connexion therewith.

Tairgille, usually gl. 'relieving pledge,' of two screpalls, 'gell toirithnech,' IV. 68, x; 70, 10; 162, 10; but it is impossible to get any clear idea of the nature of this pledge; cf. I. 168, y, [not def.]; (274, 5 fourfold (?)); I. 288, 21 fear *tairgille* i.e. *aigne*, 29, tr. 'pledge-man,' 302, 19; II. 352, y iar *re t.*; III. 324, 21 *t.* ar na gellaib re ré n-anta, 326, 5; tr. 'an *additional pledge*'; but 492, 11 atait a tri do·s·liat *tairgilli* i faill oin co aige, tr. 'three things which require *interest*,' gl. is *tairgilli* do rith ria, 13; IV. 70, 2 cach *t.* co n-a caiche, IV. 162, 1 annsom hi *taurgillib tairgille* ar bechaib, but the amount is the same, viz. 'a relieving pledge of two screpalls'; only upon the payment of this pledge is judgement passed on

the bees in the matter of feeding and harming and swarming, 13, cf. the note and text on II. 120, z, note[2]; IV. 314, 16 aithgin la *tairgell* mlethei (?); V. 446, 1 *t.* o dechmaid corice lan-dire; cf. 444, x, 446, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Tairidin, tr. 'embankment'; IV. 218, 29; *gen.*, IV. 220, 9 clad *usci tairidne*, tr. 'ditch of a *mill-race*,' from the gl. z, clad ind uisci *tairngiter*, 208, 1, 3; 212, 11; 216, 2; 220, z and cum in muilind; (but it is also *tairidnither*, cf. IV. 206, 5, 9, 2 (*tairinider*), 3; 210, 25; 214, 8); IV. 206, 2 coibnius uisce *tairidne*, 220, 15; 210, x cain cach uisce *tairidne*. Probably usce-**tairidin** is nothing more than a version of aquae-**ductus**, wherein *tairidin*, which is gl. by *tairid-nither* and *tairngither*, is simply a spelling for *tarraing*; so that in fact **clad uisce-tarrainge** is a rendering of the Latin expression, **forma acquae-ductus**.

Taiririud, journey; I. 194, 21 athg. fir *tairirid*, tr. 'distress from a man upon a *journey*,' from the gl. 196, 13 do'n fir *teit for turus*, cf. FM. *ann.* 926, iar *ttaiririud* airm, 'after *arriving at* the place'; see under *fuiririud*.

Tairis, see under *tar*.

Tairisecht, loyalty, faithfulness (?), cf. FM. sub ann. 1514; V. 464, 3, 24 ar daigin (leth) *tairisechta*, as gl. on *tairisen*.

Tairisi, constant, faithful; III. 276, 4 *tairisi* og-[s]lan.

Tairissem, act of abiding, standing firm; steadiness; standing still, waiting, delay; lodging; I. 50, 3 *tairisim* do cach dib isin cor ro-la o belaib, 'each is to *abide* by his verbal contract'; I. 298, 9 gen *tairisim*, 'without (stopping still =) delay'; V. 300, 10 cach ni bis a *tairisem*, tr. 'which can be waited for,' opp. 8, muna fetur *anad* fris; *gen.*, II. 30, 8 cu tairesin *tairisme*, 'offer of lodging.'

Tairisen (?), III. 486, 7 fuatach fo *tairisin*, tr. 'carrying off ['forced exaction' (?), which is the subject of all the comm.] under *compact*,' but it is impossible to keep this out of connexion with IV. 270, x, fuatach *gin tairisim*, tr. 'abduction without *desisting*.' The word is only found elsewhere at V. 462, 22, *fo leth toirisin*, and 464, 11 *ar toirisean*, where the gl. gives in both cases *ar daigin tairisechta*, q.v.

Tairisim, I remain, am steadfast; stop, [II. 76, 14 *tairisig* [tairisi*d*] fogelt (?)]; II. 382, 11 noco *tairisenn* dilse in cunnartha, ('the contract) does not *stand, hold good*,' (when impugned for fraud), as gl. on 2 *ni said* dilse; V. 440, 4 *tairisit*, (residences) *are settled*; V. 452, 6 na *tairiset* na neichi, 'that these things may not be permanent'; II. 328, 11 mana *tairiset* a gu-breatha, tr. '*prevent*' (?), and gl. by *taithnet* [?]; II. 58, 20 muna *tairiset*, unless this is for *tairset*?] II. 338, 15 is trian n-eneclaindi *tairisis* laisin ceile, tr. 'is *kept* by the tenant,' as gl. on the utterly impossible text at 338, 4, *di he set* [!!], to be read *dessid, di-fhesid*; IV. 30, 20 dia *tairisi* thall, 'if he *remains* within'; IV. 186, 8 is fair *tairisit*, 'on it [the bees] *rest*'; (*dep.*) *pass.*, II. 356, 13 *discnaithir* no

tairiter, gl. on *dochraim* 5; IV. 84, 21 in fir-sum *tairiter* brethe, &c., as gl. on *do-fessaim*, 62, 15; [*tairrsid*] IV. 38, 13 no co *tairiter*, 'till he be apprehended,' 18 (or *tairrsigther*); IV. 34, 12 muni *tairmter* (!).

Tairtmech, steady, steadfast; V. 342, 10 in tres*tairc* [*tairtmech*], V. 446, 8 ma dia n-airgiter co t. hi.

Tairtmetu, steadfastness; I. 140, 15 is ann bis t. ann; [*ar in nisse*]; V. 472, 21 in t. im oilig n-aslarthu, gl. on 470, 34 fir *n-airtma* (!) haitnir.

Tairttar, III. 114, 10, see *tarraid*.

Tairm, mine; [O'Dav., p. 122, *tairm* [in *molta*] no *gnim*]; III. 202, 7 t. oena glor do duistin.

Tairmese, act of hindering; I. 142, 16 co tiadtain *tairmese* na hathg; de; I. 252, 21 *ro-innsaiter* a t. sinn-sin; III. 170, 26 con *tormese* gnimraig, 270, 12; III. 270, 15 t. in aroilbair; V. 30, 13 gan *tairmese*; 230, 25 tainig *tairmesg* na dualte do-sin.

Tairmescaim, I hinder; II. 64, 6 aithgin *gnimraid* in locha *ro-tairmisg*; III. 270, 18 is re deithbirsa *ro-tairmise* iat; V. 214, 12 ar nach laithe *ro-tairmiscetar* cis do; V. 346, 2 *ro-tairmiscid* na daine; *pass. constr.* (!), I. 110, 20 da *tairmiscthe* dias re coimed, (v. tr.); *pass. ptcp.*, V. 352, 2 secht is *tairmisg[the]*e, "seven things that are prohibited."

Tairmillim (!), I damage, injure; occurs only at III. 440, 8, cuga na selbach ar a *tairmillter*, tr. "the owners who are sued"; but it means "on whom they are injured."

Tairmthiecht, transgression; I. 10, 2 i t. tar tinna n-aridrach; I. 260, 2 comic ine t.; I. 282, 12 t. = imthiecht is tor.

Tairngim, I draw (water, &c.); I. 140, 14 in t-uisci *tairngither* asin topar; cf. IV. 208, 1, 3; 212, 11; 216, 2; 220, 5; with the spelling *tairdnither*, q.v.

[A strange form occurs at IV. 214, 3, tire tar nach sensa *doairceltar* uisce, gl. 23 by *tarraing* as if from √*tairg*, but it seems certain that *do-airc-* is simply *tairc-* = *ducere*, and that *doairceltar* (= *ducitur aqua*) is intended !].

Tairngirim, I promise; V. 148, 4 dia *tairngaire* a termann; V. 134, 1 *tairngiris*, gl. on *do-airngir* 118, 6, so also 174, 23 and 358, 14; III. 30, 28 *ro-tairngnimetar* (do'n ciuth), gl. on 18 *do-toirsechnatar*; *t-pret.*, I. 16, 4 *to-tairngertatar* (do'n ciuth); "they promised"; *pass.*, V. 482, 15 *ro-tairngnired*, gl. on *do-rairngnired*, 480, 19.

Tairngire, act of foretelling; promise; I. 20, 19 Tir *Tairngire*, 'Land of Promise'; II. 268, 6 dianad for *tairngnire*, V. 334, 18; cf. V. 442, 16 ma ar *tairngaire* do he; III. 14, 13 *tairngire*; V. 124, 3 *tairngaire* buchla.

Tairnic, see *tairicim*.

Tairsi(b), see *tar*, prep.

Tairses, technical name for some kind of '*trespassing* over *grounds*'; IV. 124, 23, gl. by *tarrus-cae* = *tairis cae*, *cross-road*, *tairis* = 'across, over,' and *cae*, 'way.' But if it comes

to analysis of this kind, we have 124, y caithe *iar airbe*, 'trespass over a palisade,' and one might just as easily read caithe *tar sce*, 'trespass over a *thorn* (-hedge)'!

It is nominally defd. at IV. 126, 5, where there are said to be *three tairsce*-trespassings: over a *road*, over a *river*, and over a *co-tenancy*, 17; only in the trespass across a river is there full fine, 19, though if the cattle have to *swim* the river, it involves the fine of *airlim*-trespass, 14; and yet 19 gives *domain*, 'deep,' as an essential attribute of the river in *tairsce*-trespass.

Tais, wet, moist, damp; II. 254, 4 tri n-ol do uachtar *tais*, 'three drinks of *fresh* cream,' [not *curdled*]; IV. 94, 16 narub *tais*, 'that it be not *moist*,' said of the *grain*, as gl. on 7 co n-a *cruas*, 'with its hardness,' (firmness).

Taisbenad, act of showing; I. 14, z *tasfenad* breithemnusa; I. 24, 6 *taisfenad a*[s] coimne do-neoch ro-cachnutar a ceile reimib; I. 218, 2 na tic do *taisbena*[d] indricu[i]s a fiadnaise; II. 190, 14 oc a *t.* di-a muindtir iar ndiailtri; II. 244, y, (of a calf that grazes along with milch cows from the beginning of summer) co *t.* do flaith, 'until it is exhibited to the chief (in the winter time,' 246, 13), 246, 2; 248, 8, 9, z; III. 298, 15 (killed him) cen a *t.* do cach aen bu doich d'a uaslucad.

Taisbenaim, tairfenaim, I show; [see the forms under *tadbad*-]; V. 354, 2 ria-siu *taisbenais* (a sgel); I. 216, 25 cu *ro-taisbenunn*, gl. on *do·n·adbat*, 214, 23; V. 360, 20 *do-aisbena*, 'let him exhibit'; I. 22, 2 *ro-taisben* doib a gres; *s-pret. depon.*, III. 28, 20 ro-*taisbenastair*; *pass.*, I. 296, 11 is riu-side *taispentar* fuadach na hathg.; II. 48, 9 cu *ra-taisbentar*, as gl. on 4, co n-*arfastur* doib; I. 14, 26 co *tàrfen* cach a ceird fia P.; I. 16, 13 *do·s·àirfen* D. uile do P., cf. III. 30, 31, where the gl. 32, 9 has *do-aisben*; III. 28, 8 *do-àirfet* D. recht n-aicnid, gl. 20 *ro-taisbenastair*; *subj. pres.* (?), IV. 100, 11 acht *do-airfena* in mairt do fiadnaib, 'provided *he show*'; just as V. 360, 19 acht *do-airfena* a selba do flaith, gl. co *taisbentar*, 362, 8, whereas *go taisben* is given for *do-aisbena* at 362, 20; *pass. perf.*, I. 74, 12 uath *do·n·arfas*; *pres. subj.*, II. 48 ,4 co n[d]*arfastur* doib, gl. *ra·taisbentar*; cf. V. 442, 21, gl. co *taisbentar*, 444, 9).

Taisce, 'sooner,' see *tuisech*.

Taisced, act of keeping, preserving; III. 430, 20 beith ar *taiscid* gataide, cf. V. 332, 17, 18; V. 330, 16, *taisged*, 20 *taisced*; *gen.*, I. 36, 16 iss-ed is comrair *taiscedo* and, in cuimne, cf. V. 2, 6 cid is comrair *taiscida* di; *pl.*, IV. 338, 21 a *taiscedi*, tr. 'his *excursions*' (!).

Taiscelad, act of revealing, giving information of, betraying; I. 202, 2 folach fiann do *th.*

Taiscim, I keep fast, store up, hoard, preserve; *do-faisc*-, where *faisc* represents √*vah* + *sco*, further modified by -*ya* flexion; hence infin. *taisced*.

Taiscim, (denom. from *tasc*, 'notice,' II. 58, 17), I give notice; II. 58, 11 muna *taisce*, 20 *taiscet*; V. 468, 14 ma cethra di-a *taiscither*, 'cattle concerning whose (tendency to graze unlawfully) *notice is given*.'

Taise, reliques (of saints); V. 124, 25.

Taiselbad, act of exhibiting, giving notice (?); V. 254, 8 athg. cacha neime cein *troscad* cein *taiselbad*, 256, 16, (29, where the gl. 258, 12 apparently contemplates '*apad*'-notice as the equivalent); used technically, V. 328, 24 *t. n-ecnairce*, 25, 26, 29, 30; V. 520, 1 co *taiselbud* set, which seems = *taisbenad* at II. 244, y (?).

Taiselbaim, I exhibit; ascribe, assign, attribute to; I. 34, 10 ar uaislidetaid *ro-taiselbad* he i leith risin fer; III. 536, 22 fiachaib triun *taisilbiter*, tr. 'fines of one-third *are in-*'*curred*' (!), 528, 15, 'fine *is imposed*.'

Taisic, restoration, giving back; I. 74, 14 *taisic* a tiri, 64, 13; IV. 16, x fo-bith ban-adba *taisic*, tr. 'because female possession *reverts*,' but the gl. 18, 13 seemingly regards it as the *noun*, '*aisec* in feraind'; V. 24, 21 *t.* set for comarba; 190, 14; 196, 1; 278, 2; 320, z.

Taisicim, I give back; I. 48, note, *taisic* ass an doberar inn uile; (?) V. 468, 15 ma cethra dia [do' na] *taisicter*.

Taisidecht, leadership; I. 4, z tucad *t.* marc-sluaig L. dó; V. 440, 10 is coir *t.* cacha fine do'n ti is fearr tochus, &c.

Taistell, act of traversing; cf. FM. *ann.* 1598; Oss. III. 66; I. 20, y iar *taistiul* mara; II. 24, z gilla *taistill*='a courier;' I. 156, 30 fer *t.*

Taistellach, runner; I. 184, 15 *t.* tuaithe, gl. *siblech* 190, 18.

Taith, see *taid*, thief.

Taithberim, I take back; III. 310, 3 in mac-slabra der, cain-*berar* cain-*taithberar* i.e. inni doberar indiu, *gatair* air amairech.

Taithbeogad, act of remaining unhurt, (alive) (?); V. 472, 18.

Taithbiuch, see *taithmech*.

Taite, beginning (of winter, &c.); II. 126, 26 is *taite*; cf. LB. 259 *a* 20; *Sil. Gad.*, 140, 32; 361, 11 ó *thaite* fhogmair co *taite* samna.

Taithidech, a frequenter; I. 190, 21 bi *t.* leptha.

Taithiged, act of frequenting, haunting, resorting to; often in *attrib. gen.*, amus *tathuig*[*th*]*e*, II. 24, 19 w; fer *tathaigte*, I. 190, 19; II. 356, 8; 396, 28; tech *taith*[*ig*]*e* caire, V. 166, 5, '*resort* (of sheep).'

Taithigim, I frequent, visit frequently, resort to; I. 190, 22 *taithigid* lepad n-urdalta; V. 138, 19 *taith*[*ig*]*it* cuana; 166, 3 tech a *taith*[*ig*]*it* muca.

Taithlind (?), V. 35*b*, in note[5]; see *táthaim*.

Taithmech, act of loosing, dissolving; invalidation (of contract); analysis (of words); I. 18, 2 nad cumaic (nach ni fogeba i SM.) do *taithbiuch*; I. 32, 3 *taithmeach* a inde, 'analysis of its meaning'; I. 42, 1 a *t.*, tr. 'to *divorce* her'; I. 52, 26 fetar do *taithbiuch*; (V. 316, x a *taithmech*), V. 428, 26; I. 192, 18

sen-*t.*, tr. 'old *expired contracts*' (?); IV. 210, 1 (contracts) nadat asu do *thaithbiuch*; V. 128, 12 *t.* na hudbarta, (V. 450, 14 *taithmeach n*-udburta), 210, 11 *t.* diubarta, V. 504, 13, 29; V. 356, 14 doratad re fota do'n eclais fri *t.* cor a memar, 366, 7; see under *toibgim*.

Taithmechta, able (fit, needful) to be dissolved; dissoluble; I. 50, y [*five* contracts] ata *t.* la Feine, gl. *taithmigthe*, 52, 26; II. 378, 25 [is] *t.* a ndochair, (opp., *astaide*, 'binding'); IV. 206, 15, 8, 30, 10, 1 [*nine* contracts] ata *taithbechta* la F., enumerated in gl. 208, 30; 210, 1 *taithbiuch*, gl. 10 *taithmeach*; V. 286, 14 is *t.* cach dochur, &c., opp. *astaithi* 11.

Taithmigthe, id.; I. 52, 26 (cuir) is *t.*, no fetar do taithbiuch, 214, 24; V. 8, 21 *taithmigi*, 188, 7 *taithmithe*.

Taithmigim, I dissolve, set aside (contracts); IV. 34, 27 *taithmig* fine; V. 506, 9 *taithmig* da trian a diubarta; II. 382, 12 co *taithmiget* [a meic] cunnrad muna cumaing fein a taithmech, gl. on 3 con·da·*tathbongat*; III. 8, 4 mad cunnrad *taithmiges* co dechmaid; V. 438, 2 [contract] na *taithmigenn* in mac saor-leicthe acht so nama, *taithmigend* [sic !] in 'mac gor' dochur uile; *pass.*, I. 52, 23 (na cuic cuir) *taithmither* do reir in F.; II. 218, 5 gach cor dib *taith mither* uile, cf. 290, 2, and III. 48, 13 *taithmigthur*, '(gift) is set aside'; V. 286, 24 *taithmither* a sochur ocus a ndochur, 364, 20; 364, 16 *taithmethar* a dochar; 356, 11 is sia in re iars-a *taithmither* a cor; 508, 14 is and teit salchar fo trebaire in tan *taithmigter* na cuir, as gl. on 506, 12 in tan *do·n·athmongar* cuir, &c.

The two instances *do·n·athmong* V. 506, 12, and con·da·*tathbongat* II. 382, 3, lead to a root, *bong* = *mong*, impossible not to recognize as identical with the nasalised root *bhanj*, 'to break.' Here the shortened root [cf. *bhak-tà*] is *-bach*, or after accented prefix with narrow vowel *-bech*, *-mech*, giving *taithmeach* or *taithbiuch*, 'dissolution,' as the verbal noun; from which again is derived the ordinary verb *taithmigim*, 'I dissolve.' But the primitive *-bong*, *-bag*, had preserved a few remnants of the older inflexion of the *s-aor.*: in combination with prefix *ad-*, [which is exemplified prob. in the word *adbuch*, as name of some obscure 'cattle disease,'] the cpd. *ad-bong* had a 3 sg. aor., *ad-bok-s-t*, leading on to *adbo*, quoted by O'Dav., p. 50, with the related form *atbois* = *ad·d·bois*. Now, as *scingim* and *scindim* seem to run into each other, so *at-boing* led to *atboinn*, which actually occurs, at V. 220, 14, together with *a·ta·baind* IV. 106, 1, 3 [for *ad·da·boing*], and this *adboinn* form led on to *adbonnar*, at III. 298, 6. Alongside of the prefix *ad* was used the pref. *as*, [cf. *adbeir*, *asbeir*,] and so we get *isboing*, *isboind*, III. 478, 12^2. But further, the simple root *boing* occurs in the expression for *cutting* trees, IV. 124, 18 ar na *boinge* fid a feraind, which is given as a gl. on 10, ar na *bia* fid a tire; cf. also IV. 86, 20 *do·n·aithbi*. In any case, the instance of

do-ind-nach leading to tind-*in*, [where nothing is left of the final radical guttural,] is paralleled by *do-aith-bag* becoming *taith-im*, which occurs at III. 56, 21, foeige cenni ro-*taithim*, and III. 12, 15 ni mesi fadesin *do-n-aithim* curu a bel. From this we attain to a new root:

Taithm-im, to which may possibly be referred some of the instances *taithmither* [for *taithmigther*], but in any case we find the follg.:—II. 218, 10 in re fri' *taithmenn* a ndiubarta; V. 322, 24 it e na *taithmet* and, 338, 13 (*taithmit*).

Taitne, shining; I. 22, 18 denaid corb *taitne* grian ocus esca i tuaid; prob. *taitnemach*.

Taitnem, act of making to shine; I. 28, x do *th.* soillsi treithib, (windows) to *send* light through them.

Taitnemach, shining, bright; I. 234, 19 ini d'a ndenann a *enech t.* isna tuathaib; I. 66, 4 isin lo fin[n]-*t.*; II. 388, 6 iar mbiathad neich co *t.*, as gl. on *cain*-biathad, 386, z, just as at IV. 242, 20 is *t.* beres, gl. on con-[=cain-]*beir*, 10 and cf. V. 360, x where *conail*, 14 is gl. is *t. ail*tir [!]; V. 62, 22 srian *t.*; V. 462, 26 (roṽ) broga *taitnemaig*.

Taithnim (!), I please (!); II. 328, 18 muna *taithnet* a gu-breatha ar imleas neich aile, tr. 'unless they *hinder*' [!], given as gl. for the Text, mana *tairiset*, q.v.

Taith-scel, 'false tale,' V. 176, 3, ben can t.-sc., gl. 12 canus scel n*gua*, from *táid*, 'thief.'

Tál, adze; IV. 310, 11, (among list of implements); *gen.*, II. 118, 25 aes *tail* ocus beili; V. 470, 33, in ordeal, gl. 472, 1 tenga tar *tal* n-erderg, 'tongue [put] over red-hot adze.'

Talam, earth; [ety. gl. *toil* + *lom* + *main* (!), forsin main di-a lomrann cach a toil, V. 14, 6]; I. 22, 16; IV. 112, 12; 120, 18; *gen.*, *talman* I. 22, 21; III. 254, 19; [*mas.*, I. 26, 16, 25; 28, 6; 66, 4, &c., V. 14, 6]; the non-infection of the initial *t* after the article, seems to have brought about the use of the *masculine gen.*, *in talman*]; *dat.*, IV. 126, 20 for *talmain*; IV. 114, i isin *talmain*; but, as if *a*- stem, IV. 120, 17 buaine in conluain i [=as, ex] *talam*, where the gl. 122, 24 has *asin talmain*.

Talam-cumscugad, 'earthquake,' I. 6, 10.

Talgud, act of soothing, pleasing, &c., V. 466, 1, apparently of giving cattle a 'good feed' in somebody else's pasture; O'Dav., p. 122, has *talgad* and *tathlugud*, gl. *ceannsughudh*, 'quieting, pacifying,' as O'R. gives, cf. Rel. Celt., 38; LL. 62 a 30.

Tall, there, 'illic,' but used in very considerable extension; [I. 44, 1 (!), it seems to denote *some verb*, for otherwise there is no principal verb in the clause]; I. 104, 26 acra in fir *thall*, '(he cannot) sue the man *yonder*,' which means simply, '*another* man'; but it comes to mean the *defendant* in a case, cf. I. 116, x *in fer tall*, '*the* defendant'; the other

side is V. 428, 22 ata in fear *amaich* ac acra, (it is indeed so joined I. 84, 15 i laim *cintaig* thall), and so often put (II. 60, 12; IV. 72, z, &c.,) in opposition to *amuig*, so that as *tall* means 'dfdt.,' *amuig* means 'pltf.'; II. 60, 12, *tall*, tr. '*within*,' opp. to *amuig*, 'without,' cf. IV. 2, 25 beth *tall*, to remain *within*, or *dul amach*, 'to go to the outside'; II. 398, 4 and so apparently V. 192, 20 cindti leis go tiucfadais *tall*, ocus tuicsiu do na tiucfadais *amuich*, ocus amach ruc, where it seems to refer to *within* and *without* a house; cf. III. 6, 13, of a doubt whether the disease was contracted *amuig*, (*before* the beast came into the vendor's possession), or whether it arose *tall*, (*while* in the vendor's possession), cf. IV. 428, 26. Occasionally = 'elsewhere,' 'in another text,' or perhaps 'before,' cf. V. 342, 9, adeir *thall*, 'the law-book says in another text,' (cf. V. 430, 20); cf. I. 130, 11 *in duine tall*, tr. 'the person *above-mentioned*,' where the reference seems to the other law-book, and *tall* means 'in *that* text.'

It seems connected with *anall*, I. 286, 12, cf. I. 288, 32, of one party carrying off distraint *an-all*, and the other parties *awaiting* it, *tall*, z: t-all, *in* yonder place [or time]; an-all, *from* yonder [= *towards this*].

Tallaim, I fit into, [like Span. *caber* (en el)]; I. 132, 23 mir do carna, i' *talla* iarn na scene; III. 142, 12 *talla* ann iat, tr. 'they fit on it, [the land]'; I. 164, 26 is e fath fodera *tallad* in mor-sesir and seic i.e. in the *one-house* they occupy 'a h*aen-tig*' (28), *aen-maigin* (23); III. 20, 2 a folortnugad doib inn *tallad* for nech, tr. 'what *they take from* [!] each is sufficient for them'; but the meaning is: 'that which *is fitting for each*,' (their mere absolute need) is sufficiency for them; IV. 252, 12 mana *talla* fair ar meit na haithgina, where tr. misses the point: "if it [the penalty] *falls not* on him"; but it means, "if the penalty is not fitted to his means, is *too big for him* to pay," the example being quoted, "suppose he were to burn Armagh," where the *aithgin* would be impossible to be paid, 'from the greatness of the compensation'; V. 310, z caire, i' *tallai* torcc; 326, 10 caire, i' *talla* boin co tinne; V. 192, 7 *tall* aithgin ind, 'compensation is fitting in the case'; 284, 27 in tan na *talla* i tir la 'athuir; prps. V. 292, 12 indligid *tallat*, 372, 7 ni *tall* ai n-acrai forsna raetaib-sin, (see below). A curious difficulty is made in an apparent use of the *-ann* (enclitic) form:—

Tallann: IV. 322, 4 con-neoch a *tallen*, tr. 'as far as he *is able*'; V. 288, 3 in tan na *tuillend* [with modified root] i fearand in athar mar-aon risin athair; II. 238, 12 mod *fortallainn* tri mer, where the tr. evidently takes *fortallainn* as a noun = *breadth* [!], but cf. 246, 15 mog for' *tallaind* tri meir, tr. 'a space in which three fingers *would fit*,' just as at 248, 21, and cf. III. 142, 2 dias i n-aen *tallaind for* tir n-aen fir; and this makes it quite possible to read [supra], V. 372, 7 ni *tallain*[*n*] acrai, &c.

Tallaim, I cut off, take away; *t-* is the prefix, hence *do-àlla*, *do·sn·àll-*, &c., in the unintelligible text of IV. 234, 17, *do·sn·alla* iarum fo *eitiacht*; V. 162, 1 inti *talla* na scotu, (the thief who) '*carries* off the valuables'; V. 262, 26 ni he fein *tallustar*; *pass.*, IV. 364, 5 ma *thalltar* ní di-a fult; V. 192, 6 slan duit dia *talltar* slan n-aithne, ocus mun *talltar* slan n-aithne, [where prob. it should be dia *tall tar slan* n-a.]; I. 18, 21 *do-allad* brethemnais ar [as?] filedaib; I. 32, 28 ef [F] *tallad* (for *do-àllad*, or *infin.*) *as* ria n-es[s], 'F *was cut* out before S'; II. 398, 16 *do-alla*[*d*] in cethramthu fuil di-si; III. 144, y masa set ac' ata lacht *tallad* [= *do-àllad*], and so 230, 5 mas asin uth *tallad* in lacht; V. 355, note[b], cul-fiacal *tallad* as a cind; II. 6, 18 mas iat *tallta* ann (na seoit).

Tallaide, prps. in t-*all*aide, V. 238, 15; 300, 19.

[**Tallaind**, tr. = 'holding' of land; III. 142, 2 dias i n-aen *tallaind* for tir n-aen fir, where it can hardly be a noun (!), see under *tallaim*.]

Talland, talent; V. 20, 24 *talland* ata i leigend isin fir-leigind, gl. on 15, di-a *tallaind* tidnaic Dia do.

Talmaide, epilepsy; I. 268, 3 nech bis co *talmuide*, gl. 300, 7 in ti ar [a] mbi in *talmuidecht*.

Talmaidech, epileptic; III. 506, 1 *t.* cin imchoimet.

Talmaidecht, state of epileptic person, I. 300, 7 in talmuidecht ro·bui ar Fethgna; III. 506, note, *talmaigi*, 'the falling sickness,' or as the ety. gl. has it = *aide* frisin talmain, I. 300, 8, quasi *talm-aide* (I. 268, 3); cf. O'Dav., p. 119, *talmaigi* i.e. *epelinn sia* [for *epilepsia*] i.e. galar Poil, quoting III. 506, 1; and p. 120, *talmaide* i.e. *obann*.

Talmanda, earthly; mundane; III. 24, 10 comain *t.*; 40, 25 clanda t., 'plants of the earth.'

Talmatha (?), mound; IV. 336, 20, vii. traigid teiget a *thalmatha*; prps. only a cpd., *talam-ath*.

Taman, root; trunk; only metaph.; I. 106, 10 in *tamain* filid i.e. gilla na filed i.e. gilla urraith; II. 256, 17 gairig gilla no *tamain* fir, tr. 'the *makings* of a man', cf. O'Dav., p. 122, *tamain* i.e. *borb*, quoting "ni *tamain fir* cin eolus";—of a special class of poet: I. 46, 1 dech sceoil ac in *tamuin*; V. 64, 8 ag in *taman*, 13 in teisclemneach *tamain*.

Tan, time; usually as a conjunction, *in tan*, '(at the time) when,' followed by rel. clause; II. 326, 13 *in tan* ro-ratha; II. 358, 2 *in tan* nad bi occaib comobair; IV. 50, 12 *in tan* is dicoindelg cach crich; IV. 50, 23 *in tan* geibius in rig ina mama-so; IV. 228, 20, x; 236, 10, y; or as *adv.*, *in tan-sin*, 'at that time, then,' I. 4, 1; or after prep., *iar-tain* = 'thereafter,' q.v.

Tána, see *táin*.

Tana, thin; II. 246, 4 a tiug ocus a *tana*, 248, 11; 250, 4, 24.

Tanaise, second, [as ordinal]; of uncertain ety., prob. connected with *im-thánu*, (*-thánad*), 'vicissitude', [cf. *Khalífa*]; I. 22, 8 in t-ugdur *tanaise* as airegda, &c.; I. 186, 5 in biad

tanuise eca o'n ceili; II. 66, 5 in fecht *t.*, 'the second time'; II. 188, 1 *cin tanuisi*; V. 140, 17 in mil *tanaisi*, (*cet*, *tanaisi*, *tres*); V. 332, 13 in fecht *aile* no *tanaisti*;—of that which is *next* (in value, &c.); I. 278, 4 cach ní is tainisi nesuim toiscidi, 'everything that is next to a necessary of life';—as *subst.*, technically used, as the *second*, 'one who is next in succession,' the *tanist* (of a chief, &c.); I. 48, 14 *tanaisi* airchinnig; IV. 328, 11 *t.* rig, so called because he expects the whole *tuath* for his kingship without meeting opposition, an explanation which *seems* to imply an *ety. gl.*, but this latter is not obvious from the *words* given; IV. 350, 21 *t.* mbo-aire, (his qualification); in *pl.*, I. 78, 14 treisi di-a *tanaisib*, gl. 80, 13 in set is *t.* di, in bo innlaeg; V. 94, y ni fuil ni d'a *tanaisdib* sin, 'for their *tanists*.'

Tanalaig, tr. 'masses' (of metal); I. 188, z in t-uma i n-a cloithib ar cuicthi, 'n-a *tanalaig* ar treisi, 'n-a aicdib urluma ar aine, of the three stages of the metal in gradual preparation, *ore*, *bar* and *tool*; the parallel passage III. 204, 1 speaks of aisic na miana...cid i n-a tindib, cid i n-a *tanailgib*, cid 'n-a aicde urlaim bes, in *bars*, *masses* and *tools*. From this it should seem that *tanalaig* represented what we term *pig-iron*; if it be a cpd., *-ailgib* may possibly point to *ail*, *stone*, as referring to the *ore*.

Taoi, in an unintelligible passage, IV. 300, 16 in fer midboth eile conoi innsgi is treberiu side; tecmaltar a innsci do in teora briathraib co de treisi; co *taoi* gin tormach gin digbail, &c., where the last clause is tr. [q.v.], "and *if it survives* (stands good) without increase or diminution," &c. But the initial clause will prob. explain what the original passage may have been intended to mean, for we should evidently read *co-ta-óei*, 'servat id,' [i.e. insce], just as *con-ói innsgi*, (see under *con-óim*, whence *com-ét*). It seems clear that the concoctors of this *Crith Gablach* had before them fragments of genuine documents (probably in verse,) which they could not read or did not understand: thus they have *comruc* [!!] 300, 11, but *conoi* 15, and *co-ta-oi* 16.

Tar, prep., 1, across, of space; 2, beyond, of time; 3, in spite of; 1, I. 6, 21 muir, 23 crich, (78, 17; 184, 17; 236, 27); 2, I. 120, 18 aile [two days], 150, 17; 3, I. 10, 3 timna; 118, 4 tairesin reir; 176, 1 apud; cf. II. 62, 12; 70, 1; 180, 4; 262, 2, &c., cpd. with pronom. suffix 3 *pers.* sg., *tairis*, 'beyond it,' &c., used as *adv.* and also as conjunction, 'nevertheless,' cf. I. 48, 10; 88, 25; 114, 22; 122, 8; 270, 13; 290, 18; II. 120, 18; 138, 12 (?); 224, 13 (?); III. 182, 7; 202, 27; 262, 19; 370, 2, &c.; V. 140, 15; 208, 4; 256, 19; 282, 4; cf. also the use, I. 162, 1, tr. 'resident foreigner,' and V. 110, 1, 3, 12, 14; in pl., *tairsiu* II. 118, 10; *tarrsu* III. 424, 15; *tarsib* V. 382, 21; even *torrsu* 'over them,' V. 270, y.

Tár, disgrace; I. 50, 20 tuar no *tar*, omen or disgrace 52, cf. the follg. :—

I. 180, 9	in t-urthach	is	*tar*,	ety. gl. on	*sar-urrach*;
V. 262, 23	orguin	is	*tar*,	ety. gl. on	*tur-orgni*;
II. 262, 11	creic	is	*tar*,	ety. gl. on	*tur-creic*;
I. 282, 12	imthecht	is	*tar*,	ety. gl. on	*tairm-thecht*.

From this, it might seem that the word in the Text I. 1 1 should have begun with *tur* or *tar*, prps. *tar-urthach*, ' worst oath,' but there evidently was the other reading, w *sar-*, because the gl., 180, 11 gives *urthach saer*, ' free oat

Tarat, see *dorat*, under *tabraim*.

Tarathar, bore, auger; [*τίρε-τρο-ν*]; IV. 310, 11.

Tarb, bull; I. 190, 17.

Tarba, profit, see *torba*.

Tarbnach, profitable, whence follg. :

Tarbnaigim, I am profitable; I. 190, 14 na *tarbnaiget*, gl. *torbenat*, 184, 14; V. 138, 4 mun *tarbnaig* in feoil.

Tarcaim, I excel; I. 32, 21 *tarcas*, tr. ' a law which *excels* ev law '; cf. O'Dav., p. 122, *tarca* i.e. *derrecugudh*.

Tarrcomlad, ' was assembled,' I. 14, 25, see *tecmallain*.

Tarcud, act of acquiring; II. 356, 9 (fer tathaigthe) cen *tar* cen urgnam, cf. 396, 28; fer t. cen *targud*, cen urgnam, | targud *amuich* and urgnam *tall*, in both gl.]; III. 44, 2 cuimgech ni do timna di-a *tarcud* budein, 45, note[3], an col do *targud* a laime; *gen.*, III. 48, 17 trian a *tarcuda*, 23 taircestar amuich.

Tarcud, act of leading, guiding; III. 114, 19 *targud* eicne ainfesa, compared with *targud* aisi, of forcible or volunt leading; the gen. *tairce* is used attrib., *fer tairce*, ' leader,' ' instigator,' 114, 24 (266, 16); III. 260, 7 is codn dorine in *targud*, ' who brought the horse '; III. 456, 2 codnach doni a *t.* mar-aen, ' it is a man that leads (= sets both' [dog or horse]. Here too prob. IV. 302, 4 *itargo l* for hi *tarcud* lega, ' in bringing a doctor.'

Tarla, befel, happened; [Z] form of [A] *do-ràla*, *do-ro-√la*, put, &c.; [A] I. 68, 9 *doràla doib* a marbad; 252, 22 *rala cugib*, ' came up with him ' [sic]; II. 52, 23, (compa with [Z] *tàrla* 17); 194, y; 298, 8; III. 136, 14; 140, 166, y; 264, 6, &c.; [Z] *tàrla*, I. 70, 10; 164, 29; 204, II. 52, 17, &c.; V. 20, 19; 418, 22.

Tarlaic, he flung; allowed; perf. of *do-lèicim*; *do-rò-laic tà-r-laic*; I. 6, 3 *tarluig* in sleig fuithib; I. 142, 24 biatl daime *tarluic* in brathuir ar araile, but 26 *ro-leicc*; V. 1 x ma *tarluic* a n-anail doib, z cia *tarluic* anal doib.

Tarm-soillse, eclipse; I. 6, 11.

Tarombe (!), II. 130, 5 maine comrai ni *tarombe* di [?].

Tarr, belly (of pig); II. 238, 13 *tarr* loigi meich lais, (= ½ screpall, 240, 1; (*gen.*) 240, 3 teascad *in tarra*; IV. 306, 4 *tairr* muca.

Tarrachtain, see *torachtain*.

Tarrachtaid, tr. 'seduction' (of women), at II. 406, 11.

Tarraid, he overtook, perf. of do + ad + √*reth*, viz., do-ad-ro-*rāith*, do-àr-raith, *tàrraith*, tarraid. In passive pres., the form is variously spelt *taraither*, (for *do-ad-reth-ter*) and then *taraigther*, *taraiger*, and even *tàrrthar*, and so *tàrrathar*. But a second pass. pres. form occurs, viz., *do-ad-reth-ither* = *tar-th-aither*, variously spelt, as below. And in *pass.* ptcp. we have another example of the *-s* ending after dentals, in do-ad-reth + ta = tàr-*ras*, [cf. *tadbas* from *tadbad*,] variously spelt *taras*, *tarus*, *tarrus*, *tarthas*, *tarthus*, &c. With this stem *tàrras* was mixed the form *tairiss-* of *tairissim*, so that it is not easy to disentangle *tairisair* and *tarrustar* forms of these totally different roots.

Tarraid, (he) overtook; caught, seized; I. 36, 26 deiriud febtana X *tarraid* Y, apparently = 'Y took up the lamp as the follower of X'; III. 58, 16 cidbe inad a *tarraid* iat [seoit a meic]; III. 104, 6 ma *taraid* aithgin, 'if he got compensation'; V. 516, x, z feib ni d'a *tarraid*; *pass. pres.*, 'is seized, got': II. 204, 3 cid colpach *tarraigther*, 4 muna *tarrthar*, 5 cia *tairaigther*; II. 258, 13 [ni] crod ná inbleoguin ar a *taruigthur*, which the tr. seems to take as *tairngither* [!]; III. 506, 12 ma *tharraigar* sin amuich, 'if it is got,' spelt *tarthitar* 502, 3; no co *tarthaither*, 58, 18 and 112, 6, 7; IV. 58, 18 ce *tarraigtear* in gadaige, 'the thief is apprehended'; IV. 378, 13 tulach tigearnais i' *tarrathar* triar (?); IV. 244, 18 mana *tarrtaither* fair, 'if the fine is not (*got upon* him =) extracted from him'; V. 4, 17 in focal tres-a *tarraigter* ciall comslan; 162, 24 iar na conairib i' *tarrtaidir* iat; V. 262, 10 is for elo *tarraigter*; V. 292, 18 is dilis cia *tartaigtar* doib i n-a coibce;—*perf. pass.*, *tàrras*: I. 120, 3 il-lo *tarrthus* cach ni dib sin; II. 90, 4 is innti *tharus*, 'he was arrested,' (16 *tharrus*); III. 114, 23 *tarthus* iat, y ni *tarus* iat; 204, 1 *tarthas*, &c.; [IV. 126, 8 *tarthus* cae, 'a road *was found*']; V. 450, 5 a *tarras*, 'wherever they are found'; V. 518, 9 an enecland as fearr *tarras* acci, 'which is found with her, attaches to her,' 7 *tarraid* aci, 516, 27;—*tarrus*, also = 'was found' = 'there existed, &c.,' and hence out of this has arisen, by analogy with the *-es*, *-estar* forms, a contamination *tarrustar*:—I. 120, 6 cipe arach *tarrustar*, ocus cid il-lo cid n-aidche *tarraistar*, which then becomes confused with stem *tairiss-*, q.v.; I. 104, 30 urrad, d'a *tarrustar* a lan [honour-price]; I. 252, 10 *tarrustar* ben oga, 'she *met* them,' as gl. on *dofeisid*, 250, 18; I. 272, 27 is cetheora erca *discnidther* ro *tarrustar*, gl. on *docuisin*, so 274, 29; II. 144, 25 *t.* i n-a laim; II. 180, 16 dia *t.* fair, cf. III. 68, 8, 10, (IV. 244, 1, 2, 14, 22,

23; 246, 5), for this idiom; II. 288, 16 cin co *t.* in cintuch; V. 258, 6 co *tarustar* dligi dib; 356, 21, as gl. on *deisid*. Hence an imperf. pass. *tarrasta*, 'could have been found,' with the same confusion:—II. 90, 5 damad a crich eile *tharrusta* é; II. 182, z ge no-*tairistea* lan-fiach; III. 100, 6 da *taraistea*; V. 328, 25 cindti co na *tarrusta* in set, [cf. I. 298, 29], 30, but z *tarraista*, *tarraistea*, and 330, 2 *tairistea*.

Tarustar, in II. 62, 3 [if rightly given], 'if it had been possible', seems based on the connexion with *taracht-*, cf. II. 58, 14 *tarucht* a tesarguin, see *tairsed*.

Tarrai, wheat; II. 246, 7 tri meich *tarrai*, (the gl. *perhaps* equates i.e. *cruithnechta*, 23); IV. 306, 5 leth meich *tarai*.

Tarraide, act of catching, detection; IV. 78, 9.

Tarraing, act of drowning; III. 268, 17 ac *tarraing* a feadma astu, 'in extracting their work out of them', [the oxen]; V. 208, 27 a *tarrung* a-los a putrull; V. 484, 10 *t.* in lin, 'drawing of the net'; V. 492, 15 *t.* in gai asin alud, 'extracting the spear-head out of the wound,' gl. on *tiscail*, 490, 8; hence the spelling *ro-tharraingas*, 'who extracted (the spear)'; V. 492, 24, see *tairrngim*. Here too prps. IV. 220, 9 clad usci- *tairidne* [q.v.], [= tarrainge ?].

Tarraister, V. 520, 12, as gl. on (*do*)-*estethar*, 3 [q.v.].

Tarr-graide, journey (?); V. 240, 5 set cacha *tarr-graide*, (v. note in *loc.*); exercising a stud of horses, a journey for the sake of the good of the stud, O'Dav., p. 119.

Tarsand, apparently = savoury condiment (salt, &c.); II. 386, 9 leth-biathad co *tarsand*, [= butter (?), 9 *immenn*]; IV. 308, 13 serccol *tarsain*, tr. 'salted venison' (?); 310, 3 fir-cainnenn no saillti co *tarsun*; V. 30, 18 a *tarsund*, which is gl. 26 a *toirithin* do *shalund*, 'their helping with salt.'

Tarsib, *tharsu*, *prep. pron.*, see *tar*, across, beyond, &c.

Tarsna, across, cross-wise; breadth, a cross-measurement; I. 28, 26 ni *t.* tomustar; 132, 24 *t.* ind aisle, the breadth of the joint; III. 220, y acht nib *tarrsna* do-fuarcartur, but V. 158, 10 ma *tarsunn* do-fuairged.

Tart, see under *tabraim*.

Tart, drought; V. 270, 15 *tart*-aile, 'a drought fence', 'which is made in the drought and falls in the wet,' gl. 27.

Tartaide, act of arresting, apprehending; IV. 78, 9, 10, gl. tarrachtain.

Taru, salt (?), [wheat (?), see *tarrai*]; IV. 308, 4 fidlan airmeide di *taru*.

Tarucht, II. 58, 14, see *toracht*.

Tarug, IV. 230, 16, = *sarugad* (?).

Tasc, report, story; information, notice; I. 198, 14 fer di-a tabuir *tasc* do-chein; II. 60, 18 *tasc* do mna no do mic, gl. *innisin*, 19, 21; 'information' was to be given, when the person could not give the necessary 'help,' but if the person were competent to save, the giving notice did not exempt him from penalty for neglect, 24; cf. 58, 16 a innisin sgannul

deabta ocus *tascc* fir muintire; V. 274, 11, (said of a violated woman) na tabuir *tasc*.

Tascad, act of giving notice, [inf. of *taiscim*]; II. 60, 23 is dicumuic doib naill acht *tasca*[*d*].

Tascar, prob. = '*flotsam*,' of things thrown by the sea upon the shore; I. 170, 12 in *tascair* docuirither do tuinn; IV. 146, 2 *tascar* ocus fri*the*, &c., as part of *somaine tire*.

Tascar, company, retinue, [O'Dav.= *muinntir*, p. 124]; I. 48, 5 *dam* no *tascur* tar da fer decc; I. 128, 13 *tascur* do'n lir, of a vessel's crew; V. 240, 9 *t.* ri[g] no esbuig, O'Dav., p. 119, quoted sub voce, cf. I. 194, z; *gen.*, I. 182, 7 muir-bretha i.e. im caithim *tascair* do tuinde; *pl.*, II. 150, 17 it lia a *tascuir* oldait a cele, tr. 'the household arrangements for her accommodation,' but it seems to mean only, 'her servants (nurses, &c.),' who were to be more numerous than those for a boy, because the girl-baby is dirtier (!), 152, 6.

Tascnaim, I visit, approach; I. 230, 21 cisne lesa do na ib-sen *tascnat* treise, '*reach* [=extend to] three days'; II. 288, 2 nach cor nad atuim fine, ni *tascnai* fine, such contract 'does not *come upon*, affect the tribe,' gl. 14 nocha *nuacht* [!] *innsuigthur* (fearann na fine do dul inn).

Tascnam, act of visiting, approaching; only in the phr. *t. methais*, IV. 128, 17, see *methus*.

Tascra (?), act of stopping, staying; [LU. 22 *β* 5 do·s·tascar, 'he stopped her']; IV. 310, 20 fri *tascra* cecha dama, tr. 'for the *visit* of all companies.'

Tast, see *tost*.

Tath- (?), cf. O'Dav., p. 124, *tathat* i.e. ata agat; *tathum* i.e. ata agam; IV. 310, z *tathai* cairi humai, '*he has* a brass pot'; IV. 372, 12 *tathat* lium, '*I have*.'

Tathaig-, see *taithigim*, I haunt.

Tathaig-, I steal; [cf. *táid*, 'thief']; *depon.* II. 342, 4 ni, *ro-tathaigter* nech dib ar araile, gl. 22 *gatus*).

Táthaim, I sew; V. 106, 12 *tathaid* a croicni im na sciathaib, as gl. on *tuathait*, 8; prob. the basis of the word *taith-lind*, V. 355, note[b], for the *táith-liaig* is the '*sew-doctor*,' 'the surgeon,' see *Sil. Gad.*, 281, 7 *táth*, 8 *táith-lega*.

Tathbongaim, I dissolve (contract); II. 382, 3 con·da·*tathbongat* a meic, 'her sons *dissolve* them, (the contracts),' gl. *taith-miget*, 12; V. 506, 12 in tan *do·n·athmongar* cuir, gl. 508, 14 in tan *taithmigter* na cuir; the texts equate *mong* and *bong*, but the initial radical is *b*, not *m*, see *to-bong-*, *taithmig-*.

Tathchur, act of sending away; specially of the '*returning*' of a foster-child, the correlative term being *timgaire*, of the 'recalling' of a foster-child by the parent; see supra, under *iarraith*. In the case of *chief* and tenant, the correlative nouns are *timgaire* (II. 318, 12, 15, 19), and *athchur*, 318, x; 320, 7; but the verbal forms are both *athcuir* (320, 5) and *tathcuir*, 290, 22; 328, 21; 330, 7 (cf. 320, 6).

Tathur, (atathar), V. 128, 8, *pass. pres.* from *tdim*.

Taur (?), II. 62, z.

Te, mani *te*, dia *te*, 'if he *go*,' see under *tegim*.

-Te [de],= de, 'of it,' 'for it,' *eo* plus ; see *-de*.

Tech, house; home; I. 32, 11 ditnes in *t.* ar fuacht ; 128, x int-i d'a n-a[d] *tech* in rot ; III. 276, 21 a *teg* do testugad ; V. 332, 20 aigid or a *t.*, 'face homewards' ; V. 160, 3 *tech* di-a ndentar uaim tadut ; *gen.*, I. 46, 8 tre-cuairt *tige*, smut-gal *tigi* ; V. 390, x intreb *tige* ; 484, 4 saland *tige* briugad ; V. 474, 23 ; *dat.*, I. 42, 8 imtochus i *tig* ; V. 28, 4 a *tig* medrach M. ; II. 120, 7 im *toig* a cluic, [cloic-tech] ; *pl.*, I. 104, 31 muna raib secht *tigi* ingabala lais ; V. 496, 8 na *tige* fithe, 'the wattled houses' ;—*istech*, 'towards the house,' homewards ; *istig*, 'within the house,' at home.

Tecait, see *ticim*.

Tecarthar, is kept back, withheld, withdrawn ; I. 234, 16 da *tecarthar* ni d'a folaid cruid o'n breithemain, gl. on *tecor* 232, 1 ; see also the curious ety. gl. follg., which can hardly be the same word : II. 356, 16 lanamnus *com-tincuir* i.e. lanamain ac an *cutruma-tecairthair* tir ocus indile, but 358, 7 l. is cutruma ac a tecarthar tir ocus indile ; see *tincur*, but the meaning of *tecarthar* is obscure ; *tecar=do-aith-cur*, cf. *tecmang=do-aith-cum-ang*.

Teclamad, act of gathering, collecting, assembling ; I. 98, 8 ; V. 70, 17 ; 86, 17 ; 356, 16 ; 484, 11.

Teclamaim, I gather, assemble ; IV. 300, 15 *tecmaltar* a insci ; I. 170, 14 *ro-teclumad* in femnach ; but with *ro* inserted ; I. 14, 25 is and-sin *tarr-comlad* cach aes dana ; *do-aith-cum-all* : *te-cm-al=teclam* ; *do-ro-cum-all* : *tar-coml-*.

Tecm-[a], happens, takes place ; falls to the lot of ; befals ; happens to be in a place or position. A new verbal base formed from the root *-ang*, by composition and retracted accent, *do-aith-cum-ang* : *te-cm-aing*, which occurs at I. 178, 8 ar na *tecmaing* a cenn, 'that his head may not happen' (strike) against the lintel, (9 *ecmaing*) ; I. 298, 24 *tecmuing* na dethbire sin uile ; cf. also the contrast, V. 240, 11 cach nithe *do·n·ecmaing* do, and 12, muna *tegma* ; [cf. also V. 306 2 ma *teacmuic set* (?) nach ae dib, gl. dia *teacmaic* nachae, 22] ; as *subjunctive*, the sg. is *tecma*, often spelt tecma*d*, but it is not always certain that we have not the *secondarg* tense with *-ad*, as in V. 418, z da *tegmad*, [cf. V. 54, 22 *do·eigemud*] *ro·bad* eneclann ; or even tecma*id* (!), *tecmai* ; I. 76, x da *tecmud* x^{n} ; 130, 12 na *t.* fogail do'n fir ; 204, 15 cidbe inad a' *tecmu* é ; [with *do* prefixed, 'it may chance,' I. 274, 21, *do tegma* duine do beth gan flaith, ocus nocha *tegma* a beth gan egluis] ; II. 94, 26 da *tecmad* x^{n} ; 164, 21 dia *t.* do X. x^{n} ; III. 40, 8 ar daigin na *t.* diga do'n ecluis ; V. 166, 2 dia *t.* tuisil fair ; 244, 10 mana *t.* comlonn ; 240, 8 ma *tecmaid* lith laithe, 396, 21 ; 240, 12 muna *tegma*, 'when he is not present' ; 268, 3 ar na *tecmad* troid ann ; 372, 12 dia *tecmai* gabud ; 406, 7 mani

teccmai Lugnasad; 412, note, da *tecmad* a fagbail; 414, 2 cip recht lais-i n*da-tecmai*; with infix pron., II. 114, 13 ma *do*·sn·*ecma* di; 284, 7 ma *do*·sn·*eacmu*;—late as a root-form, with relative ending, V. 248, 12 cach nith *tecmus* de, helped by the presence of such forms as on V. 406, 8, ma *tecmais son*, where possibly the final *s* is caused by the follg. initial, [unless we assume the presence of an old traditional tecm-*ais* for *angs-e-t*, subjunctive]. Finally we have the very *late*, secondary *pres.* 3 *pl.*, *tegemdais* cuigi V. 322, 17, [V. 54, 22 *do*·*eigemud*].

Tecmaic, as verbal noun, act of happening; incidental arrival; II. 14, 2 ri ocus file [do?] *teacmuig* oc neoch, na bi gnath; V. 306, 3 *teacmaic* esbuic, 7, 23, cf. I. 252, 31.

Tecmaisin, act of happening, meeting, accidental arrival; chance;

[=	*do-*	*aith-*	*cum-*	ANG-*t-*	*ō-n*
=	t	e	cm	a i-s	i -n :—

I. 252, 28 re *tecmuisin* na mna sunn, 26 *tegmuisin*; II. 194, 20 fri *tecmuisin* imscair, tr. 'with the *alternative* (!) of separation'; III. 400, 1 re *t.* sain-claindi re saine n-athar; V. 244, 6 co *t.* in comluind, 418, 19; 340, 6 daine do *t.*, [as inf.]; 418, 22 *teagmasin*, 25 *teagmaisin*, where we have 22 *mani tarla*, (23 *do-rala*)=*maine tecma* 21.

Tecor (?), I. 232, 1 *t.* folad mbreitheman, tr. 'withholding his fees from a Brehon' [?]; see *tecarthar*.

Tecosc, act of teaching; I. 300, 26, (of medical treatment).

Tecmallaim, I gather, assemble; [Z] form of *do-aith-cum-all-*, transposed into *teclam-*, q.v.; IV. 300, 15 *tecmalltar* a insci do, tr. 'his evidence is *confronted* with him' [?].

Techt, act of coming; I. 20, 14, 25; 58, 10; 138, 25, &c.

Techt (?), at I. 254, 11 *t.* iar n-dithecht, but in next line *techta* iar n-etechtu.

Techta, lawful, proper, right, often gl. by *dligthech*; used as abstract sbst., I. 254, 12 *t.* iar n-*etechtu*, 258, 19 fír ocus dliged, cert ocus *techta*; =lawful amount, II. 316, 7; =dliged III. 14, 12; 38, 7; 42, 18; 44, 16, (gl. 25); IV. 8, 21 (10, 16); IV. 176, 1 ro-ucca a *t.*; 176, 6 suid for a *t.*; IV. 202, 4 co tabar *techte*; V. 358, 1; 382, 1, 5; 384, 1, 22; 386, 14, 25, &c. The curious expression *techta* fuillema gill, V. 380, 13 seqq., is gl. 384, 9 inni is *dliged* i fuillem gill; *dat. pl.*, *techtaib* II. 248, 10, x; 250, 6, y; 286, 17; 288, 5; 394, 22; often *predic.*, II. 256, 3 ni *t.*, 'it is not lawful'; IV. 206, 17; V. 390, 21; 438, 21; 462, 2; III. 48, 15 *is t.*;—*adv.*, II. 238, 18; 248, 9 (?); iar *t.* II. 362, 22;—*adj.*, *airem t.* V. 206, 5; *archocaid t.* I. 126, 10; *anmchara t.* III. 14, 15; *athgabail t.* I. 102, z; *braich t.* II. 248, 13; *cetmuinter t.* II. 380, z; *cenel t.* II. 330, 6; *coibche* V. 284, z; *coibne t.* II. 358, 2; *coingel t.* I. 264, z; *cor t.* II. 360,

2; *crich t.* V. 136, 8; *cumaid t.* V. 292, 2; *druas t.* V. 212, 3; *daim t.* II. 388, 1; *etach t.* V. 142, 6; *faithche t.* IV. 194, 2; *fine t.* II. 282, 2; *fled t.* II. 30, 6; *fognum t.* II. 268, 11; *folta t.* II. 288, 2; *forus t.* I. 258, 13; *fothugud t.* II. 26, 15; *gaire t.* II. 316, 20; *gnimrad t.* I. 106, 21; *giallna t.* II. 274, 2; *laim t.* II. 246, 3 (of the standard measure), 254, 9; *lanamnus t.* I. 40, 23; 168, 3; *mama t.* I. 106, 4; II. 382, 17; *manchaine t.* V. 172, 19; *midach t.* V. 142, 7; *midcuine t.* V. 486, 10; *rathugud t.* III. 242, 1; *selb t.* IV. 20, 7; 26, 13 (!); *tech t.* I. 122, x; *tellach t.* V. 268, 19; *tochus t.* I. 40, 18, gl. by *dligthech*; *tomus t.* II. 250, 23; 254, 9; *torba t.* III. 22, 10.

Techta, [techtaire ?], messenger; I. 20, 11 dochuadur na *techta* o F.

Techta, IV. 352, 3, see *di-thechta*.

Techtach, whence the denom. verb *techtaigim*, seems (or is supposed) to have left a form *techtachta*, 'having legalised possession,' in IV. 184, 11 *beich techtaechta*, 2 beich *tetechta*, gl. 186, 6 beich *teachtaid ait no aide*.

Techtai (?), IV. 338, 12 *techtai* fri sudi aniar, tr. 'he is seated by these, behind,' where the difficulty is to know how *techtai* comes to mean, 'he is *seated*,' for the other words *fri sudi anair*, are plainly parallel to *friu anair* 10, and *iar sudi* 13; prps. it means *techtai(gid)*, 'he has a right to be.'

Techtaigim, (I render lawful, legalise); I take possession of; IV. 24, 15 is ed a ferand bodein *ro-techtaigestar*; IV. 16, 2 na feranna, *ro-techtaigsitar* codnaig a ceneoil; 22, 29 *techtaigter* tuinidi in feraind duit; V. 474, 1 fiad-ubull, dia *ro-techtaidter*; see *techtugud*.

Techtaim, I have a legal right to, I possess, have; often seems to mean 'to give legal right,' 'to legalise'; I. 260, 8 no, nach ae aenar nacha *techta* (?); II. 406, 20 ni *techta* urtechta, gl. noco *techtann* unsal-dliged, 27; IV. 4, 17 ad na *techta* tuinige, gl. 21 dliged na *techtand*; V. 440, 21 ni *techta* ón na hassairg gl. 442, 4 noco *techtand* flaith echtrand ni is on i n-inchaib smachta cana; V. 510, 4 ni *techta*, gl. 20 noco *techtann* ciall; I. 144, 22 ni *techtat* for dail, gl. nocha *techtaither* ni doib, 146, 10, 'is rendered lawful'; II. 286, 21 amuil *dligit* i.e. *techtait*; II. 404, 14 ni *techtat* ba, gl. 21, noco *techtann* tarba; 400, 27 ni *techtad* ni, gl. 402, 6 noco *techtat* ni; IV. 352, 6 ni *techtait* dliged di-a mbreith a n-airechus; IV. 20, 1 *techta* tuinide, gl. 22, 29 *techtaigter* t.; 32, 18 inti dobeir ná *techta* seilb, 'who gives what he does not own in possession'; IV. 16, 21 sealba *techtais* a cond a cenal; IV. 34, 7 noco 'n-a seilb *techtus*; I. 262, x, y *ro-techtaad* cethar-slicht in urfogra do athg., ocus ni *ro-techtaad* anta ni dithmanda acht dithim n-aoine nama, gl. 284, 20 *ro-techtidur*, tr. 'they *legalised*'; *pass.*, I. 146, 10 noca *techtaither* ni doib for dail.

Techtaire, messenger, courier; IV. 330, y; V. 190, 18.

Techtugad, act of taking possession ; appropriation ; a late, commentatorial word, not occurring in any of the large Text, [seemingly an interpolated gl. in V. 462, 21], so that the heading of the section IV. 2, 64, is mere gloss : the *sutras* know nothing of it. The Treatise here given, IV. 2 seqq., was originally a connected series of metrical lines, as may be seen from the subjoined list, given *solely* to exhibit the metric. The metre is evidently heptasyllabic, each line ending in a *trisyllable* :—

IV. 2, 2 bach tar crich com accomol aithem gaibes *tuinide* (?) O'Dav., p. 60, *bach*.
medon tellach medonach
ni fir-tellach *tuinide*

4, 17 tellach (?) arta cet-tellach
ad na techta *tuinide*
— da techmad cian-ramar
ad do-coislead *tuinide*

6, [Interpolated Heptad].

8, 17 tobaig (?) ciannacht cian-bruige
da ai and-sin samaiges
luid tar fert a cet-tellaig
bach for fine a forcomol, see IV. 2, 2
iman — ar feinechas
co hocht la — uidnige
fiadnaise ban cet-tellach
nad reanad a cet-rusa
cethramad la atharrach
s-ed techta cach ban-tellaig, &c.

14, 1 berta Sencha cet-brethach, &c.

16, 1 icsai Brig a fir-brethaib
ban-tellach
falguide
fir-brethaib.

Here the poem stops, for the metre in the verses of IV. 16, 21 ended probably in *dissyllables*. At 2, 2 and 4, 17, the repetition of *tuinide* shows a didactic treatise, but at 8, 17, it is prob. (partly at least) a historical tradition.

The procedure, as given, makes the following provisions :—

Men claim their land by bringing into it *techtugad*, IV. 2, 6 ; but this first 'taking-possession,' 13, does not constitute more than a 'bond of right,' *aruch cirt*, 14 ; after a stay [*anad*] of ten days, the claimant acquires *tuinide* (15) [usucapio], apparently by a second 'taking-possession,' *in techtugad medonach*, 11. The subsequent processes in the complete procedure of bringing *techtugad* may be thus summarised :

Techtugud,	*serves Apad-notice*,	*Entry on the land*,	*Accompaniment*,
First time.	daily for ten days.	as far as border 2, 22.	2 horses+1 witness.
Second „	„ „ „ (2, 2),	„ one-third of land 4, 4.	4 „ +2 „
Third „	„ „ „ 4, 8.	one half 4, 10.	8 „ +3 „

The *techtugad* prob. denotes the general procedure, whereas the *tellach* seems to refer more specially to the *act of entry* on the land ; the two expressions are in certain aspects interchangeable, so that the subsequent text, 4, 17, is practically

a repetition, i.e. the first *tellach*-entry does not confer *tuinide*, which is only conferred at the end of the middle and last day-decades, 4, 23, i.e. at end of the month. Text at IV. 6, 6 gives limitations of bringing cattle into land for the purposes of *techtugad*; at 8, 17 it furnishes details of the manner in which women are required to make their claim. This *ban-tellach* differs from the *fer-tellach* in the number of days, viz. (3 × 4 =) 12, instead of (3 × 10 =) 30, and in the use of *sheep* instead of *horses*, 12, 14, 15. The details are a little more specific: On the expiration of the first period of *tellach*, the woman is to go out of the land on which she had made entry, 12, 21; and on the second *tellach*, she is to remain there a day and a night (24) with her female witness, and then to go home again if she does not get satisfaction, [i.e. unless the dfdt. consents to accept legal decision]; she is to enter as far as one-third of the land with four sheep and two female witnesses. On the third entry, she is to go as far as to half the land, with eight sheep and three female witnesses (12, z), and to remain as before, a day and a night. [But much of the text as here given is unsatisfactory and the admixture of different comm., has brought considerable confusion of details into what is simple enough in the general outline]. The implements she is to take are explicitly given at I. 148, 1, viz., *sheep*, *kneading-trough* and *sieve*. The details of a *fer-tellach* are then repeated, IV. 14, 11: At the end of the first decade, he goes over a fence into the land with two horses and a witness, returning home on the fifth day; at the end of the second decade he goes over as far as one-third with two witnesses, and four horses, [which he has to unharness on the land, 16]; then he returns home, and at the end of the third decade he goes over into the land as far as he pleases (18, in comat bus aill leis), with three witnesses, and eight horses, and there he remains until "law is ceded to him respecting the land," 20. The comm. adds that this *techtugad* is brought by a woman, in the case of her father and grandfather when there is no male heir, or in the case of *cruid* or *sliasta* inheritance of her mother, 14, 26, [v. I. 148, 15]. The authoress of this female 'techtugad' was Sencha's daughter, Brig, who thereby freed him from the evil results of his improper decision that the female *techtugad* should be the same as the male, 16, 5, [cf. I. 144, 17; 146, 19.] Then on 18, 17, we begin again [!], with some broken verses, 17–19, where the procedure is once more described. It contains the categorical statement that "every *selb* (possession) amongst the Feine is claimed, exacted (*dobongar*) out of [as the basis of] this *tellach*," 20, 4. Further it casts light on the meaning of the term *feinechas*, which is used as equivalent to 'the acceptance by the dfdt. of legal decision,' [legal customs of the Feine], 18, 22 [riar dligid in fenechais do damthain do

IV. 22, 1]. If there be *feinechas* i.e. if he accept the legal decision, there will be *tul fuigell*, 'swift decision'; if he do not accept, it is *techta tuinide*, 'lawful usucapion,' 18, 2; at the end of the last decade, there is *fuigill uile duit*, 22, 27.

The *dliged in techtaigthe* (20, 12) conferred on the pltf. after thirty days, gave him the right of bringing all his cattle on that land. Apparently, this *bescna* (custom) was the same for land to any extent, 20, 17, [where the gl. 18 gives *is inann*, and O'D. 744, has also *inand besgna*, instead of *ad n-aen* bescna*, 18, 19], from one to thirty cumals, and would be the same even though the standard measure of length were to be doubled (18, 19; 20, 20). Further the unharnessing of the horses all at once on making the legal entry was punishable by the regulation fine of Five Seds, 20, 22; for there was as yet *leth-saire na selba* (20, 23), which conferred the right of eating its grass *or* corn, but not *both*. The period when the *dliged* of the legal decision was to be granted to the pltf. was fixed at the fifth day in the middle decade, IV. 22, 1; 2, 24. At this period the *tellach* has begun to produce its effect; *tall* ata *les* duit, says the gl. 22, 4, 20 on *tellais iarsuidiu*; and now he might unharness his [four] horses on the land, 22, 8. A curious expression is here made use of, seemingly to indicate that this is the dead-point, a kind of "centre of indifference," where pltf. and defdt. are regarded as having equal possibilities of legal right: 'there is portioned out the likelihood of truth with them,' 22, 10. If *fenechas* is only accepted in the last decade, it takes place at the end of the third day therein. There is nothing to be gained out of the repetition of the clause 14, 8–10, or 22, 16–19: the meaning evidently is that the female *tellach* operates on the *sixth* day, which is the middle of the second techtugad-period, just as the male *tellach* operates on the *fifteenth* day, the middle of his second *techtugad*-period:—

male	10 + 10 + 10 10 + 5	=15
female	4 + 4 + 4 4 + 2	= 6

The technical expression for this determination is as follows:

22, 1 *apad*-notice	during	i.e. 2 days
„ 17 *anad*-stay	till end of second period	i.e. 6 days
„ 18 *anad*-stay	till end of third period	i.e. 4 days

[Of some importance is the explanation given I. 148, 23 on the passage: "she pays debts on the fourth day from the eighth day." This was the end of the three *tetrads* as prescribed. But this was the process: *three notices* take place,

* In fact, it is prob. *aenan*, cf. (ni) *aenan* 20, 5 and the gl. 22, 18 = 24, 6.

chief who is endeavouring to seize land, laying a heavy burden on the *selb* of his tenant; V. 462, 21 tellach fo *t.*, cf. 25 tellach techtaig[th]i.

Tegdais, house; I. 42, 6; I. 130, 19 na tri *tegdaisi*; V. 28, 7 isin *t.* sdaraigi.

Tegim, I go; cf. I. 48, 4 ni *teige*; *imperfect* 3 *sg.*, *teiged*, 74, 4; 3 *pl.*, *tegdis*, 20, 19; 154, x *teigdis* i n-a fuigill, 'they submitted to his adjudication'; *s-aor.* (*conj.*) 3 *sg.*, **te**, I. 216, 27; 220, 19; **teis**, II. 130, x; *condit.* 3 *sg.*, *tesed*, I. 196, 12 cip-siu *no-tesid*; see also *tiagaim*.

Teglach, household; II. 24, 19 i n-a *teagluch* bius dogres.

Teichedh, act of fleeing; flight, evasion; I. 20, 23 dochuatur for *teithedh*, (cf. V. 192, 22, 26; 484, 23;) I. 134, 34 cin *teichid* do lecun doib [*gen.*?]; I. 268, 1 *teiche*[*d*] gen dicell do cethruib (?); IV. 154, 16 *t. resin* slog, (94, 3 ag *tethe ria* ndainib), V. 258, 4; V. 310, 31 *teithid* in comraic, 'flight from combat.'

Teichim, I flee (before a person); V. 472, 14 *teichseat* reompa.

Teidm, pestilence, plague; II. 238, 12 nacha traetha *teidm* fithnaisi; V. 450, 25 teora *tedmanna* ata annsum; 482, 17 na galara, no na *tegmanna*, gl. on *Dubu digeanna*.

Teilgim, I fling; let flow, shed (blood, tears); see *do-feilgim*, II. 338, 1; 360, 17 (?); prob. √*lēc*, cf. as-lèn-: *èiln-* = as-lēc : *eilc-*; and with prefix *do-*, in [Z] *tèilc-*; II. 280, 3 ni *teilg* nech dib cinta for araile; II. 338, 11 ma dligthecha in ceile d'a *teilgeann* in flaith rath do tabairt, as gl. on 1 hi' *do-feilge*; V. 146, 14 in uair do-*teilc* in fuil; IV. 28, 10 *teilgitir* he as, 'he is ejected, *evicted*'; IV. 26, 23 in tan na *telcther* tri, &c., tr. 'when three *days* [?] are not *allowed* (!)'; V. 102, 28 'deir-tech' i.e. tech i *telgter* dera, 'tears are shed,' or 'duair-tech' i.e. tech a *telcter* duair, (duair = focal); V. 476, 25 *teilgtar* fuili.

Tein [?], tr. 'tearing,' prob. simply = *fire*; IV. 312, y.

Teinm [?], gl. *tuicsin* V. 56, 24, and also *taitnem*, in the expression *teinm laegda*, I. 24, 33; 44, 9; V. 56, 20, see MR. p. 46. The comm. shows that nothing definite was then known about the word *teinm*; O'Dav., p. 118, gl. by *goirt* (bitterness), or *cnamh* (bone), quoting from the *Senchus*, 'cen forcraid *fo tenma*,' i.e. without excess of *leaven* under it to make it bitter (?). Two examples are given in Cormac, p. 30, *tethna* tria 'theinm laegda,' and p. 34, *dochan* tria 'theinm laegda,' but the difficulty is not cleared up. By its form, it should seem derived from a root *tenn*, and this is given by O'Dav., p. 120, 'to tell,' 'sing,' *no·do·teinn* i.e. no·n·*aisneidhann*, p. 121, no·d·teinn i.e. *canus*, *canamain*; this is prob. also the analysis of Cormac's *tethna*, so that the word *teinnm* would mean something like *incantation*, and prob. denoted simply the *recital* of some metrical *charm*.

Teindius, soreness, [tinnes], sickness; III. 360, 26.

Here the gl. explains it as *tellach* of father and grandfather, and not *tir dibaid* of the tribe, [see under *techtugad*]; IV. 2, 17; 4, 20; 8, 1; V. 268, 19 *t.* techta=*techtugad* dligthech, x; IV. 18, 17 ar·a·feisear *besu tellaig*, V. 462, 20 cinta *t.*; V. 466, 22 ecmachta *t.*; 16 bescna *t.*; V. 462, 19; 466, 10 *t.* selba.

Tellach, hearth, family; III. 68, 24, x do gach *t.* is neasa do, IV. 246, 9; III. 190, 1 crithri in *tellaig*; III. 264, 2 astas in teine a *t.* in tige, no aithine a *t.* na hatha; V. 438, 23; V. 486, 17 luaith cacha *tellaig*; *pl.*, III. 400, 1 *tellaig* imda doniter do'n dibad.

Tellais, occurs twice, IV. 18, 22, 26, tr. 'he returns'; the gl. gives (22, 4) i.e. *tall* ata *les* [!], 20; but it is evidently *s-aor.* of the root from which *tellach* is a derivative noun, and here we have the root pointed out in the gl. on IV. 6, 7 *in-do-loingad* i.e. *imfuilngiter* or *ineill*[*n*]*giter*, 16; cf. *do·boing* i.e. *toibgiter*, (17), and as we have another equation, viz., IV. 16, 21 *inlolaig* [q.v.] i.e. *ineillgistar*, y, we come to a root *-loing*, with verbal *-lach*, cf. *do-bòing* = *tò-bach*, (*as-*) *lòing* = *èl-lach*, *fo-lòing* = *fò-lach*, &c. Hence we can equate O'Dav., *adbois*, p. 50, sub *adbo*; ad-boing: *adbois* = do·es·loing: *tellais*; where tel-*lais* [*-lois*] is the s-aor. of which the injunctive is *-lo*, as in fu·nd·*lo* and our ad-*bo*, as-*to*.

Tellraig, ground; I. 64, 4 laith find for *tellraig*, tr. 'white milk flowed *on the ground*,' gl. 66, 4 for *tullrech* in talman, no, for *tul dreiche* in t., i.e. from 'tellus'; so Corm., p. 19, quoting this passage, *for t.* i.e. for *talmain*.

Temair, n. pr., Tara; I. 2, 1; 6, 14 na *Temrach*, V. 472, 12.

Temin, dark-coloured (of wind); I. 26, x; 28, 3; cf. Corm., p. 16, sub *deme*, *teim* cach n*dub*.

Tempull, church; *gen.*, III. 18, 19 cosrecad *tempuill*.

Tene, fire; III. 264, 1 bla *tene* [gen. pl., *tened* ?] tellach no aithine; V. 192, 13 sraib-*tine* do nim, in *tine* saidnain, (lightning); *gen.*, I. 166, 27 burach do *thene*[*d*], gl. 170, 21; *dat.*, V. 300, 13 tesairgid a *teinid*; often without ending, cf. I. 48, 7 for *tine* [*dat.*]; V. 298, 11 tabuirt a [=*ex*] *teine*.

Tenga, tongue; V. 142, 3 na forrngair do t.;—*gen.*, I. 156, 32 cin do *thengad*, 238, 10; V. 142, 17 o-t *tengaid*; *dual*, V. 510, is treise in da *teangaid* dec di-a tindtug, oldas in aen *teanga* di-a hasdad.

Tenn, hard, fast, stiff, strong; IV. 350, 4 trelam *tenn*, firm weapon;—as pref. of intensification, e.gr.:—*tenn-doirtim*, IV. 56, 17 noco *t.-doirtit as* na cuir, 'they do not *strongly pour* out (=abrogate) the contracts'; *tenn-raidiud*, III. 56, 12 [q.v.], tr. 'information,' na derna *tennruidiud* indligthech; but cf. O'Dav.'s *tennruidhe*, p. 99, sub *innrudh* i.e. *olc*, and see *tindruid*; *tenn-saith*, II. 150, 3, 'full sufficiency' of food, so III. 20, 3, [cf. Philipp. IV. 18]; *tenn-uide*, I. 128, 25, tr. 'difficult journey' (?); IV. 28, 6 tr. 'bold advance,' as ety. gl. on *tuinide* [!].

Tennaim, I tighten; I. 24, 26 in tan no-bered gaoi, no-*teanna* sin im a braguit.

Tentide, fiery; I. 28, 21.

Teoir, theory; *theoretica vita*; V. 22, 13.

Teol, larceny; IV. 32, 19 (crenas) cen *teol* cen *taigi*, gl. cen *toiblenann* a gait bunaid focetoir, where *toiblenann* is '*produces*, (*discloses*).' The two words occur again at IV. 2, fo *teol* ocus *taide*, where also the same distinction is n as by O'Dav., p. 121, under *telo*; ata dethbir 's-a Corus l itir *thaidhe* ocus *teol*; in both gll. the word *taide* is defc *dichelt*, (34, 10; 202, 8), 'concealing the theft afterwa whereas *teol* seems to indicate the original act of purloi the object; in both cases referred to a word given as *lenann* 34, 9, and *toigleamana* 202, 8; now O'Dav., p refers *tetlo* to *tlenamain*, and p. 120, *tlethar* (i.e. foxal dia n-*etla*; but see under *toethlod*.

Teora, the usual form *fem.* cardinal, three; masc. *tri*, I. 24 *teora* failche; 64, 1 *teora* ferba; 50, 9 atait *teora* aim II. 168, 5; [but also with different form, IV. 324, 17 bai]; *gen.*, I. 80, y apad *teora n*dechmaide; II. 194, 9; 7 co cend *teora* mbliadan, (gl. 16 *tri mb.*, as 194, 7); 240 tri la ocus *teora* aidchi, but 254, 4 tri la ocus *teora n-a*. V. 146, 20 *teora* cethraime = 'three-fourths'; V. 320, iar *teora* aidchib.

Terbad (?), act of severing, [cf. FM. 806, 'prevention'; 926, separate']; II. 122, 12 mani deraib *terbaid*, tr. 'un there has been driving away' [?]; the word *terbaid* is p of the same root as given by O'Dav., p. 120, *terbadh innarbadh*, whence the tr. "driving away."

Terc, scarce, few: as crude adj., 'thinly (inhabited),' I. 102 iadad for *terc*-trebaib, gl. 104, 20 isna trebaib ata *t* duine.

Termonn, the 'termonn'-land of a church, the sanctuary gro lying around a church; V. 126, y; 192, 21 do-saidid *mond*, 'towards a safe spot (of sanctuary),' cf. 302, x nei co n-a *termand*, gl. 304, 4 *maigen digonad* neimid *na tall* co n-a *t. amuig*.

Ternaim, I escape; recover (wealth and health); I. 280, 17 no-*therna* do nach galur; II. 236, 15 ma *terna*, '(if the *is sound* (?)'; III. 6, 16 co ro-moaid, no co *ro-ternaid*; 144, 15 mada *terna*, muna *terna*; V. 362, x fer, *ter* [=ex] rae; V. 140, 22, 23, 24 cia, (dia, muna) *ternat*; 478, 28 in tan *ternait* as.

Ternam, act of recovering (health); V. 148, 5 dia tarngaire lais.

Tes, heat; IV. 90, 5 a *teas* in tsamraid; V. 28, 3 ar *tes*; 356, 12 la *tes* sine, 'heat of weather,' *gen.*, IV. 90, 7 *teasa*.

Tesaidecht, warmth; heat; I. 2, 6 ar *t.* i n-aimsir in geam-fuac V. 166, note[3], *tesaigecht* J[2], (*tesbach*, text).

Tesaircim, I save, protect, rescue; I. 242, 5 na *tessairg*; IV. 346, 20 aire ard, aird-neme cona tuaithe *tesairg*, at 382, 4, co n-a tuath *tesairg*; V. 300, 13 *tesairgi*[t] a teinid; III. 218, 10 mad *ro-tesairg* a fer comcatha budein; V. 192, 16 ma *ro-tesairce* a crod budein.

Tesargain, act of saving, rescuing; protection, deliverance; II. 58, 12 dia tair a *tesurguin*; 60, 20 nar caemnucuir *t.*; III. 506, 8 nar fet a *t.*; *gen.*, I. 142, 2 tualaing a *tesairgne*; V. 208, 10 log a *tesairg*[*n*]*e*; but also from an inf. in *-ad*, III. 192, 21 cen caemachta *tesraicthe*, 238, 20].

Tesb (?), deficiency, need; I. 244, 20, ni ro·s·airg di-a *tesbaib*, tr. 'indifference' (?).

Tesbach, heat; V. 166, 16 gabur *tesbach* inde; as *tes* means 'heat,' the word is prps. a cpd. *tes-bach*, *cale-factio* [quasi or misread *cale-fractio*?], or merely 'heat-onslaught.'

Tesbenim, only used impersonally, 'is wanting,' 'deficient'; folld. by prepp. *ar*, *do*, *o*, *fri* (?); the root is *ben*, and it is noteworthy that in the large Text, the verb never occurs but once, viz. in the injunctive *tèsaib*, V. 312, 4, ar na *tesaib* tuillem caich dib i n-a tig, gl. (314, 5) by the later *tesbud*; here may be compared, *tèsbai*: *ni tèsaib* = *forrùbai*: *ni fòrroib*. But a similar admixture of forms appear here as in *tad-bad*, compared with *tais-ben*, so that a root (*tes*)*-bad* appears, with *infin.* (*tes*)*-buith*, whence the *tes-ta* series of words; besides, the stem *tesb-* is used as an independent *root*; I. 56, 7 *tesbuid* a leth eneclann fri (?); 58, 5 cele *tesbaid* do cach grad; I. 60, 26 *do-esbuid* biad *o* gach grad; [I. 244, 20 dia *tesbaib* [? tesbaid]; V. 70, 9 *teasbaid* di-a cataid; V. 122, 1 *tespa* a leth-en. uaithi; V. 252, 19 a *tesbu* do'n tagrad; as if *enclitic*, I. 218, 16 ni *tesband* nach n-adbur; II. 242, 22 cia *tesbann* do'n lind; V. 70, 9 a *teasband* de foltaib caich; [but this form (with single *n*) is used as *relative* and as *independent*, cf. IV. 310, 3, 4 ní, *tesban* di foltaib, *tesban* di a diriu; 'that which is deficient in qualifications, is deficient in its 'dire'-fine'; II. 276, 1 *do-easban* a trian do'n taurcreic *do-easbunn* a leth]; cf. also from *tesban-* as root, 3 *pl.* IV. 306, 22 in da set *tesbanad aire*; *relat.*, I. 58, 1 in leth-en. *tesbus uada*, (2, *espus*); III. 4, 19 cid bec *teasbus de*; V. 170, 16 lan-en. *tesbus aire* (J[1]).

Tescaim, I cut; II. 246, 21 i fail a *tesctar* he, gl. on *eipe*, 5; V. 146, 12 na fir-*teascar* cnama, cf. 488, 6 madia *tesctar* ann; III. 148, y masa feda *ro-tescad* and.

Tescad, act of cutting; II. 240, 3 *teascad* in tarra; II. 252, 15, gl. on *airdbe* 1; V. 488, 5 cen *tescud* alta ná feithe.

Tes-gaire, proclamation, tr. 'announcement'; I. 268, 14, gl. 302, 28 *uasal-gaire* i.e. *innisin*; I. 160, 19 *i tesgaire*, tr. '*it is reparation*' (!).

Tesid, I. 196, 12, see *tegim*

Testa, impers., 'is wanting,' folld. by *o* or *do*, of person by whom the deficiency is suffered; I. 80, 14 nocha *t.* acht aen nesam di, (v. tr. !); II. 212, 22 a *t.* do na secht mbiadaib; II. 304, 5 ma *t.* na seoit; III. 320, 17 seoit *do-t.* o duine, (V. 334, 8); 328, 13 dia *t.* miach no a log, 15, y; V. 138, 21 in tan *t.* uada; V. 454, 15 *testa* uaithe, = 'she needs,' 'she must'; II. 302, y, acht ma *testutur* [!] amuig, tr. 'if *they perished* outside,' but 304, 5 acht ma *testa* na seoit.

Testaigim, I test; put to the proof; attest; II. 54, 7 in inbuid *ro-testuig* in mainniur, 9.

Testaithi, effused; occurs only once, at V. 140, 14 urchur *testaithi*, tr. 'a throw from which blood drops,' [cf. *teistiu* fuile, effusion of blood]; but the spelling suggests *urchur testaigthi*, 'a *trial* throw.'

Testugad, act of testing; I. 300, 34 na fiadain di-a *thestud* iartain, ('attest'); II. 346, 2 eclais ac a *t.*, ('claiming'); III. 276, x faill dó, cen a teg do *t.*, ('testing'); V. 238, 15 iar testu na teiti roime, (testing a rope); (prps. *gen.*, urchur *testai*[*g*]*thi*, V. 140, 14).

Tét, see *teit*.

Tét, string, rope; *gen.*, V. 238, 15 suainemnaib *na teite*; *pl.*, I. 126, x *teta* (of harp); V. 276, 5 tolg do *tetaib* timpain.

Tetad, I. 250, 20, see *at-ethaim*.

Tethe, IV. 94, 3, for *teiched*, q.v.

Tetechta (?), IV. 180, 16 bech t., gl. 27 beich *techtaid ait*, no *aide*, 'bees that take possession of a place or habitation,' repeated on 186, 6; prps. only an attrib. *gen.* of *titacht*, 'bees of coming,' "*adventitious* bees."

Tetnais (?), violence, fit of excitement; III. 180, 11 is ic a cinad isin *tetnais* fair; IV. 26, 19 *tetnuis* ocus burba, as if a *pl. adj.* = 'fierce, violent'; 268, 17 an gach *tethnais*.

Tethosius, I. 2, z, Theodosius the Emperor.

Ti, a fictitious word, really a pronom.-particle *-í* added to def. art., = a pronoun: *int-í*, fem. *ind-í*, ntr. *an-í*, (gen. *ind-í*, dat., *dond-í*, acc. *inn-í*, &c.), to express *the person*, or *the thing*, but the use in Mid. Ir. tends to reduce it to something like a noun *tí*; thus the *gen.*, is III. 496, 19 fo aicned *in ti* ícas, (instead of *ind-í*), and *dat.*, 498, 12 íc *don ti* i raib i laim he, (instead of *dond-í*), cf. I. 4, 22; II. 394, 22; II. 298, 8 for *in ti*;—*nom.*, *in ti* I. 54, 24, &c. As the *ntr.* article *an-í* was misunderstood, in its later form *inní*, we get *in ní* in cpd. as conjunction, *arindi*, 'because,' IV. 330, 16; cf. *iarsindi*, *iarsani*, q.v., 'after that, because.'

Ti, in phr. *for ti*, with *gen.*, 'with a design on,' 'making an attack on,' 'aiming at'; V. 160, 14 beth *for thi* na ndaine seo.

Ti, see *ticim*.

Tiacht (?), used in the ety. gl., II. 404, z on *in ingin macdacht* 15, (i.e. in) ingin oc ata in *tiacht maicne*, [*mac-dacht*, quasi *maic*(*ne*)*-tiacht*, 'child-coming'], a young girl in the second 'age,' (7 to 15 years);—prob. same as follg.:—

Tiachtain, attainment (of reading, &c.); V. 124, 22 ata *t.* leigind aco; *gen.*, V. 212, 22 log a *tiachtana*; the word is used in exactly the same way in FM. *ann.* 1040, saoi tiachtana leigind, tr. 'a distinguished prelector.'

Tiachtain, act of reaching, attaining to, coming; to be forthcoming, succeed; escape (V. 332, 10); submit (to law) I. 64, x, &c.; cf. I. 14, 2; 20, 26; 128, 6; 162, 15; 174, 8; 216, 9; 298, 24; II. 16, 28; 70, 22; III. 176, 6, &c.; V. 122, 11; 130, 10; 192, 28; 252, 16; 296, 1; 310, 2; 322, 21; 332, 10, &c.

Tiag, wallet, *theca*; I. 152, 24; V. 382, 17, gl. on *iadach*; III. 20, 2 sastaid *o teig*, tr. '*pera* pascitur.'

Tiagaim, I go towards; √*stiag* = στείχ-ω; *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.*, **tiagat**, °*ait*, I. 108, 15; 194, 1; 222, x; 266, 6; 292, z (°id); II. 2, 14; 86, 15 (*to*egat foe, *impugn* a contract); III. 70, 1; V. 132, 13 (go away from, leave); 152, 2 (forfeit); 162, 11; 318, 22; *s-aor.* 3 *pl.*, **tiasat** V. 156, 4; and the *ntr.-pass.*, **tiagar** I. 32, 5; 198, 20; 266, 5; 268, 12; 272, 16; 292, 30; 302, 17; V. 172, 9, 12; 194, 12; *tiasar*; V. 320, 11; 326, 9; see also *te, teis*, under *tegim*.

Tiar, in the West; backwards; IV. 312, x.

Tiarmoraigith, descendants, progeny; III. 106, 18 mani tancatar *tiarmoraigith* cloindi:—

Tiarmortaid, follower, descendant; V. 216, y, 'a clan follower,' 218, y °*taig*; V. 230, 7 (satire) i' tabuir eneclann do *thiarmorthaib*.

Tibera, tibred, &c., see *tabraim*.

Tibri, laughter; V. 228, 27 *tibri* da leithe, gl. 230, 12 *gaire* uime e.

Ticim, I come; [*do* + *ic*, perf. *do-ànac* = *tànac*]; the direction of the movement being further defined by prep., *do, fo, i, re*, &c., of which two uses are very frequent: *tic re dliged*, 'to come to law,' to accept legal decision, i.e. prob. the award of the brehon; and *tic fo*, to come under, i.e. *to impugn* the validity of a contract, (V. 150, 3); 'make objections against,' (V. 184, 7);—[the follg. include all the cases of its use in Vol. I.:]—*ind. pres.* 3 *sg.*, **tic**: I. 52, 28 (fo); 68, z; 140, 14 (*tig as*); 176, 12; 218, 2; 224, 1; 298, 15; III. 116, 4 (re dliged); 3 *pl.*, **tecait**, I. 88, 15; 92, 6 (i cuibdius); 270, 12 (d'a *tecuit* da ba, 'which *amount* to two cows'); III. 116, 17; V. 130, 8; 150, 3, (*tegaid*); *imper.* 2 *pl.*, **ticid**, I. 242, 25 (amach); [3 *sg.* (?), I. 82, 14 *do·m·icced* mo dliged, (=*ticced*, 'let it come'?)]; *fut.* 3 *sg.*, **ticfa**, I. 6, 23; 102, 11; 110, 28; 180, 28 (*tiucfa*), 210, 16; 272, 4; V. 198, 19; (*tiucfaid fo*); 312, 14; 3 *pl.*, **ticfat**, III. 52, 6 (foe); V. 252, 16 (*tiucfait*); *relat.*, **tiucfus**, I. 290, 4; *condit.* 3 *sg.*, **ticfad**, I. 16, 4 (*do·n·icfad*); 3 *pl.*, **tiucfadais**, V. 192, 19; 332, 20 (°*tis*); *s-aor.* (*conj.*)

3 *sg.*, **ti**, [but **te**, I. 216, 27; 220, 19, is *go*, not *come*]; I. 48, 10, 17; 62, 28; 122, 7 (*do-ti*); 138, 26; 178, 4, 5 (dia *ti*, muna *ti* pudar de); 290, 11; 298, 2; 304, 3, 20; *s-aor.* (*conj.* 3 *pl.*, **tiast**, I. 106, 29 (fri diligsi); III. 56, *y* (chucu); 82, 13; III. 68, *y*; V. 122, 1; 240, 15; *condit.* 3 *sg.*, **tiasad**, I. 10, 9, 13 (re aitlirige); 24, 10 ria-siu *t.*, 'before he had come'; 152, 1 (ar a *t.* a ffr each); 156, 3, (20), ("if this delay had not been legalised upon seds of three days"), cf. 206, 6 a[!] *t.* ar treisi; 254, 6, 8, 20, 22; [244, 19 ce *do-iasad*, (prob. *coniasad*, cf. 26)]; III. 98, 6 (q.v.); 3 *pl.*, **tistais**, I. 14, 13; 150, 17; V. 230, 25 (*tiast*[*d*]); 224, 13; V. 150, 23, (where *t.* "*for*," seems to denote *x becoming* or *turning into* Y); *perf.* 3 *sg.*, **táinic**, I. 6, 10 (*tainig*); 18, 6, 9; 20, 23; 38, 26; 40, 14; 42, 16, 23, 26; 48, 3 (*do dainic* !); 66, 25; 68, 22; 74, 21; 100, 1; 104, 15, 16; 116, 24; 130, 11; 132, 27; 148, 24 (tar cend); 150, x (conid *t.*); 156, 14; 174, 19 *t.* (ist *de*); 186, 6 (*muna t.*); 190, 5; 198, 23; 250, 17; 3 *pl.*, **táncatar**, I. 20, 31 ("entur"); 128, 19; 252, 7 ("*gadur*"); *pass. pres.*, **tecar**, I. 90, 16, 21; II. 226, 9; III. 4, 17 (futha); 48, 4 (*tegtar*); V. 226, 21; 286, 17 (*tocur*); note also the *s-condit.*, **tiasta**, I. 50, 7 muni *t.* d'a astud (!), cf. II. 16, x dia *tiasta*, (impersonal); V. 184, 7 is cetfaid conna[d] fo'n uiliataid *tiasta* and, 'that to the entire action objection could be made.'

Tideal (*l*), *tr.* 'a flowery branch'; II. 120, x *tideal* no barr blaithe.

Tidlacad, act of giving up, delivery; I. 68, 4 is ed dorined a mathair *do th.* i n-a cinaid do F. a *ndáire*; V. 270, 5.

Tidnacul, *id.*, also tradition, gift; I. 30, 25 *tid.* cluaise di-arraile; I. 36, 19 cach sen oc a *tidnacul* do x; II. 402, 26 [of the wife] a *tidnacul* d'a fir; II. 234, 18 is slan do'n ceile a *tidnacul*; 300, 22, ni dinpurar nach *tidnacul* adaimtur; 168, 16 ni etur o'n athair in *tinacul*, [tr. 'wedding-gift']; III. 64, 13 is ail lais a *tidnacul* fein isin cinaid-sin; 158, 10 each druith do *th.* amach i n-a chinaid; IV. 234, 24, tr. 'to escorting.'

Tidnaiced, act of giving; late infin. for the earlier *tidnacul*; it only occurs in *gen.*, I. 168, 15 ar fuiririud *tidnaice*, 210, 8, but *cf.* III. 182, 11, 'with the expectation that the loan would be *returned*'; as attrib. *gen.*, 'people *of gift*,' i.e. 'who receive pay,' V. 14, 23, 26 aes gucha *tidnaicthe*, 90, 28 *ethi*.

Tidnaichim, I give, give up, deliver up; hand down by tradition; I. 36, 22 *tidnaig* sen do sen, 19; V. 438, 16 ni *tidnaic* deorad Dé; IV. 286, 1 [is sede] *do*dn'*idnaig* cluais do cluais, cf. I. 30, 25; V. 430, 4 tir *do*n'*idnaig* flaith, gl. 13 *tidnaices*; I. 28, 12 *do-r-idnacht* do rimairib, 'he gave it (as information) to calculators'; II. 28, 10 *do-tidnaig* in biad do na damuib; III. 64, 14 nocha *tidnaicfe*, 'deliver up a criminal'; IV. 318, 2 tar a *tindnagar* cenn, 'for whom pledge is given';

V. 132, 3 is dilis ni *tidnacar* doib ; V. 498, 2 cluas la Feine *tidnachar*.*

Tige, see *tech*.

Tigerna, lord, master, superior ; I. 6, 9, (of God) ; V. 164, 20 (a ceile) um a ditin for a *tigarna* ; 378, 14 toitim gill a *th.* ; 516, 21 in mur-churthe, na fuil ac *t.* airithe.

Tigernas, lordship ; V. 388, 15 int-i 'g-a mbi *t.* na bairdni.

Tigern-bardd, name of special class of poet ; V. 388, 5.

Tiget, thickness ; I. 28, 6 *t.* in talman ; 132, 24 iter *t.* ocus lethet ; II. 232, 21 di-a *tigut* ; III. 406, 8 ni raibi do *tigi* daine, 'such a *dense mass* of people' ; V. 40, 27 ordlac i na *t.*, (II. 232, 22).

Tig-radus, see under *tiug*.

Timairgim, I check, restrain ; compress, control ; compel, punish ; leading on to, I put constraint, (on, *for*) = I *levy on* a person ; I. 180, 14 ar' *do·n·imairg* athg., (16 ar' n-*imairg*), tr. 'on whom he *levies* the distress' ; II. 318, 2 is ecen *do·n·imairg* do riar a flatha, gl. 'it is necessary (for him) to obey the law which his chief *imposes* on him,' 14 *timairces air* a flaith ; I. 182, 11 aithgin treisi *do-imairg* 'fine bretha' ; II. 70, x muna *timerge* cert for fechiumuin, tr. '*renders* not justice') ; 134, 24 ni beir eturflaith ni, uair na *timuirg* a tuath ; IV. 330, 17 cech cenn, nad *timmairg* a coimdiu ; III. 20, 6 dlegar do flaithaib *do·n·imairget* cach dib for a deis, gl. by *timorgain* caich dib for a ferann ; IV. 242, 14 *do·n·imaircet* cinta cach cintaig ; *pass.*, I. 282, 9 geall, is e ni *timairgther* resin ni cuires nech uaid a cunnru[d], gl. on *timargar* 260, y ; 304, 1 co roib daingen at *timairgther*, 'that it should be firmly impounded' ; III. 66, 19 dia mbe fine, is forro *thimargar* ; IV. 244, 6 *timaircither* orra-sin na cinta, 'are levied on them' ; III. 232, 16 do *ro-tiumurcod* (?) ;—but *tiumairges* II. 166, 4, see *timgaire*.

Timairgthech, chastiser ; I. 36, 1 a "cas" fil ann is o ni as '*cas*-tigatur' i.e. *timairgthig* i.e. ciall *timairgthig* gach raeda i n-a dliged.

Timarcain, act of restraining, controlling ; levying ; I. 52, 13 tren-aithed no tren *t.* na tuath, gl. on *traethad* ; cf. exactly the same gl. on *troithait*, at III. 24, 21, tren-aethad no a tren-*timurgun* d'a n-anfech ; I. 202, 11 airecht do *timurcain*, 'to (compel =) *assemble* the court' ; I. 230, 14 is 'recht' a *t.* ; III. 20, 8 *timorgan* for a fearann, 'to levy on their land' ; III. 236, 11 ma ta *timorguin*, tr. 'if their cow has *been brought*, (10 cen *t.*) ; IV. 316, 25 di-a *timorggain* do

* acht na tri ro-suidigthe
deimnigthe cach deirb-dilse :

cluas la Feine tidnachar
laid la filid fursundud
litre la caid comarba
im ard-manach marb-dilsi.

Something *like* this it must have been : the three factors of proof being *tradition*, *poem*, and *documents*, but the text is very dubious : *litir caid la* c., (gl. 15 in *litir uasal*), and *im ard-*, seems rather to be *i marb-*m., gl. 17 *manach marb*.

reir, tr. 'to restrain them in obedience'; V. 478, 23 *timorcain* dligid for fer, 'forcing law on a man'; 486, x *timargain* dam, 'driving oxen'; see also *timortain*.

Timarna, see *imarna*.

Timchell, circle: *a t.*, 'all around'; I. 50, 17 *t.* re i.e. *cuairt* re; [see gl. in verb follg., for V. 486, 21 *timceall* arathair]; I. 30, 7 *a t.* na firmaminte; I. 184, x *ar t.*, 'all round' = 'equally,' &c. (from the tenants); IV. 170, 12 mad *ar t.* donethar, 'if (the cutting) be made all round'; but also used = 'about,' 'in respect of,' 'concerning'; '(spend) *upon*,' III. 50, 12 cen caithem *t.* a fine; V. 380, 2 i *t.* in cinn, '(gave pledges) in respect of the head';—or as *adverb*: V. 244, 17 dobeir *timceall*, 'whom it *carries about*': unless this means rather, 'whom *it gives as hostage*,' &c., vide follg.:—

Timchellaim, I surround, go round; IV. 344, y secib du *timcella*, 'wherever he goes to in going round, in his circuit'; I. 28, 29 (is) hi cinn bliadna no·s·*timchillenn*, 'at the end of a year it completes the circuit'; IV. 336, 21 is ann is 'rig' an tan *do·tn·imcellat* drechta gialna, 'then only is he a king when *drechta g.* encircle him'; V. 488, 31, 32, *timceall arathair*, gl. int-i *timcellus* in t-arathar, 'the man who is [idling] about the plough' i.e. in t-esbach; [or, ní d'a *timcell tar* in arathair in brot, where indeed it is prob. we should read *ní d'a t.*, *tar* in arathair, 'a thing about it, the *tar* of the plough,' defd. as '*the goad*,' it was of *wood*, any how, by the gl. slan a *buain* a *fid* c.; *tár* appears to correspond to '*spoke* of a wheel,' 1 Kings, VII. 33].

Timcomac, tr. 'girth all round,' (of a calf); II. 238, 10, (gl. a timceall in aige), 248, 6, 25; 250, 21, (quoted by O'Dav., p. 118, sub voce); 252, 18; *do-im-cum-√ang*.

Timdibe, curtailment, cutting-off, mitigation (of penalty); IV. 252, 8, 9 *t.* aneich dlegar ann; IV. 344, y a saer-biathad fo' lin cin *timdeibe*, 'his whole company without curtailment.'

Timdibenaim, I cut off around; IV. 356, 2 is e fer in-so do' na *timdibenar* a dire, tr. 'to whom his 'dire'-fine is not *restored*' [!].

Timgaire, act of asking back, recalling (of loan, stock, foster-child, &c.); I. 146, 6, (if no particular time was specified for returning the loan, &c., then) is e aige a *t.*, 'the particular time is [determined by] the act of asking it back,' cf. III. 492, 19 cebe uair donethar a *t.*, is ed dlegair a n-aisic, uair in ni fors' na fuirmither aigi, is e aigi a *t.* In fosterage there were four *t.* on the part of the father, II. 164, 4 seqq., as there were four *tathchur* on the part of the fosterer, (see under *iarraith* and *tathchur*), hence 'asking back the fosterage-fee,' II. 170, z; of the chief recalling *stock*, II. 206, 18; 212, 14; 316, 8, 12, 15, 19, &c.; cf. V. 446, 1; [III. 158, 13 urail gan *t.* uil ar an druth and-sin, cannot be tr. '*compelling* the fool' [!], (cf. V. 392, y), which seems to be the result of a confusion of this word with

timairg-; just as II. 166, 4 cid athair *tiumairges* (!), though two lines above we have *tiumgaire*, rightly].

Timgaraim, I recall; there seems to be some confusion of this verb with *timarg-*, compel, levy, &c., see last item; so cf. I. 186, 9, 11, 12 mad in flaith *timgaras* a biad o'n ceile, tr. 'if he *levies*,' but it can only mean, 'if he *recal, beg*.' In the bad text of II. 130, 16, mention is made of 'advocates who *seek to solve* the difficulties,' as a tr. of *timgarat* inna cesta, which can only mean, 'they *ask* the question'; II. 272, 5 muna *timgartar* air, gl. on *forngartar*, tr. 'unless demanded of him,' indicated by the gl. *muna acartar air* he; cf. O'Dav., p. 122 *timgart* i.e. *ro-cuinne*: "timgart in ben iarum ..... do'n cormuim," (MacFirbis, *ro-chuinnig*, 'enquired for'); cf. LU. 107 *β* 3 *timgartatar* Ulaid celebrad, &c.

Timgellaim (?), apparently the catchword of a legal principle, V. 218, 33 nocha n-amail tarbud na *timgellta*, (*no-t.* ?), 'it is not a case of *t. na t.*'; *timchell-*, is common enough, but not *timgell-*, and the *na* that precedes it is difficult of determination: prps. *tingellta* was intended, 'it is not a case of *profit that was promised*,' *torbe no-tingellta* (?).

Timna, bequest; charge; order; I. 10, 3 tar *t.* n-ardrach; I. 114, z na huile *t.*, all suits at law, all claims; V. 368, 3 *tiumna* fri hec; as *infin.*, III. 52, 1 mad áil leis ní do *t.* i nert-[sh]lainte.

Timnaim, I bequeathe; charge, entrust; V. 196, 10 aithne *ro-timna*, [i.e. aithne *timantar* J²].

Timnaigim, id.; I. 136, 1 *tiumnaigther* uad co tuaith, co ructar boin, '*order is sent* by him.'

Timorgan, III. 20, 8, see *timarcain*.

Timortain, act of slaying; V. 236, 16 secht *timortana*, gl. secht *crai*, 11; 18 *t.*, of a man who dies in battle, 19 of an outlaw, cf. 238, 1; seems to be only a form of *timarcain*, q.v.

Timpan, a kind of harp or lyre; V. 106, 29 *cruit*, i.e. ar *t.* sin; *gen.*, V. 276, 5 tolg do thetaib *timpain*.

Timsaigim, I gather, keep together; V. 434, 8 in bo cusaní *timsaigther* le do biadaib aile; [cf. Oss. II. 168; III. 46; IV. 292; MR. 214; Sil. Gad., 195, x].

Timsugad, act of keeping together, keeping bound, holding tightly, V. 236, 21 slan cach fogail dodentar ris ac a *t.* fo luigi cana.

Timthach, surrounding garment; from *do* + *imm* + √*tug*, where *tug* = Lat. *teg-o*, so that *timmthach* = circum-*teg-ere*, (cf. Lucr. [spurious] I. 1094); IV. 350, 3, tr. 'cloak'; V. 238, 19 *timtach* fir is gnath a ndail, quoted and gl. by O'Dav., p. 119, édach in fir is gnath i ndail aonaigh i.e. in brithem; but also in phr. tr. 'a cow with its *accompaniment*'; I. 48, 3, co n-a *t.* di saill no charna; IV. 306, 3 dartaid co n-a *t.*; V. 432, 18 bo co n-a *t.*, gl. 434, 8 is e *imtoich* [q.v.] i.e. in bo cusaní timsaigther le do biadaib aile.

Timtirech (?), [servant], only at II. 120, y, *t.* in lestair, tr. 'the *aperture* of the hive' (!), but there is no such word; the text is matter of speculation.

Timthirecht, administration, 'serviture'; I. 22, 24 cumscugud gid urd aen-laith de'n *t.*

Tin (?), IV. 380, y, where *fo tin* seems equated with *fo taob* [?]; cf. the *ety. gl.* on I. 126, y, *tin*-cur i.e. *taeb* ecor.

Tinacul, see *tidnacul.*

Tincaigthi (?), III. 290, 6 ar fath *tincaigthi* fiach, tr. 'for the purpose of *compelling* (the payment of) debts'; it seems *gen.* of a form *tincaiged* from *tincaigim* = *tincaim.*

Tin-cantain, [*do-ind-√chan*], apparently = 'repetition' (of satire), '*re-citation*,' prps. rather *in-cantation*, as if the satire were a species of *charm* or *curse*; V. 294, 8 *t.* aire, given as gl. on *tinchur* n-aire, 292, 20, which is the gl. given in O'Dav., p. 69, *cur* i.e. *cantain*: "ben for a fuirmi a ceile *tin-cur* n-aire" i.e. ben for a fuiremh a ceile *teann-chantain* ['strong-singing'] a aoire.

[**Tinchi**, I. 238, 23 ar a *laim tinchi*, tr. 'by his *ministering* hand [!!],' see under *laimtinchi*].

Tincim, I cede; prps. [Z] of *do* + *ind* + *√ciu*, 'I look towards,' *tincais*, gl. *no·s·fégand*, &c.; in *infin.* cf. *tincisin*, and cf. *frescisin*; here exclusively used in the derived senses, 'I look towards' = 'respond to; respond; grant, offer to yield to legal decision,' equated with *tairg* or *dam dliged*, cf. IV. 12, 24 muna *tincar* hi = muna *damar dliged* di, 30: hence '*he* is responded to,' i.e. 'law is offered *to him*'; I. 146, 2 da *tincid* a n-ic; II. 136, y maine *thince* fine in giall; 308, 6 dia *tince* a biathad; V. 464, 23 dia *tinci* fein cen cert; II. 132, 10 muna *tincet* [dliged]; I. 116, 22 dia *tincestar* maitin, [in *aitin* (?) or *im in* biad (?), cf.] 158, 11 muna *tincustar* im in biathad sin; I. 144, z in inbaid *nar tinche* [!]...iat; II. 120, 11 mana *tincatar*, [*dep. pres.*, or wrong?]; *pass. pres.*, I. 94, 24 *tincaither* dliged fris; 220, 23 ni *tincuithar* [dliged (?), 'after notice is served']; II. 54, 24 no co *tincur* é im geallad, (56, 1 co ngeallaib); II. 136, 24 ma *tincithur* [dl.]; IV. 2, x muna *tincear* e ann-sin; V. 12, 21, na *tincaiter* renda airm, 25, x; [in V. 464, 22 dia *tincistar* di-a cind o bidbuid seems a mistake for *tincither* (?)]; *perf.*, I. 74, y *ro-tincad* dliged ris umpa-seic; 116, 30 nir *tincad* he; 118, 2 munar *tincad*, cf. 132, x; IV. 2, 21 munar *tincead* he.

Tincisin, act of looking towards, [hence 'attendance on the sick'], usually as inf. of *tincim*, 'offer (law)'; I. 120, 4 is *t.* coir cach arach dib, (cf. 8); I. 168, 19 dia mbe *t.* cert riu; II. 96, note (foot), *t.* dligid, (cf. V. 446, 2; 464, y); II. 136, 19 dobeir ailsi, cin *t.*; III. 474, 1 log na *t.*, tr. 'allowances for attendance,' V. 312, 11; (cf. III. 476, y *smacht metha*, contrasted with *t.*, as in 474, 1); IV. 10, y ma *t.* bes (fuirre), corresponding to 29, madia *frecairter* hi do reir dligid.

Tin-chur n-aire, V. 292, 20, see under *tin-cantain.*

Tincur, furniture; property, supplies; household appurtenances, conveniences, utensils; I. 126, y, of plaids and bolsters, 130, 17; IV. 308, 5, of iron and wooden vessels; I. 126, y *tin-cur* i.e. *taeb ecor*, [cf. the spelling *tin-eacur*, *tin-egur* below, on the gl. IV. 380, y *tin-chor*, ini ten*eacartar* fo *tin*, fo taob do, (i.e. 'what is put under one's side,' plaids and quilts), see below, V. 288, 6]; I. 150, 12 *t.* roe, seems to mean '*requisites* of a battle-field,' though the gl. (154, 1) does not seem to favour this idea i.e. di-a fer lesach gaibes, [unless *this* means, 'he takes them (the requisites) from his *help*,' (?)]; II. 30, 19 leth-saire, fri *tinchor* techta fri feis, ar tech, ar tine, ar lestra, ar dergad, 'half-*saire* for proper conveniences for sleeping, viz., house, fire, vessels and bed'; which also is evidently intended in text following, l.-s. fri *t.* tinfotin [q.v.] in bid, tr. 'for *convenience* to prepare the food,' where again the gl. has the same analysis, fri *tineacur* nech fo *tinfothin fo taoeb*;—II. 356, 17 in *t.* fearda, where *fer-t.* and *ban-t.* are referred to, (as also the condition of *com-t.*, where apparently both husband and wife have the *same amount* of *land* and *cattle*), but in 358, 11 the reference is evidently to household utensils, do *lestraib* ocus *t. cena*, more particularly *bed-furniture*, as I. 130, 17; cf. V. 284, 29, (288, 6 where *t.* atreibi, gl. i.e. ini *tinegur* i n-a treib do cennach i.e. *trelum a tigi*, 'his house utensils'); the *bed*-furniture is evidently referred to, V. 486, 18, feis cach *tinacuir*, comnaige cacha cercailli, aidearba for coilcaid, gl. (488, 26) speaks of 'plaids and quilts.'

Tinde, tr. 'salted pig,' bacon; II. 200, z (nn); 252, 8, 9 (nn); III. 328, 21 *tinde* muici, V. 110, 21; IV. 306, 4 tairr muca leis as *tine* icas; IV. 310, 19 srub *tine* for cruich, V. 90, 18 srub *tinne* for troisd; V. 110, 17 da ba co n-a dib *tinnib*.

Tinde, bar (of metal); I. 188, y (iarann) i n-a caeraib, (uma) i n-a *thinnib*; I. 202, 24 na *tinde*, (tr. 'rings,') evidently referring to some kind of decoration, such as *chains*, *rings*, &c., but it is not further defd.; III. 204, 1 (of metals), cid i n-a *tindib*, cid i n-a tanailgib;—at V. 18, 5 it seems to denote a *vessel* of some kind [an *iron pot* (?)] containing a calculated number of grains of wheat.

Tindnagar, see *tidnaichim*.

Tindriuth, act of attacking, injuring; [do-ind-√*reth*]; oppression in any form; in particular, 'loading with debt' (?); V. 180, 21, x do *tindraide* fiach, tr. 'to *increase* debts,' 186, 19 (*tindruide*), 'to *accumulate* debts unlawfully' upon a person, but 226, 13 teit do *tindruidiu* fiach, tr. 'to *enforce* payment,' 18 *tinnruide*; cf. again V. 288, x *tindriud* a n-uilc, tr., '*damage* of their evil,' as gl. on *innruidiu*, where O'Dav. explains, p. 99, ata *tenn-ruide* mar-sin, which brings up III. 56, 12 na derna *tennruidiud* indligthech i.e. im brath, as gl. on *dinruide*, 54, 4. In this last example much will depend on the determination of the logic of the paragraph. The

proper qualifications (behaviour, &c.) of a man towards the 'fine'-tribe are briefly stated in four classes evidently intended to be balanced, III. 54, 3 :—

(a)	cen-ni cria neach,	acht ni ria ;
(b)	cen-ni imgona,	acht ni ailse, &c. ;
(c)	cen-ni- b gaeth,	acht ni'sn'ellne a baes ;
(d)	cen-ni- b trebar,	acht ni- p fogiaig fine, &c.

These four clauses are all constructed on the same basis :

(a) he *need not* buy	*unless* he sell ;
(b) „ „ wound	„ he neglect [?] ;
(c) „ „ be wise	„ his folly corrupts him ;
(d) „ „ be solvent.	„ he prejudice the tribes.

It can hardly be doubted that something of this kind was the intention of the *original* passage, though the interpretation of the exact drift of each sentence as it stands *now*, is by no means clear or certain. In our word the comm. (56, 12) seems to have "unless [the tribe (?)] inflict *illegal evil* [upon him?]." But then this must be intended either, as an *explanation* of "acht na raib a n-ailsiud imgona," 56, 11, —which is not probable—, or, as an alternative condition, where *dinruide* is a verb correlate with *ailse*, in which case, we might prps. explain, 'unless (the tribe) *neglect* or *oppress* (him).' In any case the tr. given, p. 55, from *fogne* (54, 2), is unsatisfactory, because it ignores the parallelisms.

Tinegur, see *tinchur*.

Tinfotin (?), II. 30, 21 leth-saire fri tincur *tinfotin* in bid, tr. '*to prepare* the food'; see under *tincur*. Possibly *fo tin* is simply a case of dittography : for cf. these two gll. follg. :—

II. 30, 23	tin-eacur nech	fo tin (fo thin) fo taceb	cu dligthuch
IV. 330, y	ten-eacartar	fo tin fo taob	dó

Tingellaim, I pledge myself to pay, promise, IV. 36, 24 na seoit *ro-tingellta* ann, 'the *seds* which had been promised in the case'; prps. here the *timgellta* (q.v.).

Tinntaim, I turn ; reverse, set aside, dissolve (contracts) ; return ; I. 122, 8 erennat do *tinntai* isi(n) lau-sin, tr. 'he should *pay it* (*erennat*) *back* (= do *tinntai*) on that same day' [!]; but *tinntai* means 'he returns (it),' whatever the preced. words may be held, interpreted, or guessed, to mean ; V. 118, 7 *tindta* fri peacad aitherrach, gl. 124, 16 co n-*impoand* ; 174, 17 toich *tindtai* co uca aitherrach, gl. 25, co n-*impodand* ; 202, 7 na *tinntae* i tuaith ; 284, 26 cuir, nach *tindtai* in t-athair um a mac, (286, 9 nocha n-*imponn*) ; 436, 22 tri cuir, *tindtai* mac beo-athar im a athair, gl. 438, 1 *impas*,

3 *taithmigend*; IV. 54, 11 ni *tinntat*-som curu a memor; V. 132, 2 toich *tindtat* a mna uadaib a lanamus, gl. at 15, *impoit*; *fut.*, II. 176, 25 na *tinntaba* cin na codnach for aite, 'will not revert to, (come upon) the protector'; *pass.*, [II. 398, note, where *conde tintaither* is printed (from O'D. 309=H. 3, 17, col. 241) as a commentary to the text of 398, 3, *cu ndeiten* tathaigthi]; IV. 18, 9 *tindtaither* saeth; V. 384, 4, [quoted by O'Dav., p. 54, sub *athcomarc*] *do-intaiter* in chair-sin, gl. 12 *impothar* in cor-sin; 500, 9 na *tindtaigtear*, gl. 17 na *himpaither* ar cul he; 508, 19 is ei-sige *tindtaicear* iar-tain, gl. x *taithmig*; [but in these last instances, as the root *toing-* makes its verbal noun *-tach*, we might prps. infer a form *tinn-tach*, giving rise to (*tinntaigim* and inf.) *tinntugad*: prps. confused with *tinntud* from *tinn-só*].

Tinntud, act of turning, returning, overturning; dissolving a (contract); I. 8, 16 *tintud*, possibly conceived as 'a *return* to Paganism,' but the *nert-* gl. is to be connected with the gl., *sod* fri *nert*, 38, 24; cf. I. 38, 27 a *thinnto* co nertmar in fesa ro-cometar and; I. 118, 17 a *tinntu* co sechtmain, &c., tr. 'he shall not *sue* for a week' [!]; V. 220, 10 secht ratha, ada andsum slan ocus somuine fria *tintud*; 318, 19 (duine) fris-a mbi coir do *tindtu*, gl. 320, 5 *impou* do denum a gaire; the text is curious here: cf.

IV. 184, 19:—

ma fofaccbat duine *oirngne* dies fri mbi coir do tintuth.	'the man who *has left plunder behind* him which *should have been returned*.'

V. 318, 18:—

dia facba duine ar'a'fogna di-a eiss fris-a mbi coir do tindtu.	'if he leaves behind him a person whom he serves, to whom it is proper for him to return.'

i.e. he should return to the person who stands in need of his services, to take charge of him;—V. 436, 24 ar in gaire a *tindtog*, gl. 438, 6 is amail in gaire do'n mac a n-impod; V. 426, 3 tri decmainge in domain a *dindtud*; 428, 2 tri tire nadat usa do *tinntog*, (6 *tindtud*), gl. 14; cf. 510, 8, where *tindtug*, 'to overturn,' is opposed to *astad*, 'to confirm.'

Tinól, act of collecting; here only technically used, and according to II. 346, note[3], as "a collection for the young couple made amongst the friends at the marriage of a daughter," in fact 'the wedding presents'; but this seems too precise. The word only occurs *twice* in the Texts, II. 356, 9 fer tathaigte cen urgnam, cen urail, cen tarcud, cen *tinol*, where the man does not perform services for her (*urgnam*) 356, 22, is not under her orders (*urail*), does not gain wealth for her outside (*tarcud*), and does not offer *tinol*, within, out of [his own ?] seds; *tarcud* is 'amuich,' 'outside,' and *tinol* is 'tall,' 'within': out of this 'wedding presents on the part of friends' can hardly be extracted. The second instance is

II. 358, 3 *tinol cua*, (gl. 26 *tinol* na feola isin gemred, t 'to collect the flesh-meat in the winter'). The only evidenc therefore on the part of the *Texts* is that on II. 356, 9, wit the vague gl. *tall di-a setaib*, 24.

In the comm., II. 346, 9 trian *tinol* le dochum in con chineoil, 'one-third *tinol* with her [the bride] towards th husband-of-equal-family'; on 350, 7 it says, *she has* on third *tinol*, and the bridegroom has two-thirds, trian *tino* aicce-si, da trian *tinoil* ac in fhir, if she marry her equal o her inferior. If she marry her superior, then two-thirds ar *from* her, and one-third *from* him, 12, [whatever that ma mean]. Again, II. 354, 6 tabuirt na mathar i.e. leth *tin eoil* treabtha, tr. 'the implied duty of the mother, i.e. hal the *collection* of the house,' [whatever that may mean], als 378, 10 (two-thirds), 378, 21 (one-half). Now, 378, z, we ar told that 'the sonless adultress may give one-sixth of he half-*tinol* to ransom her friends'; this is to be equated wit the text, II. 386, 3 dobeir seised a *sain-crúid* do chind charat a glas no a slabrad, 'she gives one-sixth of her *separat property* for the sake of her friends to ransom them fron fetters.' Here therefore we have distinctly *leth-tinol* (378 z) = *sain-crud*, 386, 3. But there is no hint of *how* th collection was made. Only it can hardly be doubted, tha it was *the father* of the bride who had in some way t supply this (*tinol*) 'private property' of the bride: it i definitely called 'the *leth-tinoil of her father*,' at V. 288 20, 23, and cf.

V. 288, 20:—

cu mu *leath tinoil* a hathur la cach mnai cusin fer gus-i raga.

II. 346, 9:—

trian tinol
lé, dochum in comchineoil;

IV. 62, 21 and y:—
trian tinoil
lé, dochum cach fir
gus-a racha.

That this *one-third* of *tinol* was brought by the bride to th bridegroom is explicitly stated in III. 316, 5 co tuca-sun in trian *tinoil* lé dochum fir.

It is impossible therefore to ascertain from text or comm where '*the friends*' come in, as suggested in the note on II 346, which is merely a *guess* from the meaning of the wor *tinol*, 'a collection.'

Tinsatain, beginning; (*tin-√scan-tain*), [on the analogy of *cantain* alongside of older *-cetul*], IV. 74, 14, 17 *tinnsatain* (nd) d denam.

Tinscanaim, I begin; the verb does not occur in any Vol.; bu its *infin.*, -cetul, and (apparently) a later form *tin-scan-tai* (see *tinsatain*, and see *tiscena*).

Tinscetal, act of beginning; [*tin* + *√scan* + *tlo*]; I. 176, 13 *tinscet* debtha i ndunad.

Tinscetlaim, I begin ; deriv. of preced. ; V. 250, 16 na heisrechta becca *tindscetlaither* ag neoch, ' which are made a beginning with.'

Tipra, well ; [de-od-*bre*-vant, cf. φρε-αρ-] ; I. 124, 17 *topur*, (140, 15 asin *topur*) ; *gen.*, [*tiprat*] IV. 144, 1 uisce aba no locha no *tiprait* ; *dat.*, V. 472, 9 ic *Tiprait* mail, 13 ac an *tipraid*, but the modern form is *tiobraid*, *gen.*, *-de*, *pl.*, *-deacha*.

Tir, land ; I. 20, 29 *t.* tairrngire ; 124, 18 *tír linde*, gl. *aen raed*, (140, 16), tr. '(they are) the *first requisite*' [!], but the subsequent words, bis i n-ind in *end* (= in uisci), make prob. that *aen-raed* means '*water-way*,' as a version of *tir linde* ; *tír n-andomain* V. 250, 6, unprofitable land ; *tír di-aithgina* (?) V. 222, 3, land out of which grows corn without cultivation, nothing but 'bald wheat' ; *gen.*, I. 24, 19 mes *in tíre* ; 74, 25 tobach *in tire* ; IV. 162, 12 aircenn *in tire* ; 304, 15 fochraic *in tire* ; V. 500, 12 ith *in tire* ; V. 206, 6 *tir cota*, land of the father, shared out among the sons, 208, 23 ; *pl.*, *tíre* V. 510, 1 " tri *tire*," gl. tri *fearanda*, 10, [Triad].

Tír mbó, IV. 304, 13, a measure of land " which supports seven cows for a year " : seven cows are driven into it, and [the lessee] leaves the seventh cow at the end of the year, as the hire for the land.

Tir cumaile, II. 12, 14 a measure of land, increasing by one extra unit for each higher grade, from the *og-aire* with his *one tir c.* ; see under *forrach*.

Tir-Mugain, n. pr. of place in Ely, V. 264, y.

Tir dairti, V. 470, 7, q.v.

Tirad, act of [*kiln*-]drying ; II. 152, 10, to be taught to boys ; V. 474, 2 *t.* a n-aith ; *gen.*, V. 488, 13 tar eis in *tirtha*.

Tiraim, I kiln-dry (malt) ; II. 240, 22 i n-imiraib iar n-a cirad co *tirthar*.

Tirim, dry ; I. 48, 15, 'siccus,' co nach *t.*, cf. V. 78, 12 (*tirimm*) ; I. 132, 3, of turf when dry ; *pl.*, II. 418, 25 ar scuabaib *tirma* do denum de.

Tirmugad, act of drying [flax] ; II. 368, x iar n-a *t.*

Tiruairsi, remnant, what is left over ; I. 186, 26^2 acra *t.* in bid, in ratha, 188, 2 ; II. 212, 25 co ndiupra se a *t.*, 26 ; IV. 248, 11 da mbeth *t.* d'eiric ; V. 128, note^2, *t.* a dualgus erloma, J^2 ; the word is used as gl. of *diurtha* by O'Dav., p. 77, sub *diartha* : " caom gach *diurtha* " i.e. is taithnemach gach *t.* cruidh big tar-eis cruidh moir, 'dear is every remnant' ; *do-ro-fo-√reth-tiu*.

Tís, below ; IV. 112, 20 di(a) cloich *this* ocus cloch forru anuas, 22, iar n-ichtur ; opp. *thuas*, IV. 312, 15 ; V. 306, x ; but mostly used as at I. 128, 20 (tiss)='in the case cited below,' though the meaning is vague enough at times ; I. 174, 24 ; 186, 18 ; 252, 27 ; IV. 174, 7.

Tiscail, act of removing, taking away ; [*ticsāl*, (later with metathesis *tiscāl*,) ultimately from *√ges*, (de + od + *ges*)] ; IV. 144, 29 cuaille do *tíscail* as taili ; IV. 364, 7 do *t.* a cluic aire,

'to take his bell from him'; V. 490, 8 *t.* gai a halad, gl. 492, 15 *tarraing* in gai as in alud, quoted by O'Dav., p. 120, sub voce.

Tiscaim, I take away out, extract (spear-head); V. 490, 9 fircuibse aen-fir *do·n·iscnai*, gl. 492, 24 a firinde o cubus do'n aen-fer *ro-tharraingas* he.

Tiscena, [prob. attrib. gen. = *tiscna*, for *tinnscna*,] 'of beginning' = 'early'; V. 250, 4 eisrechta *t.*, tr. '*early* playthings,' where the gl. (16 *tindscetlaither*, 'is begun,') connects the word with *tind-scan-*; cf. O'Dav., p. 122 *tiasc* i.e. *tinnscna*; and again p. 57, *sub* 'bri,' where is quoted "*tisca* bir ban finn," i.e. *tinnscedal* uim briathra na mban f.

Titul, title; I. 192, 16, evidently taken from some portion of the Civil Law, with possibly some reference to the Roman conditions for acquisition by *usucapio*, viz. *bona fides* and *iustus titulus*.

Tiug-, last-, cf. FM. 738 tiugh-rann, 'the last stanza'; as crude adj. prefix in the follg. :—

Tiug-beo, 'last survivor,' I. 74, 7 misi is *tiug-beo*, 'I am the survivor,' cf. Ml. 23 d 14 *tigbae*='superstite,' O'Dav., p. 119, *tighba* i.e. aithir tar éis a mic; cf. LL. 154 *β* 29. In MR. 170, 20 comrad re carraig comairli do troich re n-a *thiugba*, "conversation with a rock [is a suitable parallel to] advice to a wretch 'before his *death*'"; and 172, 2, "protection against *final destruction*," fuair termann ar-*thiug-ba*; *tiug-bás* is used often, cf. LL. 153 *a* 32 i ndigail *tiug-bais* Tuage; Sil. Gad. 151, 26; [*tiug-lai*]*the* in betha 225, 13; *slaedán tiug-maine* tromghalair, 120, 11.

Tiug-lomrad, 'last fleece,' I. 184, 5.

Tiug-radus, 'last security,' but it seems to be equated with *eneclann*; V. 136, 6 secht n-imána na tuillit *fiacha* ná *t.*, where the gl. has *fiacha* i.e. *aithgin* and *t.r.* i.e. *dire*. But now we often have the expression, (ni dlegat, &c.) *dire* na *fiacha*, where *dire* is gl. by *eneclann* and *fiacha* by *smacht*, cf. V. 178, 10, so that we should thus get *eneclann* as the meaning of *tig-radus*. It is tr. 'last chieftainship' in LnagC., 196, 7.

Tiumnaim, I bequeathe; V. 270, 4 uair *ro·s·tiumuin* do'n eclais, gl. on *doradtar* do Dia, 268, 20.

Tlacht, clothes, (as means of *protection*); IV. 36, 4 ní nais édach for nach nocht, muna torma *tlacht*, quoted by O'Dav., p. 119, with our gloss; *gen.*, IV. 350, 5 la dith *tlachta*.

Tlachta, tr. 'defendants,' (*protégé*); V. 440, 22 imtongad uill *tlachta*, gl. 442, 7 is eim-toingit na huasail *for in lucht ditnit* i.e. a cele, as given also by O'Dav., p. 119, *thacht* i.e. *diten*, with our text and gl.; see under *tothlaig-*.

Tláith, inefficient, powerless; V. 252, 28 fer mar[b]-beil *tlaith* i n-a thast.

Tláithe, powerlessness; I. 244, 27 ni etait guin ar a truaige ocus ar a *tl.*

Tlás, timidity; feebleness; *gen.*, III. 206, 1 mas ar daigin *tlas* no *naire*, 'through *timidity* or shame'; abstr. from *tlaith*, for *tlaithes*, cf. *gnáth*, *gnás*; *luath*, *luas*, &c. The root of *tlaith* is prob. *tel-*, 'to bear,' 'endure,' hence, *tl-ti* = *tláith*; gan tlás, very common in poems, cf. Oss. I. 142; IV. 130; VI. 4 y.

Toaisledach, a fanciful ety. gl., I. 54, 19 (V. 460, 2), on *tuisledach* 8, 'falling,' 'erring,' where prob. what is intended is *toi isel a dae* [!], 'he *puts* low his hand' (?).

Toba, see *tuba*.

Tobach, act of levying, enforcing payment; infin. from *do-bòing-*, (q.v.); I. 74, 25 do *t.* in tiri; 114, 7 *t.* athgabala; 138, 25 do *t.* ind nadma; II. 182, 8 is *t.* nama dlegur do'n aiti; V. 256, 22 conicfad *t.* a fiach o mud aile; V. 352, 12 *t.* fiach; 364, 15 ní do *t.* do neoch; *gen.*, III. 240, 12 in inbaid ata coemachtu *tobaig dligthig* tre toiched aile; V. 150, 2, cf. V. 302, 8; III. 316, x cach *tobaig* a trian, (gl. trian ar *tobach* as in tres crich, 318, 1), 2, 10, 11, 13, 18, 23, (cf. V. 446, 23 trian uad ar *t.*); V. 214, x cor *tobuig*, 224, y log *t.*; *gen.*, in freq. phr., *cuitig tobaig*: III. 218, 22 noco teit dar cuitid tobaig na criche, 'does not go beyond the *levying share* of the territory,' (v. note *in loc.*); III. 318, 8 nocu cumscaidfet *cuitig tobaig* ni; 318, x; 320, 10, (cf. II. 62, y; 80, 21; 360, 10, &c.); *pl.*, V. 178, 1 atait secht *tobaig* a tuaith, nacon dlegat dire ná fiacha.

Tobartas, III. 154, 18, vet. lect. *tabairt do*.

Tobe, see *tuba*.

To-bong-, I levy (taxes, &c.); [A] *do-bòing*; [Z] *tòboing-*, *tòbng-*, *toibng-*, and so *toibg-*, (q.v.); the root is *bhong-*, inf. *tòbach*, cpd. with *do* and *do-chom-*, *do-bòing*, *do-chòm-boing*; inf. *tòbach*, and *tòch'mbach*; pres. 3 sg., do-bòing, [Z] *ni tòbuing*; *s-aor.* 3 *sg.*, subjunctive *bhog-set*=-bos, *-bois*; but injunctive *bhog-s-t*=*bo*, and with further retraction (destroying the final vowel) even *tò-b*; with prefix *ro* we get *do-ro-bois* leading to *tùrbais*; finally the subjunctive *-bos* was elaborated further into *do-bostar*, at V. 464, 21;—*pres.* 3 *sg.*, **do-bòing**, I. 162, 10 *doboing* ini dligis di-a x, 'he exacts what he has a right to from his tenants'; I. 184, 21 in flaith *do·s·boing*; I. 186, 7 ni he fein *doboing* e, 18; I. 250, 22 is andsa dondni [read *dondí*] *do-boing*, (gl. 252, 16 is doilgi do'n ti uil ag in tobach air); II. 124, 11, "*doboing* accra eiric," a maxim quoted also in text II. 14, x, "*dobuing* agru eric," which is gl. "suing of '*inbleogan*' exacts eric of 'debtor,'" or "suing of *inbl.* exacts the eric which was due of the debtor," or "the pltf. does not sue the eric on the debtor, for he exacts it from *inbl.*"; II. 142, note, fiach fo'n ni *do·m·boing* dib in giall; IV. 6, 8 [is] toich *dobòing* a tobach ocus a teallach; V. 366, 5 fri corus coibche mna *do·s·boing*; V. 370, 17 is troscud *do·d·boing*; V. 422, 13 nad bi giall ná athg. *do·d·boing*; [Z] I. 86, note[1], ni **tòbuing** nech for na tòbungar; *subj. s-aor.*, 3 *sg.*, **do-bòs**: not extant (but cf. *ad-bois*), but found in 3 *pl.*, II.

88, 6 bit [cid ?] forru **dobòsat**, cf. O'Dav., p. 76, *dobosat* i.e. toibgid: "nech manab do troscadh dobosad," (cf. above V. 370, 17), which is no doubt intended by the unmeaning form II. 294, 13 ma co troscud *doboso* (!). Hence prob. *do-ro-bois*, leading on to the form at I. 86, note[1], for na **tùrbais**; *injunctive s-aor.* 3 sg., **do-bò**, prps. II. 270, y *do-ba* a fallaib flatha, which is gl. 272, 9 *dibdaither* o'n flaith sin, just as O'Dav., p. 76 *dobo* i.e. *dibhus*: "cidbe...*dobo* as a mamaib" i.e. dibhdus a greim dligid. This is evidently the word meant in V. 368, 13 (as) troscad *do·t·bo*, which Curry tr. 'for thy cow' (!), but cf. 370, 15 *do·d·boing*, 370, 17. If the accent of *do-bo* be retracted, we should get **tòb**, and this form does occur, at V. 334, 13 cuit tobaig dó, fo aicned na criche as a'r *tob* iat;—*pass. pres.*, [A] **dobòngar***: II. 126, 11 *dobonga*[*r*] di log xx cumal; II. 352, 5 is co n-a dire *dobongar*, gl. y *toibgithir*; IV. 20, 4 is as in tellach so *dobongar* cach selb; IV. 302, 9 co mbi ar egin *dobongar*; [Z], **tòb(u)ngar**: I. 86, note[1], ni tobuing nech for na *tòbungar*; II. 272, 3 ni *tòbungar* di-a comarbaib iar n-a ecaib, cf. 274, 22 ni *tòbungaur*, [cf. I. 260, 15 *tòbngither*, see *toibgim*]; (s-aor.) *subj.* [=fut.], [A] **dobòsar**: II. 88, 6 [is ?] forru dobosat ocus *dobosar* dib; but V. 464, 21 mad o cirt *dobostar* de.

Tocaib, in phr. *ocaib tocaib*, 'nurse-tender,' see *ocaib*.

Tochailt, act of digging up, rooting up; I. 170, 16 *t.* na tulcha, of sod-cutting; IV. 98, 3 *t.* in talman, gl. on *fochlaid* tire; IV. 122, 12 in t-inad do *tochuilt*; IV. 208, 8 nocho n-ecen a *tachal* (!); V. 474, y *t.* na mianna, gl. on *claide*, 5.

Tochaithem, act of spending (time), expiry; passing over (space); II. 16, 17 iar *tochaithium* a re; II. 106, 8 iar *tochaithium* secht muige, cf. 110, 3; II. 188, 4 *tochaithim* aisi co tomaithium aon cinuid in gach ais, [*three* of these ages]; V. 446, 8 iar *t.* re; 504, 27 ria *t.* na cethra n-uair fichit.

Tochaithim, I spend (time, &c.); III. 68, 8 is eiric uada, co *ro-thocaither* a innile ocus a thir inn, cf. IV. 244, 15; 246, 6 co ro-*tocaiter* or ocus airged ocus innile ocus a thir inn; V. 446, 4 ni *ro-tochaiter* re in tairgille uile; 512, 12 dia *tochaiter* triar do daeraib a fuidres.

Tochar, causeway, [see 1 Chron. XXVI. 16]; *pl.*, V. 94, 12 ar *tocra*, ar caislib, &c.

Tocharthai, prob. gen. of *tochrad*, but used in some technical sense at I. 152, 21, crann *tocharthai*, tr. 'the *winding* tree,' of spinning, upon which the spinner works her material; see *tochras*.

Tochaslait, under *toxlaim*.

Tocbad, act of raising; V. 236, y *t.* tuilce fris (?).

Tocbail, act of lifting, raising; building; I. 134, 26 do *t.* droichit; II. 138, 12 a *t.*, used of the levying of a distress, but cf. also 140, 2, tr. 'to *take* the hostage-surety of the pltf.,' 144, 13 *t.*

* It is hardly worth while considering the form *dobongatar* II. 122, 17, where the text is thoroughly bad, *dobongatar in smachta* (!).

marpthu, tr. 'death-*seizure*,' and cf. note, p. 118; V. 26, 18, to raise (a person from one grade to another); V. 256, 22 crand do *togbail*, 'to raise a spear'; V. 444, 23 (na giallna) i.e. im a *t.*

Tocbaim, I raise, lift up; V. 18, 5 is e-seo a med *togbus* in tindesin do gran; I. 6, 9 *ro-togaib* a lamu suas; II. 240, y re-siu *tocbaiter* i n-a fotaib, gl. on *tuargabar*, 20; II. 118, 5 do gnimaib ris-i *tocbatur* na geill; but 19 *togtar* a slabraid, z, *t.* an echlaiscc.

Toclaim, I dig; IV. 98, 5 in ferann *ro-toclad* ann; see *tochailt.*

Tochmarc, courtship; (do-com-√*arc*); *pl.*, I. 46, 4, 10.

Tochombachtach, levier, one who levies; as under *tochumlat*, we have the ety. gl. *toich-imluad*, so we find at IV. 2, 5, the ety. gl. *toich-toibget*, 'they quickly levy,' for the [inexplicably formed] *tochombachtaib* sealb saer-teallaig, where the final *-ib* is prob. a derivative in *-ach*, *pl.*, *tochumbachtaig*, 'leviers.'

Tochomboingim, I levy (taxes); see under *tobong-*; perf., IV. 8, 17 *tochombaig* Ciannacht cian-bruige, ety. gl. by *do-caomboing*, 10, 2. A most interesting form is IV. 6, 2 *dochombi* selba doib, if *-bi* is held to be genuine, but though we have *bia* glossed by *boinge*, the *-bi* forms are more likely to be connected with *benim*. Again, cf. [A] *do-chom-bostar*=[Z] *tòchm(b)astar*, quoted under O'Dav., p. 121, *tochma* i.e. *tobach*: "cidh *tochmastar* fri ferba filed" i.e. aní *toibges* an fili as a briathraibh; and so producing a root-form *tochm-*, p. 63, *cona tochmat* i.e. *toibgit.*

Tocomrac, act of coming together towards; assembly; IV. 332, 17 *t.* do crich, tr. 'accompaniment to the boundary'; V. 396, 21 dail no *thocomracc* tuaithe, i.e. im caingin fri rig no seanad, 25; 398, 10; 400, 1, 15.

Tochraim (?), I hurt; [III. 294, 22 (ce dech in scian tresin lic no,) cia *tochra* in t-espach eturru, 'though the idler *be hurt* between them,' but 186, 9 ce *tocraig*: in both cases it might be held to be *to-chuir-ed*, 'he was put.'] Again, at V. 306, 15 damad and *no-tochradais* is possibly connected with *focraim*, 'I challenge'; this seems to occur, V. 430, 23 (*forbids*?) *do-focair*, (gl. 432, 4 *do-fu-r-ograd* impi); and prps. also IV. 326, 22, nach airm ind-a *tochrathar* im *imsena*, 'wherever challenge is made about mutual denial' (?).

Tocraim, I attempt; O'Dav., p. 119 *tochra* i.e. *triall*: "cia tochrait comarba dó" i.e. cia triallait comarba a tindtugudh [ni] cuimcet, which is our gl. on V. 428, 3, gia *tograid* comarba do.

Tochras, winding up (of yarn); *gen.*, I. 152, 21 crand tocharthai no *tochrais*; prob. the Mod. *tochaird*, wind up yarn; O'R.'s *tocharuis.*

Tochta (?), I. 64, 4 co *tocta* se delechaib, gl. 66, 8 co *tucustar* (?); but *tochta* is a form of *toingim* (q.v.), 'I swear,' cf. V. 358, 7 flaith *tochta* na bechta, gl. 360, 7 *toinges* for an ceile ni na

bethaiget fiadain, na seuchaide i.e. *toinges* goi forsan ceile; V. 468, 1 ni *tochta* im fir 'fear foichlide,' tr. 'no *oath was taken* respecting, &c.'

Tochtus, tr. 'due,' V. 218, 6, *techte* [?].

Tochuired, act of sending for, inviting; bringing to, gathering up; V. 456, 23 cen *tocuirid*, 'without invitation'; but V. 486, 14 *tocuirid* leibind, '*sweepings* of a threshing floor,' 17 *tocuiread* loiste, '*scrapings* from a kneading-trough,' gl. 488, 13, in ni *tinoilter* do'n lebund, 23 losait.

Tochuirim, I send for, invite, summon, bring to; V. 318, 7 in fine *tochuirid* cuca, 'the family which they invite to themselves,' i.e. 'adopted sons,' gl. on fine *tacair*, 2, cf. V. 458, 2 muna *tocuirit* fein chuca iat; *pass.*, I. 104, 32 co *tocuirther* fiadnaise ac gabail na hathg. imaille ris; I. 132, 4 in moin cruaid, isin re suthain a' *tochuirthur*, 'the turf is carried home'; [whence, 3, inf. *tochur*, q.v.]; I. 128, 20 siche raet *do-cuiredar* hi tracht mara, '*is cast* upon the shore.'

Tochumlad, act of proceeding; V. 490, 2 oc a ndamnad, oc a *tocamlad*, 'in training horses, or in *walking* them, taking them out for exercise.'

Tochumlaim, I proceed; only used here of bees *swarming*; IV. 176, 21 i n-am i'n *tochumlat*, gl. z isan re suthain ico'n-*imluaidid* beich *saithe do chur* gu *toich*, [quasi *toich-imluaidid*]. But the form was prps. only *gen.* of *tochumlad*.

Tochur, act of bringing together; I. 124, 1 i n-aimseraib *tochuir*; I. 132, 3 a *t.* do'n tig, '*carrying home* the turf, dry,' this is *tochor puirt*, V. 474, 6; III. 424, 13 diles *t.* do fir puirt, 'what is cast ashore is the property of the owner of the shore'; IV. 314, 7 *t.* dar cend, 'a putting upside down,' 'upsetting.'

Tochus, property, wealth; property-qualification; I. 40, 18 co n-a *t.* techta; V. 512, 1 cach fuidir co n-a *t.* techta; I. 42, 27, "*eneclann* do cach fo *tochas*," "*dire* caich fo *miad*," 21; but *dire* and *eneclann* seem to be equated at 42, 14, 23; III. 26, 24 *airilliud* i.e. im *tochus*; III. 106, 11, where are contrasted the *eneclann* by right of *tochus*, and that by right of *descent*, of which a king's son had in certain cases the choice. A person's *tochus* might be *etarscarthach*, 'separable property,' or *nem-e.*, III. 108, 2; V. 120, 6 *adbol-tochus* pinde, gl. on *di-cubus* (!); V. 222, 3 dun co n-a *tochus*, (tire ocus indile, 21). Some conditions of *tochus* are mentioned, e.gr. *cert-t.* III. 486, 14; V. 32, 21, 27; 34, 1, the exact amount required for his grade; *forcraid tochusa* III. 486, 15; V. 32, 24, x; 34, 2, an additional amount; *gen.*, *tochusa*, V. 34, 12 a leth ar scath *tochusa*; V. 78, 7 briugu leiteach, diablad *tochusa* la suidiu.

Todacrat (?), IV. 334, 14 ataat a tri aili todacrat do rig, tr. 'three other things *are required* from a king'; if this be the meaning, (and the logic requires something of the kind), the

verbal form might have to be sought in *-acrat*, [ad-gar], though the prefixes are not clear, *do·d·a-* [?].

Todechaide (?), I. 128, 16, tr. 'the district on whose shore [the vessel] is cast, is bound to *keep, protect, feed*' [the crew]; but it is not clear what the word *is*, for the MS. gives *to·x·aide*, and possibly some form of *toiched* was intended, cf. O'Dav., p. 123, *toiched* i.e. *cosnum*, or *ditin*, 'protection.'

Toerlaither, 'is paid,' V. 256, y dia *no-toerlaither*, gl. 258, y dia n*dilaither* di in cin-sin; prob. *do-ro-ill-*, [A] *du-ròillim*, [Z] *tòerl-*aither; cf. *derla*, O'Dav., p. 73, = *do-roilled*.

Toethlo, act of evading, going away or carrying off secretly; hence often *i t.*, 'in secrecy'; II. 216, 25 dobeir a rath i *t.* sech fine; 290, 23 gait cach *tothlu* for a meamruib i n-ecmuis a ceann, gl. 292, 14 in ti *do-eltas* a crod; 356, 10 lanamnus *tothla*, gl. 25 donither i *toetlod* risin mnai sleithe: cf. 402, 3 lanamnas *tothla* i taide, (donither a *toetlog*, 20); V. 198, 3 mac donither do cumail i *tothla* sech flaith, gl. 12 *gan fis* do fl., *a n-egmais* na flatha, J²; 202, 3 ben tsaer beiris mac do mug i *tothla* sech a flaith, 11 i *toethlo*.

It is also used in a technical sense, of 'trespass,' cf. IV. 98, 18, *fothla*-trespass and *tothla*-trespass, defd. 106, z, [where see the curious note³], but the tr. is so bad that it gives very little help towards the determination of the edited text, [see under *amra*]. Apparently *fothla* is a deliberate trespass by persons who had been distinctly informed, whereas *tothla* was committed when the information had been only vaguely conveyed by ambiguous hints; but the underlying idea is evidently that of *secrecy* in some way.

The word is plainly a cpd., as we have II. 360, 18 *etla* cumtusa lanamnusa, gl. 25 *etlod*, and V. 274, 4 i n-a *etlo*, given as gl. on *i n-a sleith*, (see II. 356, 25); further we have II. 292, 14 inti *do-èltas* a crod o n-a cele, tr. 'who privily takes away his cattle from his tenant,' *do-èt̄laim*, *toèthlaim*. But we find also IV. 198, x cip e *fo·*da·*rothla* no *fo·*da·*roxla*, in the sense of 'carry off, steal'; if we assume a √*tel*, [cf. tl-no,=Lat. *tollo*] we should have [A] *ro-thèl*, [Z] *ròthl-*, and [A] *do-thèl*, [Z] *tò-thl-*, *toethl-*, with *deriv.*, *toethl-a(im)*, inf. *toethlad*; cf. *to-thla*, and *etla*; now *etla* is given by O'Dav., p. 120, as gl. on *tlethar* i.e. *foxal*, connected with *tlenamain* i.e. *doetlo*, *tetlo*, p. 121, while *tlenamnaig* is equated with *teolaig*, under *telo* [*teol*]. For *tlen-*, prps. we might equate *tlen-* with Lat. *toll-*, [cf. the instance at V. 466, 6 *do-tlean*, 'he drives off']; cf. √*pel*, *pl-ē-*, whence Lat. *im-plē-s*, compared with *pel-lo*, so *tel*, *tl-ē-*, going over (by analogy with *le-nim*, *re-nim*, *cre-nim*) into the *-nā-* class, *tle-naim*, hence inf. *tlenamain*, after *lenamain*.

Tofonn, see *tafann*.

Toga, choice; [from √*gus*, our 'choose,' *tò-gus-*, cf. *ucca* = *ùd-gus-*]; I. 8, 14 *togad*; I. 12, 3 is cach beo beires breth, bes a hae a *thoga*, 'whose is the choice'; II. 168, 6 bás ocus

andglondus ocus *toga*, (the three periods at which fosterage ends), but what *toga* means here, is not defd.; the tr. gives "selection i.e. *in case of the marriage* of the (foster-)child," and with this view renders *tinacul* (16), by '*wedding*-gift.' This cannot be right: certain *times of selection* are defd. at II. 192, 13, the end of *fourteen* years for a daughter, and *seventeen* years for a son; now here is the note on II. 174, 3, *is ae toga*, "if the first son sent to be fostered happened to die before the expiration of *seventeen* years, it was *optional* with the father to send him a son of the same age, &c." The 'geilfine'-chief had four privileges, defd. at II. 280, 26, one of which was *toga* do rannaib, tr. 'choice of divisions,' to whatever that may have referred; V. 362, 5 d'a tabar seoit ocus fearand ar n-a *toga*, as gl. on 360, 17 fuidir *auccu set*, cf. 520, 1, 9, 16.

Togaide, chosen; in the expression *uccu togaide*, "a chosen choice," [cf. *ocaib tocaib*]; cf. II. 144, 1 int-i *lais 'n-a h-ugu togaidi* x; III. 18, 5 in lucht *leis-a n-uca thogaide* x; II. 222, 4 int-í *res-i n-uga thogaide* x; III. 276, 2 in ni is *uca togaidi* le, 'what she chooses'; so IV. 58, 8 ini i n-a'r *uca* togaide, [text *togait* !], cf. V. 308, 24, [gl. on same word *an aicditar*,] ar a'r *ucad togaidi* air o mnaoi, cf. O'Dav., p. 82, *eipert ocus aiccde*, where *aiccde* is gl., bad *ucca toghaide lais*, &c.

Togaidecht, choice, only in phr., *uca togaidechta*, V. 128, y; 444, 15, as ety. gl. on *aicillne*, quasi *uca t. ceilsine*.

Togail, 'demolition,' a special class of tales; I. 46, 9; *pl.*, I. 46, 3; *togla*, enumerated at 46, 8).

Togairm, appellation; title of dignity, of which twenty-six are stated; *pl.*, IV. 344, 1 cis-lir *togarmand* techtaide miad-lechta?

Toglenim, I cleave to, adhere; II. 336, 6 na *tòglen* somaine collna set, gl. 11 noco *deglenand* ni do'n flaith do s. a set; IV. 276, 9 na *toiglean* dris; IV. 96, 20 co [na] *toiglen ni* a fiacla *as* oc a gleith, (98, 11 co na *toiglean* fod lasin ngleith-sin), cf. 122, 17 co na *idglen* a fiacla *ni do'n feor* og a gleith.

Togluaister impi, III. 550, 12, (if the pregnant woman asked for food, and it was not given her,) in order that *abortion* might be brought about, *co t. impi*; *togluasacht* is the word for *abortion*, see *Hom.-Pass.* gloss., the verb *to-gluaisim* meaning *to move* (in some way), *do-fo-g.*, *sub-movere* [?]; the passage in the text 204, 18 has ar daigin *marbtha* in leinim, 'for the sake of *killing* the child.'

Toglaid-, see under *toxlaim*.

Toibgim, I levy (tax); exact (fine, &c.); [from = *do, de*]; later derivate from *do-bòing-* for *tòibng*-im, cf. *tobng-ither*, I. 260, 15; II. 88, 11 dia *toibget* fine doib; III. 124, 1 *toibget*-sim digbad *a* láime imuich; IV. 254, 4 *toibget* coirp-dire ocus eineclann; V. 254, 2 (256, 26), nacon *toibget* lesa.

gl. nocha *toibgenn* les 11, and 258, 2, cf. 264, 11 nad con *toibget* athg.; V. 388, 11 mani *toibgea* d'a meamar; I. 256, 12 cidpe ní tres-a *toibgenn* cach, co-ma[d] 'athgabail' ba raiti ris; V. 12, 20 is e *taidbeas* a seodu, &c. (*toibdes* 29,) 25 *toibdes* loigidecht a n-aisdi; 126, 8 [is] deorad Dé *toibgis*; 334, 11 seoit *toibgis* duine do reir dligid; 366, 3 cidbe dib-so *toibges* a leas di; II. 360, 11 int-i *ro-toibig* amuich he; III. 318, y int-i *ro-toibgestar* iat; IV. 8, y is luath *ro-toibgestar*, gl. on *tochombaig*, 17, quasi *toich-combaig*; *pass.*, I. 136, 11 int-i di-a *toibgithur* athg.; I. 248, 21, in athg. *toibgither* tar in crich; y, *t.* isin marb; 274, 33 *toibgiter*, (cf. 260, 15 *tobngiter*); II. 16, 6 *toibgigthur* eric dit; 352, y *toibgithir*, gl. on *dobongar*, 5; V. 216, 7 cor *toibgither*, gl. on 214, x cor tobaig, 422, 20 athgabail *toibgither* de, gl. on *do·d·boing*, 13; III. 318, z fo aicned na crichi a'*r-toibged* iat.

Toiblenainn (?), prob. means something like 'stealthy appropriation (of a thing)'; IV. 34, 9 *toiblenann* a gait bunaid focetoir, as gl. on *cen teol*, but at IV. 202, 7 it is given thus, *toigleaman* a gaidi bunaid, as gl. on *fo teol*; the word can hardly be anything else than a deriv. from *do-glèn-im*, cf. *toiglen*, &c., after the analogy of *lenmain* from *len-im*; but cf. O'Dav., p. 121, *tlenamain* i.e. *doetlo*, see *toethlo*.

Toich, soon, quickly; I. 196, 19 is *t.*, no is *luath* no·n·glenand, gl. on 194, 21 *toich* fo·n·glen, vide tr.(!), cf. IV. 6, 17 is *toich*, no is luath toibgither, gl. on *toich* doboing 8; IV. 2, 5, same gl. on *tocombacht*, quasi *toich-comb.*, and so often, 8, y, &c.; V. 132, 2 *toich* tindat, (same gl.), and 174, 16.

Toich, proper, natural; in phr. *is toich leis*, 'he desires, &c.,' V. 128, 8, cf. 188, 10 cib *toich*; IV. 152, 13 cusani is *t.*, no is *duthaig*, bis orro a *hinde*, ety. gl. on *indteach*, (furniture, appurtenance,) quasi *ind-toich*; V. 490, 19 a munad co *toich*, 'teaching them *properly*.'

Toich, as sbst., V. 264, 7 *in toich*, 'the whole property' (?).

Toiched, act of suing; suit; [it does not occur in the Texts, where the older word *acra* is in use; but it is common in the comm.]; I. 104, 5 cen *t.* coitechta, 'he does not sue lawfully'; I. 136, 25 ni deoin [?] *t.* fair impi, (v. tr.); 148, 19 tuc *t.* for mnai, 'he brought a suit against a woman'; 82, 31 dobeir a *t.*; 196, 17 *t.* tucad ar sochaidi, and this is the normal use, viz., *dobeir toiched for* X, 'he brings a suit against X'; I. 290, 22 cu tuctur *a t.*, 'till is brought *his* suit,' the suit against him; or the *possess. adj.* may refer to the *object* of suit, III. 382, 2 tria n-a *t.* The suit must be *dligthech*, II. 72, 1, 3, and according to the grade, IV. 258, 27 *t.* air fo aigne a graid, cf. V. 100, 25 seqq.; the defdt. may obey, or may *evade* the suit, V. 148, 22 *ro-leic elod* a *t.*;—the most violent form of *toiched* is 'battle,' V. 306, 20 ar *deine toicheda* an comraic, sech cach *t.* aile;—

in *gen.*, *toicheda*, common in the expression, *feichem toicheda*, 'the pltf. of a suit,' III. 116, 18, cf. I. 194, 21, but gl. 196, 17 (!).

Toichned, act of keeping a person fasting, by withholding food; I. 122, 11 *t.* ri, i.e. im a biad n-airdbide, gl. 126, 22; IV. 354, y; *gen.*, II. 28, 8, 10 smacht *toithinta*; *pl.*, IV. 336, 1 ataat *tri toichnedai* fris na ruide corad (no tocrad) rig, (bad text and tr., see under *frithbrud*); IV. 362, 14 di-a *toichneadaib*.

Toichnim, I keep somebody fasting, do not furnish him the requisite food; usually referring to the stinting of a chief's *retinue*; IV. 314, 14 dia *toichne* a dama...; V. 170, 26 muna *toichne* a damu a ndún; II. 28, 12 ma *ro-toichned*; V. 296, 9 mad *ro-toichned* dam lé.

Toidecht, act of coming; I. 4, 15; 18, 4 (*tuid.*); 20, 4 (*taid.*); 72, 27 (*tuid.*); 196, 14; 298, 14.

Toidriuch, ar *t.*, tr. 'at day-break,' I. 66, 11 *toidriuch* i.e. *tuidruch* lai ocus aidchi, tr. 'the *separation* of day and night' (!), or *tuithruch* suilsi, tr. 'the *first dawn* of the light,' prps. only *taidlech*, 'gleam,' with a play on *drech*, 'face.'

Toiglenmain, act of adhering to, following; III. 430, 13 cid fata bes fer bunaid a *t.* a set; IV. 202, 7, see under *toiblenann*.

Toil, [*tol*], will, wish; desire (sexual, &c.); III. 204, 4 co *toil* aici, tr. 'he having a *choice*' of not doing X; II. 350, 5, (the bride is to bring to her husband) *toil* ocus *genus* ocus bangním, 'desire and chastity and female act'; obscure is IV. 244, 10 mad *toil* naime do'n *toil* slabra na flatha (!); V. 14, 7 in main di-a lomrann cach a *toil*; *gen.*, II. 312, 10 ar guach *toile*, ['false of will' (!)], tr. 'at the designing word' (!); [where seemingly *guach toile* is something like *fuach* toltanach, 310, x];—cf. O'Dav., p. 54, gl. *magarla*; III. 354, 17 na hairne toile, 'the glands of desire,' ocus in *toil*-feith, 'the sinew of desire,' speaking of the mutilation of these virile organs; V. 132, 7 ni tualuing *toile* nach rochollach, gl. 134, 23 nocha cuimgech a *toil* og do tabairt do'n mnai int-i im a mbi in cholond ro-remar; *pl.*, IV. 366, 15 dobeir crich fri a *tola*, 'his passions'; IV. 54, 18 manibet *tola* doib (!).

Toimdither, tr. 'it is guessed at,' in IV. 344, x iar n-a durn *toimdither*, as if from *toimtiu*, 'opinion' [!], but it was only *pres.* 3 *sg.* [Z] of *domidiur*, 'he measures.'

Toimfula (!), tr. 'to supply (food)'; II. 228, 6 in biad uais is coir do *t.*, prps. only bad text for *do imfulang*.

Toimilt, [tomailt], act of consuming, eating, spending; II. 342, 11 caitheam la tuaith, *toimilt* do eclais; II. 388, 14 saer-*t.*, i.e. do biud ocus d'etach, 23; III. 62, 7 *tomuilt* feola a Corgus, (V. 388, y); IV. 20, 24 *tomailt* a feoir; *pl.*, IV. 332, 16 teora *tomaltu* ata corai do rig for a tuatha.

Toimlim, I consume; use up; wear [clothes]; [A] *do-mèlim*; [Z] *tóimlim*; V. 468, 15 *do'd-mèlat*, 'the cattle *that eat* it';

subj. pres., IV. 354, 12 cuma lais cidbed bruides no *domèala*; cf. also the use with infixed *ro* [A] *do-ròiml-*, [Z] *tòrmel-*, cf. II. 374, 11 ni *tòroimle* cechtar, gl. 13 ni *tòirmeles*; II. 342 2 cia *tòrmala*, gl. *tòrmailes* 10; IV. 38, 16 mad di cuicthe (?) *tòrmola*; V. 520, 3 cia *tòrmala* di-a fuillium, gl. 12 *caithes*; II. 314, x cia *do·r'ròimle* aes ocus fognum; 316, 18 *do·s·ròimli*; (later) II. 162, 3 cia *ro-tòimlestur* aos na fognum iat; *pass.*, I. 160, 14 in tan is rop *domèlar* he, 17; V. 398, 1, 22, (dress which *is worn* every day); I. 160, 16 in tan is rop na *tòimlither* he; but IV. 20, 24 in sealb *domèlar* fér ocus arbur, 25 na *tòmelar* [!]; V. 168, 23 dia *tòrmultar* 'n-a thig.

Toimsi (?), V. 292, 19 bean o' *toimsi* a ceile gu-scel, gl. 294, 4 ben o 'n *indisind* a fear sgel gua; the word is possibly *taimsig*, cf. *aimsig-*, 'to aim at,' cf. *Celt. Misc.*, 76, 20 *taimsis*, 'he aimed at it.'

Toimsi, see *tomus*.

Toimside, measured, (of poetry, composition); V. 264, 23 aircetal *t.*

Toingim, I swear, I. 180, 13 fia' *toing* in ben *fri* huaitni, 15 fia' na *toingid*; I. 196, 9 is ed *toingis*; IV. 350, 18 ni *thoing* luige; IV. 142, 5 aire, *toingeas* itir dis; V. 470, 26 noco *toinge* do neoch, &c.; V. 442, 7 is eim-*toingit* na huasail, gl. on *imtongad* uill, 440, 22; with unpalatalised base, *pass.*, IV. 302, 1 *tongar fri* corp ocus anmain; *ptcp.*, V. 468, 1 ni *tochta* ['no oath was sworn'] im fir f. f.; V. 358, 7 flaith *tochta* na bechta, gl. 360, 7, *toinges* for an ceile ni na bethaiget fiadain, where it is easier to tr. the comm. than the text, for *tochta* has no obvious explanation, 'a swear-er' (?).

Toinmi (?), in an impossible text where some word like 'give' seems wanted, V. 368, 11 *toinmi* mo set uait [?].

Toirched, act of getting a woman with child; I. 176, 1 *t.* tar a[illegible]ad; see *torrach*, 'pregnant.'

Toirches, pregnancy; I. 180, 17 m'atbela in ben do'n *t.*; III. 540, 6 (death) do *thoirrchius*.

Toirchesach, pregnant; I. 144, 10 ac mnai *toircesach*.

Toirchim, I render pregnant; V. 200, 17 is ann *toirchither* frisin fear (?).

Toirithin, act of helping; [*do-fo-reth*, *tò-iri-thiu*, infin.]; I. 38, 17 a *t.* co *moch*, ety. gl. on *tor-mach* [!]; IV. 22, 23 d'a *t.*, as gl. on *toruma*, 18, x, cf. 36, 15, (also on *torma* 4); V. 30, z a *t.* do salund, ety. gl. on *tar-sund*; V. 248, 1 cach tan risa a leas a *graig* d'a *th.*, ety. gl. on *tarr-graide*; V. 442, 11; 488, 23; 514, 32; *pl.*, V. 452, 7 tri fir-*torithne*.

Toirithnech, helpful, relieving, in phr. 'in gell *toirithnich*,' tr. 'the relieving pledge' (of two screpalls), cf. I. 216, 15 (*chn*); 272, 28 (*n*); 274, 24 (*dn*); IV. 114, 17, ety. gl. on *tairgille*.

Toirithnigim, I am helpful, profitable; I. 190, 14 nocha *toirichniget* i.e. na *tarbnaiget*, gl. on na *torbenat*, 184, 14; II.

346, 3 *ada* ro·s·*toirichnideann*, where the better text in the note has no·s·*toirithnigenn*, see 346, 15, 17, 18; V. 22, 5 *legas* co *toir*ithnigit a liachtaine, ety. gl. on *leg-thoir*.

Toirithniugad, act of being helpful; II. 372, 18 o bias i n-a snath urlam he, iar n-a *th.* di o laim d'a snim, i.e. it is a prepared thread, when the helpfulness of her hand in spinning has been applied to it.

Toirmed, I. 38, 15, see *tormaig-*.

Toirmela, see *toimlim*.

Toirne, share, portion; II. 308, 18 m'atrodmat flaithi nach aile, is 'n-a *toirne* tiagat, gl. by *cuit*, 310, 1 as also by O'Dav., p. 119, where our text and gl. are quoted; hence prob. follg. :—

-**Toirnithe**, III. 4, 13 *com-t.*, 12, 18, 21 folad *c.-t.*, 'equal qualifications on both sides,' 'equal-shared.'

Toirnem, act of lowering; I. 6, 15 na lamu do *t.*; cf. MR. 198, 240, 246, 254, 274.

Toirnig (?), [thunder?], in ety. gl. on *caindelbra* quasi *cain-dil-breo*, I. 142, z, where also *caind-il* seems to be intended by im in *ail* dirgi or im an *ail toirnig*, [*toirithnig*?].

Toirrae (?), V. 342, 27 re tnei *t.* (?).

Toirriachad, act of inciting, egging on; III. 202, 9 dorinne in *t.*; III. 156, 12 in tan is codnach 'g-a *toirriacha*, 15, 160, 5 (r); V. 142, 18; *gen.*, *tairiachta*; III. 200, 7 greim *toirriachta*; often in *attrib. gen.*, fer *toirriachta*, III. 160, 9, 11, 'the inciter'; codnach *toirrechda*, III. 208, 2; V. 142, 23, 24; spelt fer *tairriachad*, III. 156, 10, 11. It can hardly be anything than a form related to *do-durgim*, 'irrito,' cf. *tudrach*, 'irritamen'; the verbal form occurs in 3 *pl. imperf.*, [do-fo-*reg*?], only at III. 202, 10, is inand ocus ro-**torrechdais**, 'as if they had incited'; O'Dav., p. 121, has an entry *turrachtaidh* i.e. *muca*: ar it dilsi a *t.* tar fer gnia.

Toirsi, sadness; I. 74, 1.

Toirsid, see under *tair*.

Toisc, business; Cor., p. 141, *toisc* i.e. voluntas hominis; I. 196, 18 re *toiscaib* dethbiri, just as at II. 32, 1, dochuadur *re toscu* deithbere, 'went on necessary business'; also in phr., *d'aen toisg*, 'with one sole purpose,' 'specially,' 'on purpose,' III. 422, 5; V. 336, 19, 20.

Toiscid, necessity; I. 282, 17, 21 *toiscid*, i.e. ar *torba* i.e. a slainti, tr. 'intention,' which cannot be the meaning, cf. III. 210, 23 is *torba* a *toiscid*; V. 292, x, y dligid cach bean a *toiscid* i.e. umun com-frichgnam 296, 11; IV. 120, 20 *toiscead* cach aesdrecht, 'necessary food of pets'; III. 322, 14 nesum *toiscida*, 'article of necessity'; cf. I. 80, 9, 10; I. 160, 19; II. 92, 2 (90, x); III. 542, 6 nach tuailing a *toiscid*; I. 162, 18 *toiscedum* (?), prob. *nesum toisceda*; II. 358, 6, x do *toiscidib*, i.e. is ecen doib, do eochaib ocus

mairb-dilib; III. 96, 23 comad *toiscidi** ac sloinded do *torba*.

Toiscideacht, state of necessity; III. 96, 25, where the separate *acht* is unmeaning: it is the derivative affix denoting the abstract state.

Toiscidi (?), (toisced), act of *preparing* (food) (?); II. 254, 6 iar n-a *toiscidi* fria focul, tr. 'after its *being tested* by the proper test,' but there is no gl. and the rest of the passage is hopeless, *inni olbui one* [?].

Toited, *toitim*, see *tuitim*.

Toithinta, II. 28, 8, see *toichned*.

Tola, flood; IV. 220, 12 (of a ditch) do lina *tola*, left untranslated, but the gl. seems definite, 222, 9 *linas imad uisci*, 'which a multitude of water fills'; 302, 3 dian-*tola* sluaig, tr. 'rapid *rush* of a crowd.'

Tolaig (?), II. 310, 23 abaid-*tolaig*, 'notice-wishers' (?), *tolaich* 312, 7; *apparently* connected with *apad*-notice, and *toltanach*, prps. denoting '*arbitrary notice*,' but the rest of the Text is quite unintelligible, *anreib obuill* [?].

Tolg, bed; cf. MR. 42, 8, "he was a very old man, who heard but little, and he could not walk upon his feet, but a *tolg* of bronze *around* his *bed* (*im* a *leapaid*), in which he always remained," [i.e. in the *leapaid*, bed, for the pron. is *fem.*, *innti*, and does not agree with *tolg*]; cf. *Celt. Miscell.*, 76, 26 *toilc* findruine, tr. '*beds* of [German] silver,' and a *bed* of some kind, it evidently was, by the rest of the story, for 78, 12, 13, 'he went to *bed* with the hag and cohabited with her'; V. 276, 4 *t.* do thetaib timpain, tr. 'bed-tick'; IV. 304, 21 gin cliatha, cen *tulggu*, tr. 'without *holes*' [?].

Toll, hollow, perforated; I. 140, 22 in t-iaronn *toll*; II. 254, 2 molt linas cach *toll*, tr. 'a wether which has filled every hollow' (in its intestines, 15).

Tollus, hole (in clothes); II. 160, 17 in t-inar cin *t.*

Toltanach, willing; [arbitrary ?]; II. 310, x fuach *t.*, 312, 11; III. 458, 24 in *t.* bith i n-a treb; IV. 56, 9 impaigid in flaith (&c.) cach cunnrad nach *t.* a memair, see follg.:—

Toltnaigim, I assent to; *dep.*, IV. 54, 9 do-inntai flaith, &c., cach cor na *toltnaigter*.

Toltnugad, act of assenting, consent; III. 92, 21 aslach, *t.*, slatratu ocus urcoimded, 'the four things that sustain crime,' cetharda foloing imarbas.

Tomailt, see *toimilt*.

Tomaisim, I measure; [deriv. of *tomus*]; I. 28, 5 *ro-tomais* ina fuil o talmain co firmamint; *pass. pres.*, I. 28, 26 ni tarsna *tomustar*; II. 250, 15, 16, (252, 1 *tomister*), *toimister*, 252, 9, 11; IV. 76, 22, *toimistar*; II. 246, 20 *toimsigter*, and *to-*

* The whole passage is a curious introduction of a school-logical kind, which does not contribute much enlightenment to the subsequent discussion: here it seems to mean that between *toiscidi* and *torba* is a relation of genus named by another genus, whereas between *elguin* and *comraite* it is a relation of species defined by genus.

maister; [but we have even, I. 92, 16, cia *tomaiter* iat *risin* athg., cf. III. 476, 1, 4 is *ris tomaiter*, &c.].

Tomaithem, act of threatening; II. 186, 8 tri *tomaithim* cinuid in mic, cin a denum; 188, 4 tochaithim aisi co *tomaithium* aon cinuid in gach ais gan a ndenum, 16; at II. 194, 19, *tomaithium* les, is tr. 'because he *forgives* it [!],' as if it were *do maithium*.

Tomus, measure; measurement; $\sqrt{med} + tu = mess$, with retracted accent, *do* + *mid*, but *tòmus*; cf. $\sqrt{vid} + tu = fiss$, with prefix *con*,=*cù-bus*; cf. *mèss* : *tòmus*=*fiss* : *cù-bus*; I. 28, 25 im-a-cuairt focert a *t.*; I. 18, y do-aentaigset *tomus n-ae*; II. 232, 22 doní in *t.* o laim; II. 250, 3 cach *t.*; II. 386, 12 gidbe *t.* fo' tiset na dama, 'in whatever measurement (=numbers) they come'; III. 334, 19 caiti *t.* o grainib; IV. 340, 9 *t.* forrag, tr. 'measurement by poles'; *gen.*, [*toimsi*, II. 250, 23, 254, 9, but genly.] *tomais*, I. 128, 7 *air meth thomais*, 'scales for measurement,' cf. V. 488, 15 airmed *tomais* coitcend, gl. on *t.* cach airmide 486, 14; V. 40, 22 lestar *tomu*[*i*]*s*; *pl.*, II. 246, 9 fri *mesu* ocus *toimsiu*, where the gl. 24 refers *mesu* to 'worth,' (*fiu*), and *toimsiu* to 'size,' (*meit*), just as at V. 98, 2, 8; so O'Dav., p. 109, distinguishes *mes*, 'by eye,' from *tomus*, by 'hand'; II. 246, 8 a fot do *toimsib* laime techta; III. 334, x ma beith i n-a *toimsib* techtaib; IV. 276, 21 co *toimsib* tir cumaile (?). But *tomus* also has a technical meaning, cf. *fo thomus*, with the tr. of 'under the *guidance* of,' at III. 404, 20, y, na tainic i n-ellach na daime neich aile, ocus na tainic *fo thomus* duine urrdalta, '(came not) in the train of the retinue of some body else, nor under the *guidance* of a special person'; but elsewhere, 'in the *direction* of,' III. 424, 16 in tan tainic *fo tomus* tuaithe airithi, 426, 7; cf. *ar amus*, 'towards.'

Tón, rear, *podex*; IV. 158, 14 tir cen *toin* cin beolu, tr. 'a land without egress or ingress,' (drastic but expressive); *gen.*, V. 516, (6), 19, fer teid i lenmain *tona* a mna tar in crich; in *attrib. gen.*, used to express 'hinder (part)'; II. 232, 10 do'n ces *tona*, 'of the *rump* steak'; 240, 4 da cois *tona*, 'two *hind* feet'; *pl.*, V. 108, 32 brugedoire i.e. doniad in bruigedoracht as a *tonaib*.

Tonach, tunic; I. 30, 1 i n-a *tonaig torachta* im talmain, tr. 'a protecting *bulwark* round the earth,' taken from *Salt. na Rann*, 191 *tuinech torachta* rosrig *im thalmain*, 'a tunic of success,' '*prosperous*' (?),—God spread the firmament 'as a gem-studded garment, and as a *luck-bringing tunic* over the earth,' a passage which suggests an oriental origin for the description.

Tond, wave; surface (of the *sea* or of the *earth*); I. 170, 12 *tuinn*, 'by a wave'; 202, 20 for *tuind*, 'on the sea'; 182, 8 *tuinde*, 'of the sea' (?); 132, 21 *tuind*, 'skin'; IV. 142, 27 sean-traigead fo *tuind*, tr. 'old bridge *under water*'; V.

90, 17 fo *tuinn*, 'under the *sod*(?)'; *pl.*, V. 324, 24; III. 424 1 dar nae *tondaib*, dobertar tar nae *tonna* mara 4.

Tond-aile, 'wave-fence,' V. 270, 14.

Tonn-gar, 'wave-noise,' I. 74, 4 co teiged a *t.-g.* for tír.

Too, see *toud*.

Topur, spring, well, I. 124, 17, gl. 140, 15, cf. *tipra*.

Tor (?), tr. 'the head'; I. 138, z *tor* i.e. *cenn*, in the ety. gl. *iadustar*, 'halter,' because it (*iadus tor*) closes round the head' [?]; cf. *tor*, 'tower,' Gen. XI. 4; 'bush,' Gen. XX. 13; Oss. VI. 102; 'lord,' LnagC. 242; 'array,' MR. 242.

Tor-aile, 'tor'-fence, V. 270, 15, 'tower'(?).

Tòra, tòracht, [Z] forms, apparently from √*sech*, *sequ-or*, with prefixes: *do-ro-sech-*, (*ad-pro-sequ-*); with *t-pret.*, [A] *do-rò-*[*s*]*ach-t*, going into *do-rùacht*, [Z], *tò-racht*; but then this form could just as well come from *do-fo-reg*, [Z] *tòracht*; and if *ro-siacht* be connected with *tiag*-aim, *teg-*, there seems little reason for opposing [A] *do-rìacht*, [Z] *tòracht*; in any case, the examples given below show that it is used as the [Z] form alike of *do-rùacht* (II. 238, 1) and *do-riacht* (IV. 252, z); but it is also brought into contact with *tarraid*, *tarthus*, *tarraigter*, 'it is got, reached, caught,' &c., and not less with *toirsit*. The meaning seems to be 'come to,' 'reach,' 'overtake,' and so '*come with*,' '*bring*.' The instances below will show the general usage:—*t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, **tòracht**, II. 236, 23, 26 muna *thòracht*, [opp. ma *do-ròcht*, 22, 27; ma *dorùacht*, 238, 1, 3, 6, 7;] IV. 254, 3, 7 mana *torracht*, opp. ma *do-riacht*, 252, z; V. 282, 2 muna *toracht*, (ocus *torad*); 508, 2 ni *t.*, 'does not return to him';—3 *pl.*, II. 294, 7 na **torrachtatur** a seoit i laim in duine;—*s-aor.* (*subj.*) 3 *sg.*, **tora**, I. 82, 25 na *tora* co moch do'n tuaith; 128, 13 na *tora* tascur do'n lir; 130, 11 [is] ferr co *tora*; [178, 9 dia *tora*, tr. 'if he *brings* him'; 180, 21 muna *tora* druth ar cuicthi, tr. 'unless being a fool *extends it* to five days'; II. 198, 18 acht co *toru* ni and, parallel with preceding, cin-co *tucthur* ni and; III. 64, 19 muna *tora*, 'unless he *return* him,' with *torachtain* in line preced.; 208, 9 acht co *tora* a aithgin fein ar culu; 380, 4 no co *tòra* aimser iunta, ocus o **do-rò(dh)a**, [*do-rùa*]; 492, 12 acht co *tora* hi, 'if he *returns* it,' 13, 16, 17; V. 282, 2 acht cu *torud* becc de; 324, 4 mana fogra co *tora* a iaraid, 340, 12, in both of which the contrast is with '*co* **roich** iaraid;' V. 434, 20 cia *do-ro*, cin co *tora*.

Toracht, success, succession; cf. Ml. 48 c 16 hon *toracht* i.e. hond *soinmichi*; 49 a 1 ar in *t.* i.e. ar in *tsoinmigi*, 'pro eventu'; hence prps. in I. 30, 1 tonach *torachta*, 'a tunic of success,' 'a *successful* garment' (?) God spread over the earth, see *tonach*.

Torachtain, (*tarr.*), II. 8, 9 difoiche Dé d'a **tarrachtuin**, 110, 16 cenmotha seotu a *tarruchtuin* (?), seems connected with *tarruigthur*, 18, tr. 'are seized'; III. 98, 20 cen *tarrachtain* colla, cf. ma **tarrus**, 100, 16, of the *finding* of a dead body; 230,

4 co *t.* fir laime, but 244, 12 co *t.* aithgina d'fir laime, cf 104, 6 ma **taraid** aithgin, 5 cen *tarachtain* aithgena; IV 72, 10 co *t.*; 190, 5 mana elat, gin a *t.* ann; 382, 17 *t.* tr 'to be caught,' 18 **tarraigter**; V. 86, 12 co *t.* eniclainni doit acu;—**torachtain**, I. 182, y a *t.* do, 'to *obtain* for himself'; II. 68, z cu n-a *t.* fein, cf. 16 cia **toirsit**, cin-co *toirsit*; 352, 20 co n-a *torr.*, 'to be forthcoming'; III. 64, 18 a *t.* fein, 'to *restore* him,' cf. muna *tora*, 19; IV. 70, y comlan do *t.* a forbu in mís; V. 188, 2 fri *t.* uatha; 246, 16 iar n-a *t.*, 'after their arrival.'

Torad, fruit; produce; I. 2, 13 nem-somaoinech i.e. um *iasc* (by sea), ocus um *toràd* (by land); I. 50, 21 is e *t.* is lia and, ety. gl. on *tuarathlia*, 10; IV. 36, 5 grethe cen *t.*; 168, 2 ailid cro im a *t.*, 13; 186, 1 trian *t.* (*gen.*); 190, 14, (=young swarm of bees); 214, 7, gl. y *iasc*; *gen.*, II. 362, 22 *toraid*; IV. 164, 9; 188, 9; 194, 3; IV. 334, 9; *pl.*, IV. 78, 6 is sruithe beo-bethu *tortha*; IV. 348, 6 do *tortaibh*.

Toraib, I. 182, 24, see *torruma*.

Toraic (?), tr. 'actions' (descending from his dignity), (*restraint*?); IV. 334, 16 cethair *toraic* doberat dire n-aithig do rig. This is apparently O'Dav., p. 123, *toirec* i.e. *timarguin*: where dobera *torec* is gl. *do-n-imaircfe*, &c., (quasi *to-airc*); but also with another ety. gl., *airc a taoi*.

Toram, deed (?); I. 288, 28 *torruim* nglé; IV. 216, 23 *toram*, ngrind, 'pleasant *deed*.'

Toraim, IV. 216, z ni·s·*tòraim* a n-atharach; prps. √*maid*, [A] *do-rù-ma* (?), [Z] *tò-ram*.

Torann, seems to mean 'division,' as it is always gl. *roind*, V. 498, 11 is í in leac aile, a *torind* do flaith, (500, 7), o tair do'n flaith a roind; *gen.*, V. 506, 10 fal *torainde* do flaith iar n-elod, gl. 508, 2; *pl.*, V. 452, 15 ni taigi tarr-fine *toranna* mbruige, gl. x, noco n-urranntar na feranna.

Torba, profit, often concretely = *torbach*, III. 168, 13, &c.; I. 14, 10 indeithbire *torbu*, (see below); I. 190, 4 na hindlithe, re *t.*, 'cattle, before they are productive'; I. 254, 10 *torbae* iar n-etorbu; III. 168, 4, 18 is amuil *indeithbir torba*,* (174, 24); [IV. 304, 4 tr. as if = *tormaigid*, (*to-formaig*), 'increases']; V. 250, 3 airilliud a *torbai*; 286, 1 is mo *torbud* na cor-si; 404, 22, gl. *sílad*, breeding of cattle; 414, 5.

Torbach, profitable (worker); technical expression for 'persons present on lawful business': the *espach* was a mere idle spectator; the *etarbach*, though not idle, had *no business* there, as we say: the *tarbach* was simply engaged in his duty on the spot, cf. III. 166, seqq.: the whole discussion, at III. 166, 18 seqq., with respect to building (exemptions, '*blai*'), resolves itself into two sections;—[A] if the owners

* The *profit* derived to a man may be *indethbir*, 'un-necessary,' e.gr. he may get damages against a person whose building has fallen on him, if the dangerous state of the building has not been declared, and that even though the injured party had *no business* at the spot.

knew the building was dangerous [*fis*], or, if the workman saw the possibility of an accident and could have avoided it [*aicsiu*], *this* was a case of *indeithbire torba*, involving *half-aithgin* for *esbach*, aithgin for *torbach*, half-dire and aithgin for *animal*; with an additional amount in case of malicious action on the part of the workman; [B] if there were neither *fis* nor *aicsiu*, this involved nothing for *espach*, but one-third aithgin for *torbach* and *animal*;—*gen.*, V. 150, 17 *torbaig* sech espach; V. 488, 10 eirim *deithbire torbaig*; *pl.*, III. 190, 21 *torbaig*, as contrasted with *esbaig*; III. 172, 2 amail *torbachu*.

Torbatu, profitableness, profitable occupation; I. 104, 9 nochan folethand *t.* do codnach.

Torbenim, I am useful; profitable; I. 184, 14 cethra na *torbenat*, gl. 190, 14 *toirichniget*; IV. 38, 19 muna cuic treaba *toirbeanadar*, gl. 42, 28 mana rabat cuic treaba aici d'a *toirithin*, as given at V. 514, 21, manib i cuig trebaib *torbenaiter*, with similar gl.

Torc, boar; I. 122, 6; *gen.*, V. 90, 17 srub *tuirc*; V. 442, 23 *t. n*-eocraide, 'boar with sharp teeth,' see under *eocraide*.

Torchair, (he) fell; *perf.* 3 *sg.* of √*cer*, [cf. *do-cerr*, V. 348, 1, *fo-ceir*]; with prefix, [A] *do-rò-chair*, [Z] *tòrchair*, [A] *do-ròchair*: I. 68, 15 *do-r.* sin 'n-a firinde, 'she *was slain* in her truth for reproaching F.', (compared with la-s' *tòrchair* of 14); 224, 5 *do-r.* isin fes, tr. '*was forfeited* for the feeding'; II. 98, 14 *do-r.* ni de, 'a part of it has been lost'; 396, 3, 21 *do-r.* a cuitig (t., b., f.) uaithe, 'her share *fell* away from her,' she *forfeited* her share of, &c.; III. 440, 11 ma *do-r.* [in crannchur] orro, 'if the lot *fell* upon them,' (no *na tòrchair*); IV. 178, 21 *do-rochrathar* uile i n*dilse*, 'they are all forfeited,' [*depon. pres.* 3 *sg.*, the subject being *in saithe*, 180, 14], cf. IV. 264, 24 *do-r.* Deiscert mBreg a n*dilsi* do Cormac; V. 222, 14 *do-r.* dó-sum hi, i n-eiric fogla; 348, 12 *do-r.* a baile o A., 'his town *fell from* him,' 'was forfeited by A,' 16 *do-r.* do E, 'and fell to the share of E,' as gl. on *do-cerr* 348, 1, co n*dicir*, 4; 422, 18 *do-r.* do'n fir d'a dtugad, 'it was forfeited to the man to whom it was given';—[Z] *tòrchair*: I. 68, 14 la-s' *torchair* E., 'was killed'; III. 440, 11 *in t.* no *na t.*; V. 314, 16; 316, 26; 380, 1, &c.

Tor-crenim, occurring in [Z] subj. pres., 3 sg., IV. 316, 6 *tur-cria*, (cf. the verbal noun *tur-creic* [q.v.], tr. 'proportionate stock'), with some specialisation of *buy*, but the exact meaning of the prefix *tur* is not clear: the note II. 263, is tr. 'they receive not a reward, which is *contempt* to him,' as if *tar*, 'contempt,' were involved, but in the text the *tar* is tr. *above* (*daer*-stock), the verbal notion being simply paraphrased, II. 262, 3 *torcriat* = *dernat creic*, 'they make a purchase'; the sense of the passage shows that some *illegal act* was meant, 'provided the tenants do not make any [*tar l*] *purchase* (or *sale*),' the note explain-

ing this act as an *illegal subsidy*, in receiving stock from an *extern* chief; but this meaning can scarcely be adapted to the other passage in which it occurs, viz. IV. 316, 6 berid diib derscugud dia *taurcria* ceileu nach aire-dessa, '(if he gives) proportionate stock,' connecting it of course with *turcreic*. The meaning seems to be 'make a bargain,' [of giving so much *stock*, in return for so much *food*-rent].

Torgaib, III. 156, 3, see *turgabaim*.

Tormach, act of increasing; verbal noun of [A] *do-fòr-maig-*, [Z] *tòrmaig-*, used later as independent derivative verb, q.v.; I. 30, 26, of *additions* made to the SM. from the Bible, with ety. gll., *ro-toirmed dam* (?) 38, 15, and *toirithin* co *moch* [!], 17; [this connexion of *torma* with *toirithin*, 'helping,' is again made at IV. 36, 4, muna *torma* tlacht, 16 mani *toir* etach co *heim*, and 15 mana roib etach aice d'a *toirithin*, cf. also the gl. *toirithin*, IV. 42, 28, on the verb *torben-*, 'be profitable']; I. 60, 19 *t.* tochusa; V. 108, 10; 178, 17 do *torma* fiach, but 182, 2 do *tormach* fiach.

Tormaigim, I increase; I. 144, 21 im-a *thormaig* cubus, 208, 5, (cf. *imtormach*); II. 12, 4 *tormaige* miach; V. 70, 10 *a tormuig* di-a dag-foltaib, *tormaigid* di-a dag-cataid, cf. V. 70, 15, 16; I. 208, 16 aní *tormaigit* na Cristaidi do reir a cubais; II. 108, 6 *tormuigit* muige anta; I. 54, z ni *tormuid* eneclann do; II. 28, 17 ni *tormuig* saoire, 19; V. 454, 25 ni *tormaig* luige forsin fer itir; [cf. the form *do-for-maig*, II. 176, 22[2]; III. 50, 18 (q.v.); V. 108, 12; V. 150, 18 *do-forma*; IV. 304, 4 *to-for-maig* somaine co mbi bes a tige ann, compared with *torba* in the same line]; III. 172, 6 muna *tormaigea* bithbinchi; V. 252, 20 noco *tormaigi* fa geall; V. 216, 18 na *tormadut* log n-enech flatha; III. 244, 3 ni *tormaigenn* ar coin cuilen do breith; V. 32, 29 noco *tormaigind* nach ni do X; V. 70, 15 a *tormaigind*, (for the earlier, *a tormaig*, 10); I. 60, 25 is e in cutruma *tormuiges* do'n br. cetach; I. 62, 1 secht ndaor-ceile *tormaigius* cuigi rithide (?), ocus gurab a coibeis-sin *thormaigis* gach rig; IV. 382, 10 ceilib (?) *tormaigeas* do gradaib flatha; V. 82, 5 amail *tormaiges* ar cach n-oigi; but III. 70, 3 ni beruit flaithe ní do-neoch *tormuig* cain, cf. I. 208, 5 *a tormaig* cubus;—*s-pret.* 3 *pl.*, I. 58, 5 dia *tormuidset* feb;—*t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, [A] I. 88, 18 in leth-dilse fiach *do-rò-r-macht*; II. 250, 8 is aire *da-ròr-macht* sunn; 416, 26 trian in neich *da-ròr-macht* a luad; V. 18, 1 da screp. *do-ròr-macht* ealadu air, cf. 82, 4, 5 leth *do-ròr-macht* elada uirri; [Z] V. 212, x *tòrmacht*, but z *do-rò-r-macht* riadugud air;—*s-aor.*, [A] IV. 316, 9 co *do-ròr-mai* a ineclann co-sin anall;—*pass. pres.*, V. 52, y *tòrmaigter* pendaitt d'imarcraid do x, gl. for the older *do-fòr-magar* of Text, V. 52, 24.

Tormailes, see *toimlim*.

Tormesc, see *tairmesc*.

Tornóire, turner (of wood); V. 106, 17.

Toirnóirecht, turner's art; V. 106, 19.
Torochtar, II. 16, 24, see 124, 13 (*do-rochtatar*).
Torrcha, *gen. fem.* of **torrach**, 'pregnant,' I. 180, 5.
Torruim, see *toram*.
-Torsat, I. 12, 9, see *tuismim*.
Torthaiset, 'they may have fallen,' IV. 318, 20 ar na *torthaiset* isnaib sechtaib hi' tuitet enech caich; cf. Ml. 23 a 23 *do-ro-thuusa*, 'decidam'; [Z] ná *tò-r-thai-set*, see *tuitim*.
Toruma, attention, watching(?); IV. 18, x aileas im treib *toruma*, gl. 22, 23 co treib no ind in feraind d'a *toirithin*; see also under *tormach*.
Toruma, crowd, concourse; III. 418, z lia *t.* daine ocus sochaidi ar amus tigi na ngrad flatha, &c.
Torund, fence of a special kind; V. 270, 15.
Torunn, thunder; IV. 94, 6.
Tosach, beginning; I. 72, 1 i *t.*, 'first,' beforehand; I. 300, 17 *t.* na derbaire; II. 16, 18 *ar t.*, 'at first'; V. 290, 14 i *tosuch*, 'in the beginning,' (*ar tus* 292, 14); 480, 23 o *t.* domain.
Toscu, see *toisc*.
Tost, silence; III. 252, 11 in lucht ro-bi 'n-a *t.*; V. 252, 28 fer tlaith i n-a *thast*.
-Toth, IV. 102, 16; 178, 11, see *tuitim*.
Toth (?), IV. 340, 4 rofessir recht flatha fo *thoth*; this is tr. 'from the foundation'; the word is gl. by Cormac, p. 42, quod est nomen membri mulieris, so that if the text be pressed it must mean 'a chief's right' *sub cunno*. But the whole page here is merely a collection of memorial *sûtras*, with no commentary.
Tothacht, property (in land and cattle; cf. O'Dav., p. 122, where *t.* is referred to *beo-dile*, 'live chattels,' and *muin* to 'gold and silver'); II. 228, 3 amuil bes a *t.* i.e. tire ocus innile; IV. 304, 11 caide a *t.*, folad sechta lais, (seven cows, seven pigs, seven sheep); V. 110, 8 is lugu iar *t.*; V. 400, 16 *tothachtaib*, gl. 18 fo'n *tochus*.
Tothanach, silent (?), I. 37, note, innill *t.* imcoimet, tr. 'retentive medium of preserving knowledge'; but it prob. means 'silent'; FM. *ann.* 1600, [p. 2214, 18], tr. go taoi taoithenach, 'quietly and *silently*.'
Tothar (?), tr. 'he demands,' at IV. 302, 10 cid tre ednged ro-*tothar*, [*tothlaigethar* ?].
Tothfond, see *tofann*.
Tothim, see *tuitim*.
Tothla, see *toethlod*.
Tothlach (?), claim; (from *do-thlàigim*); IV. 268, 15 cor tobaig, cor *tothlaig*; see follg.:—
Tothlaigim, I beg, claim, demand, II. 318, 10 in t-imscar *tothlaiges* in flaith ar in [cele], as gl. on *dep.* 316, z imscarad *dotluigigtur* [*dothlaigither*] fl. fri aigillni, 318, 22; IV. 228, 8 in trath *tothlaigit* cain im vii. cumala; O'Dav., p. 122, tothlaigim i.e. *altaighim*; Corm., *tothluchur* dilgud a Deo, p. 1, sub *arco*.

Toud, act of calving; O'Dav., p. 119, "the time at which the cow brings forth the calf"; it occurs thrice in V., viz. 152, 3 fuil nutlige iar *too*, [gl. iar *sod uaithe* a-neich bis 'n-a broind], as in the first quotation of O'Dav., the paragraph follg. 12, is slan di in *t-espach*, &c., being also referred to by O'Dav.; 260, 2 nuithlech iar *toud* [gl. in lulgach iar *soad* a laig eisti a *tai*], is quoted by O'Dav., but his subsequent *co iar nomaide*, 'till after *nine days*,' does not occur here; 268, 21 fourt cethra ac *touth*, with similar gl., ac *soud* i *tai* uaithib, 270, 9.

Toxal, act of carrying off; 'asportation'; I. 64, 2 *gabail co toxal*; *toxal* took place after the dfdt. had *evaded the law*, I. 258, 12 *t.* iar n-elud dligid, 270, 26; the distrained cattle had to be driven off along the road openly, without food, into a cow-shed or paddock, after the *toxal*, 270, 28. The '*exact observance* of all the conditions' seems to be meant by the phr. *innrucus toxuil*, II. 18, 2. But cf. I. 74, 28, (he took six cows in *athgabail*), and put 'asportation' on them, *toxul* tuc forru, 'he carried them off with him to his own district, as there was no cattle-shed into which he could put them owing to the war going on'; hence the rule of *athg. toxail*, 'distress *of asportation*' between districts at strife with each other, I. 74, x. If the dfdt. pursued his distrained cattle, and offered pledges to the pltf., the latter had to accept the pledges and restore the distress, otherwise the dfdt. had a right of *toxal* on his cattle from the distrainor, I. 220, 21 slan dó a toxal uada. But the *toxal athgabala* was not to be put into operation save on proper conditions, otherwise it involved fines, I. 222, 7, 16; so that it was necessary to carry out the toxal under certain definite regulations: I. 288, 28 triar ag *toxul*, i.e. the pltf. in distraining had to have with him a *witness* of suitable honour-price, and an *aigne toxail*, an attorney, in short, to look after the legal formulas. These "*Three* carry it out to *Four*," the four of the dfdt.'s side who wait outside on the fence of dfdt.'s land, viz. another attorney (*aigne frisninnle*), a suitable *witness*, a *nascaire*, and a *rath*, I. 290, 32. The three are referred to, I. 302, 16, in a manner that shows that the pltf. had to have the two extras as assistants in the distraint, unless he was himself skilled, &c., cf. I. 102, 23, (gl. 104, 8).

Toxlaim, I carry off (bodily) in distraint; I. 266, 1 co *toxluidther*, gl. 288, 13 cinnus donither a toxal amach; I. 268, 12 tiagar dochum faithche fir as-a tir *toxlaither*, gl. 302, 17 as-a ferann da-*togslaidther* in athg.; II. 52, 18 cu dligthech *ro-toxlad* [; see under *fo-coislim*.

Tra, indeed, *quidem*, intensifying the emphatic word in the opening of a clause; I. 8, 7 maith *tra*; 14, 12 iarsin mbreith-sin *tra* 16, 10, 20; 18, 1; only here in Text of I., not in II., only at 38, 13 in III., not in IV.; in V. 42, 26; 78, 23; 90, 19; 108, 1, i.e. in Small Primer, and then not till 490, 12; cf. the note sub voce in *Hom. Pass.*, Glossary.

Tracht, in phr. *dar t.*, tr. 'beyond *strength*,' III. 180, 14 dar *trocht*, co fis a *etracht*, 182, 15.

Tracht, strand (of sea); I. 128, 20 *t.* mara; V. 270, 14 *t.* aile, 'strand'-fence; *gen.*, V. 320, 9 *frithe trachta*, 'strand-waif'; 484, 1 feam cacha *trachta*.

Traethad, act of subduing; subjugation; I. 50, 28 *traethad* cairde, tr. '*suspension of amity*' (between king and people), which is not the idea conveyed by the gl., 52, 13, tr. 'the might of subjugation,' or the forcible reduction of the territories by the king under the sway of [cain] *law* or [cairde] *amity*; cf. III. 12, z, (see follg.):—

Traethaim, I subdue, subject, reduce; overwhelm, damage; I. 58, 9 *troethaid* a log-einech *umpu*, tr. 'it deprives them of their honour-price,' 'it *lowers* their h.-p.'; II. 238, 12, [a calf] nacha *traetha* teidm fithnaisi ná galar, gl. x, nocu *millenn* hi teidm; III. 24, 14 *troithaith* ainbthine di dagbesaib, tr. [the chiefs] '*remove foul weather* by good customs,' but gl. 21, 'they remove their *over-charges*' (*an-fech*); prps. too *troethaith* is *troethad*, for the same gl. as given at I. 52, 13, *tren-aethad* or *tren-timarcain*, and at III. 14, 7 (and 24, 22); (?) ro-*threifithe*, I. 254, 7, for *traethfithe* (?).

Traig, strand; I. 2, 14; V. 138, 16 for *t.* tancatar; *gen.*, V. 332, 1 coimdi *traga*; IV. 356, 12 conoisce gne *traga*.

Traig, foot; I. 152, 12, gl. Lat. *pes*; IV. 214, 18[3] *troig* gu ceathraimthe *troiged*, uair *da traigid* gu leith, 's-e in ceim inraic, 1¼ ft., half of a normal step, which was 2½ ft.; V. 40, 26 le *traigid* tailc.

[**Traigead**, IV. 142, 27, is *droiched*, as in H. 3, 18].

Traigim, I ebb; IV. 356, 16, [the people of small reading] *traigit* i frecnarcus an-[sh]rotha.

Trascrad, act of breaking; V. 270, 21 iar n-a *t.*

Trascraim, I break; cut down (trees); V. 270, 25 *trascras* loch; 474, 30 ni he *trascras* in crand.

Trath, time; said of the hours [canonical], II. 120, 9; hence o'n *trath* co 'raile, 'from the one definite hour to the same hour next day,' i.e. 24 hours, II. 16, 29; 36, 3; V. 86, 21; 148, 8; 166, 23; but also genly., 'period,' II. 236, 22 *trath* feisi; I. 102, 25 i comardaib *trath*, gl. 104, 21; in *cach trath*, 'whenever,' I. 280, 15; *gen.*, I. 102, 13 sét cacha *tratha*, tr. 'of every *day*,' 7; V. 118, 8 ceall oc na frith airitiu *tratha*, gl. 124, 17 oc' na dentar na *tratha* do frithalum.

Tre-, the prefixal form of *tri*, 'three,' three-fold-; e.gr.:—

(**Tre-baire**), I. 52, 5, as gl.

Tre-bennach, V. 412, 4 sithla *t.-beannaigi*; three-horned vessels (of brass); cf. *tre-villendach*.

Tre-cintach, IV. 74, 3 cuaille de-cintach no *tre-c.*, 'of three faults.'

Tre-chelt, 'three dresses,' V. 398, y, gl. 400, 5 tri hedaigi.

Tre-chem [q.v.], II. 246, 6, 'three-year old pig.'

Tre-cuairt, I. 46, 8, *t.-c.* tigi B., 'threefold assault.'

Tre-chumasc, V. 472, 6, 'triple mixture' [?].

Tre-focal, III. 92, 10 *tre-f.* focra, viz. 'gromfa, glamfa, aerfa,' referred to in O'Dav., p. 82, *sub* egin, with a quotation glossed, 'it is lawful to enumerate much in the '*Triple-word of warning*' (?).

Tre-innige, V. 410, 21 aine *tre-nege*, gl. tre-beannaigi, v. supra; O'Dav., p. 54, *sub* 'aine,' aine *tre-innighi*; see *an* and *ian*; but see also *treinech*.

Tre-laega, 'three-calved,' six years of age, V. 48, 3, note, [Curry]; tr. 'cow after calving,' 'milch-cow,' whose value was determined, (I. 102, 19) as tri ba in-laega ar da mbuaib tre-laega, 'three in-calf cows for two milkers'; cf. V. 48, 2 where 27 in-laega = 18 tre-laega.

Tre-lia, V. 470, 34, the *triple stone* [test].

[**Tre-nege**, see above, *tre-innige*].

Tre-slisen, IV. 360, 20, tr. 'three-angled stave' (to every cleric).

Tre-uillendach, III. 152, 7, sithla °*acha*, 'three-cornered cups.'

Tre-uillig, V. 28, 2, 'tri-angular' (*dossan*).

Treb, dwelling, house; I. 130, z in *t.* coitcenn; IV. 214, 7; *gen.*, I. 122, y corus *treibe* itir comorbaib; III. 272, 23 for lár rig-*treibe*; IV. 360, 14 dliged na *treibe* deoda, 15 na *t.* domonda, [for the quotation (!) see Prov., XXVII. 21]; V. 284, 29 tincur treibi; 302, y lár duna no *treibe* cach airech; V. 320, 7 frithe *treibe*, gl. 324, 7; V. 410, 7 set *trebe*; IV. 198, 22; 406, 14 fodlai *trebe*; *dat.*, I. 66, 8 tucustar co *treib*; IV. 198, 19; V. 166, 28 a *treib* indligthig; *pl.*, V. 160, 1 secht *treaba*, 162, 16, and 166, 1, three heptads; 514, 17 fuidir lais-a mbiad cuic *treaba* di-a ceiniul, 20, 21, 23, [the *five* being *the* house, together with sheds for *cow*, *pig*, *sheep* and *calf*]; I. 102, 25 iadad for terc-*trebaib*.

Treb-dire, *house-*'*dire*,' I. 164, 24, honour-price is paid for stealing a 'sed' from a house occupied in common by seven persons, (or by three nobles); this is stated at V. 406, 21, and III. 458, 12, to be the 'most difficult 'dire'-fine (quoted V. 162, z), *eleven* honour-prices being considered in it, viz. that of '*sed*'-owner, of *house*-owner, of *bed*-owner, and of *bed*-occupant, as well as that of each chief of the seven noblest who had come on a visit to the house, (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 7 = 11); the $\frac{1}{21}$th part of each honour-price is due to the owner of the house, who receives this amount from each because it is only "in right of the owner of the house that anything is due to them," III. 460, 14; [the owner of the 'sed' (stolen) does not contribute anything, however, 17]. The comm. is careful to add that the *bed* spoken of, was occupied by some special person.

Treb-intreib, 'house-furniture,' II. 358, 4, of plaids and couches, 29).

Treb-toruma, 'house-watching guard?', IV. 18, x; gl. co *treib* no *ind* in feraind 22, 23.

Trebad, act of ploughing, (II. 360, 17, useless in *ploughing*); husbandry; householding, residence [on a farmstead]; IV. 128, 5 *treabad* inforais, 'habitable residence'; IV. 304, 10 o ro-gab *treabad*, 'since he took *householdship*'; V. 20, 14 fer creanus tír, &c. di-a *treabad*; 76, 2, where is mentioned the brewy who has (8 × 7) cumals of land, (7 × 20) cows of *trebad*; 284, 30 adaimter i *trebud*, gl. 288, 8 *treabhu* do beith aige; 314, 13 co ndeine a rudrad ocus a *t.* fair, gl. 316, 8 do *thigib*; *gen.*, V. 390, 23 erna *trebtha*, (i.e. biail ocus fidba, 392, 11); I. 46, z bo *treb(ith)tha*, 'plough-ox'; I. 126, 19 i n-aimsir *trebtha*, III. 152, 5; II. 358, 3 com-obair *trebtha*; 364, 26 do urgnamtaib *fo-trebtha*.

Trebaim, I plough, manage a farm; IV. 302, 20 fer na *treabaid* seilb ná ferann dó fadeisin.

Trebaire, farmer, householder; surety. The *treb*, 'house,' was a 'farmstead,' so that a man had a house as part of his 'farming.' The man who farmed land was therefore *the* 'farmer,' *the* 'householder,' *trebaire*. He also alone, as having a stake in the district, a fixed habitation and chattels, could become a *surety*. But the word *trebaire* is also an *abstract* noun meaning 'security,' and further, there is the word *trebar* 'prudent,' from which we have *trebaire*, 'prudence.' Found in the Texts as follows: I. 254, 5, 6, 7, 8; (II. 278, 22); III. 54, 5, 6; IV. 128, 3, 11, 13; 210, 29; 220, 7, 13; V. 314, 12; 352, 5; 428, 4; 506, 12. The most common use is in the phr. *tuc trebaire co coir o belaib*, gl., a 'contract of two sane adults with knowledge and *security*,' cor da so-chond co fis ocus *trebaire*, I. 50, 24; III. 2, 4, 'how is he bound on *trebaire co coir o belaib*'; the answer is given in the comm.:— The contract itself, to be valid, must of course be made by two *qualified* persons,—for otherwise it would be ipso facto invalid; but the further conditions are attached, of *fis*, 'knowledge,' and *trebaire*, (tr. 'warranty'). Such a contract is dissoluble (*taithmechta*) during four and twenty hours; beyond that period, [which no doubt was granted to give time for reflection, cf. H. 3, 17, col. 568, ar narab iarum aithrigech fri imtaithmech cor, aithrige aige iarum cen taithmech cor], it is binding (*astaide*, 'to be held fixed'), III. 2, 7. Here of course the question arises: what was the nature of the *knowledge* and of the *surety*? This can only be answered inferentially, as the terms are nowhere expressly defined. Four cases are referred to:

(a) with	knowledge,	with	warranty,	III. 2, 8;
(b) without	„	without	„	2, 10;
(c) without	„	with	„	2, 13;
(d) with	„	without	„	2, 15.

In (a) the contract is fully binding after 24 hours; (b) the contract is dissoluble within 10 days after the *knowledge*

is gained;* (c) the contract has half the fraud recoverable, within 10 days, &c.; (d) the contract has two-thirds of the fraud recoverable, within 10 days, &c.; [or two-thirds of his contract, if he prefers it]. The subsequent comm. given in note seems to refer this to a principle which may be exemplified thus:—

A buys a horse from B, paying £30; he subsequently discovers that it is worth only £18, therefore he has been defrauded of £12. He has his choice *either* (a), to keep the horse and get back £8, ($\frac{2}{3} \times 12$), or (b), to return the horse and get back £20, ($\frac{2}{3} \times 30$). His choice would therefore be rationally determined by the consideration whether he is willing to pay £22 for the horse; cf. H. 3, 17, col. 569, a roga dó, in da trian a diubarta taithmigus, ocus trian a diubarta uada ocus a fir-creic aige; no, in da trian a diubarta taithmigus, ocus da trian a bun-cunnartha, ocus trian do cechtarde d'fagbáil ocus a fir-creic uada. Here the comm. looks upon the sum paid, £30, in its composite light, as £18 contract + £12 fraud; so that, on the alternative, the purchaser may *either*, dissolve $\frac{2}{3}$ of fraud, and lose the $\frac{1}{3}$ of fraud ($\frac{1}{3} \times 12$), validating the purchase; *or*, dissolve $\frac{2}{3}$ of fraud, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the fundamental contract, thus losing $\frac{2}{3}$ of both [i.e. $\frac{12}{3} + \frac{18}{3} = 4 + 6 = £10$], invalidating the purchase. This composition is to be clearly kept in view, as it was obviously at all times in the brehon's mind: the *bun-cunnrad* is the 'proper contract value,' the *diubairt*, is the 'fraudulent overcharge'; so that comm. H. 3, 17 at 569, speaks of the purchase in [a], as valid both as regards *diubairt* and *bunad-cunnartha*. In [b], the period of possible invalidation ends with the ten days *after knowledge* is gained; if within this period he dissolves the ontract, he takes $\frac{2}{3}$ of contract and leaves $\frac{1}{3}$. In [c], half the fraud extends to ten days after knowledge, and he leaves the other half to the external surety, (col. 569 fagaib in leath eile fri trebuire n-echtrann); here is a new idea: in our example, where the *diubairt* was £12, the purchaser gets £6 and leaving the other £6 to the extern *security*, [this is what the note III. 2, note[2], tr. "the security of extern people"]. In [d], $\frac{2}{3}$ of its *diubairt* extends to 10 days after knowledge; if he dissolves the contract, he takes $\frac{2}{3}$ of his 'contract' (dobeir lais), and leaves $\frac{1}{3}$. But H. 3, 17 col. 570 continues, in case of [b] he has his choice whether he will dissolve all the *diubairt*, and forfeit all the *bunad cunnartha* [i.e. lose £18, but get back £12] and validate the purchase, viz. keep the horse; or, dissolve $\frac{2}{3}$ of *diubairt*, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of *bun-cunnartha* i.e. forfeit $\frac{1}{3}$ of each and invalidate the purchase [return the horse and lose £10 (4 + 6)]. Here also the *surety* is distinctly '*the person who is given for* the validation (dilse) of the *bunad cunnartha*; it is he who *astas leth na*

* Any such contract is *in-dilse*, 'invalid,' and there is no limit to it till the period when the knowledge is gained: ni fil crich fris co festar, cf. H. 3, 17, col. 569.

diubarta.—Not always determinable whether the word is *concrete* or *abstract*; thus, it is either the *security*, or the *person* who goes 'security,' I. 52, 5 [is] *tr.* ics sin; I. 254, 6 ni aithgebad nach *trebair* a chennadaich ar *tr.*; II. 142, 19 acra borblachuis dorigne in *t.*; IV. 220, 7 adgerad cach di *thr.*; 'security,' I. 50, 1 in ni ris-a tuc *tr.* co coir o belaib I. 254, 5 adgaibter *tr.* iar n-*etr.*; ocus athg. *tr.*; IV. 210, y it he teora *trebuire* in-sen [na cumgat comarba do cumscugud], three *permanent cain*-laws, respecting *aqueduct*, *river-mouth* and *bridge*; these cannot be altered by heirs, after they have been recognised during the lives of three generations, (212, 25 i n-a aititin re *ré trir*).

Trebairecht, condition of one who goes 'security'; *gen.*, II. 142, 21 acra *trebuirechta*.

Trebar, secure (?); I. 254, 6 ni athgebad nach *trebair* a chennadaich ar trebairi, gl. 18 nach duine *trebuir*; as adj., *pl.*, IV. 212, 13 tri neichi *treabara*, 'three *secure* things'; *compar.*, II. 278, 22 besid n-uaisliu, besid *trebaire*, 'most experienced' (i.e. im ar ocus im buain, 280, 13, cf. III. 56, 16); IV. 300, 15 is *treberiu* side;—the *trebar* person is defd., III. 54, 6 [is] *trebar* cach conae a finntid oigi foric, i.e., the man who preserves *duthaig a fine*, the hereditary prosperty of the tribe, his portion of the tribal-land, in the same perfection in which it came into his hand, 56, 17; and the preced. gl. holds the experience to be shown in *efficiency* in ploughing and reaping, *trebar* i.e. *trebthach* im ár ocus im buain. At IV. 128, 3 da comarba *treabar* are spoken of, tr. 'two *solvent* landholders.'

Trebthach, efficient as a farmer; III. 56, 15 *tr.* im ár ocus im buain, (gl. on *treb-ar*, prps. quasi *treb-ár*).

Trechem, three-year old pig; [I. 16, 23 Rosa mac *Trichim*]; II. 246, 6 o deiling co *treichium*, gl. 22 tri *hal* i.e. tri mbl., cf. O'Dav., p. 78, where iiii. should be iii. The word seems taken as a cpd. cf. *tre-cheim*, 'three steps'; cf. *ardtreichem* at II. 238, 17, tr. 'rich *land*'?

Treda, three-fold; III. 92, 18.

Trefet, blower (for a fire): I. 126, 5 im *tr.* tigi srotha, (gl. 144, 2) [*tre-sheit* or] *tren-feit*, 'strong pipe,' through which the fire is bellows-blown; O'Dav., p. 122, *treifet* i.e. *seidhe*, with a quotation, *tr. a tona* i.e. sede iar fir tre n-a toin.

Tregdaim, I pierce; IV. 336, 8 co *tregda* in fer tri-a sciath; cf. FM., p. 1978–2056; BB. 14 *a* 34.

Treicim, I abandon; I. 46, 20 is ferr an ro-gabsat oldas an ro-*threicset*.

Treide, a triad of things; I. 42, 22 co na fetatar *a tréidi*; 230, 13 *treidhi* do rig; II. 334, z *dega* no *tregha*; 10, 26 *treghe*; [III. 92, 18 *treda*, 17 *deda*, 20 *cethardha*, 16 *aenda*, adj. three-*fold*, &c.], I. 268, 15 tesgaire *treoda* (?); III. 418, 25 *treidi*, IV. 34, 30 in *treidi* so, (of three *persons*); V. 12, 9, 22 *treda*, 104, 17 *trede*; 472, 20 *treidi*; 482, x *treige*.

Treifithe (?), I. 254, 7 ar ni *ro-threifithe* la indliged n-ambescna, gl. 21 noch[a] ndingne[d], nach am, co trebuir, tr. 'it could not be *done properly*'; for *trebfithe*, or prps. *ro-traethfithe* (?).

Treimit, see under *tria, tre.*

Treimse, definite period; term; III. 534, 28 *treimsi* fri bliadain; IV. 158, 15 cacha tr., tr. 'every season'; IV. 348, 21 in cach *treimsi* do ceithrib raithuib na bliadna; V. 270, 8 bera *treimsi* do raith darmna.

Treinech, 'ternal'; [Keating uses treanach, 'tripartite']; IV. 54, 13 is annsom i mbreitheamnacht cor la F. cuir *trene*, ar at e cuir *treineacha* la F. &c., gl. 56, 20 cuir *tri nech*, no *tri nog*, tr. 'the contracts of three persons or three parties'; *gen.*, V. 384, 6 fuillem gill *trenig.*

Treiniugad, act of making a tripartite division; III. 152, 9 in *tr.* -so, tr. 'this triple division': it occurs in eric-fines for *fogail*, not in bargains, &c., in which the stipulated article must be paid as was agreed on. But if a man had to pay fines, he was allowed to pay with a margin of variation in the articles; this was on a triple basis, $\frac{1}{3}$ in cows, $\frac{1}{3}$ in horses, $\frac{1}{3}$ in silver, of the cows $\frac{1}{3}$ in oxen, of the horses $\frac{1}{3}$ in mares, of the silver $\frac{1}{3}$ in some alloyed metal: the maxim ran, 'foreith arra anarra,' 152, 17, 24, '*an-arra* succours *arra.*'

So, in further detail, III. 370, 12; V. 342, z, a cow is said to have *treiniugad* upon her; i.e., a cow worth 24 screp. has her value estimated at (8 + 8 + 8), 8 for her *body*, 8 for her *expectation*, 8 for milk *and* calf; the latter item being subdivided ($\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$) i.e. 6 for the milk, and 2 for the calf on the day when it is calved; the comm. adds that this *treiniugad* comes upon every 'sed' that has *body* and *expectation* and *milk*, [in the *bull*, 'work' takes the place of 'milk']; and where this division is not applicable it is a case of 'arbitration of neighbours,' III. 370, x.

Cf. also IV. 94, 18, applicable in 'smacht'-fines, $\frac{1}{3}$ being in *oats*; when *grass* is paid, the neighbours arbitrate, 94, 26, cf. V. 384, 18; 418, 9; 482, 25; [484, 2, 11, 24, 27, seems a new usage]; see also *trenaigim.*

Treise, [I. 82, 18] period of three days; I. 56, z aithrige ar *tresi* doni; I. 78, 13, [one day's stay for necessaries of life (such as a milch cow), *three* days for the next in necessity], *treisi* di-a tanaisib; 16, three days for a king, further defd. as *treisi uathaid*, three days of the units, in one case, and *treise dec*, three days plus *ten*, in another case, (13 days). [But see the curious comm. and tr. 82, 6, and cf. 26]. At 82, 10, there are mentioned *three* items of 'three days,' *in treise eimceimnigthi*, tr. 'the three days grace,' (I. 100, 30; II. 64, 22); *in treise iardaige*, tr. 'the three additional days'; *in treise dechmaide*, tr. 'the three days with ten,' which are said to be *inann*, 'the same' (?). But the *thirteen* days of 78, 17 are made up of ten days *apad*-notice and three days of *imceimnigud* [q.v.], 82, 28, the latter being

declared to be the *treise uathaid* 82, 19, and the *treise iartaige*, being three days coming *after* the notice 82, 21. Anyhow, the king was allowed *thirteen* days *tar crich*, 84, 3. A distinction was made, I. 232, 9, (gl. on 230, 21), ani is nesom toiscide, do'n *treisi iar fut* dorala sund for *tul-treisi*; in the former case, *treisi iar fut*, the object remained for the *stay* in the debtor's hands after pledge given to pltf.; in *tul-treisi* during the three days' stay (*anad*), the distress remained with the creditor. Obviously the aim of these *stays* was to give time for consideration, that the judgements should not be *sudden*, 'tulla,' I. 156, 12, *i.e.*, 'without reflexion, off-hand, on the spot,' can *smuan*, di maigin, 'ilico.' The three days were prescribed, on occasion of Aillell's hosting, I. 152, 2 is i *athg. treisi* ciata-ragba i n-Eri[nn], &c., the usual phr. is, (athg.) *for treisi*, I. 182, 3; 230, 4; 262, 10; often found in attrib. gen. to define the particular stay, distraint, compensation, &c., e.gr., *aithgin treise*, V. 442, 26; *anad treisi*, I. 182, 16; *athgabail treisi*, I. 162, 20; 208, 2; (*athg. tul-treisi*), I. 210, 21; 230, 3; *cinta treisi*, I. 162, 27.

Treisi, strength, *ro-t.*, violence (of water); III. 282, y mad *ro-treisi* in uisci.

Treisiu, *tressa*, compar. of *trén*.

Trelam, implement; furniture; weapon; IV. 350, 4 co mbi *tr.* tenn; V. 288, 7 *trelum* tige, 'house-furniture.'

Trem-aetha, 'goes through, penetrates'; IV. 344, 18 triath trom *tremaetha* Erind, &c., 346, 1 coic coicid Erenn *tremaetha*; cf. Ml. 43 c[14] *tremi-ethtai*, 'penetrans.'

Trén, strong; *gen. sg.*, I. 268, 18 cin cach cintai*g triuin*; [seems *subst.*, I. 234, 7 in tan nach *tren* mor laisin tuaith, but the structure demands *tren-mor* (adj.),]; *pl.*, *triain* (Ml. 46 c[23]), I. 54, 13 ceithri *triuin*;—*compar.*, *tressa*, [of unsolved origin], *treis-iu*, II. 278, 23, cf. *uaisl-iu* from *uasal*; *treisi* V. 388, 16; *treise* V. 510, 7; IV. 330, 17 fortét cech cenn bes *tressai* inn-í bes *étressa*; II. 280, 17 *treine*, as *comp.* [!]; often in cpd., e.gr., *tren-aethad*, I. 52, 13; III. 24, 21; *tren-brat*, I. 28, z; *tren-cheimniugad*, II. 240, 5; *tren-cintach*, I. 302, x; *tren-lige*, IV. 268, 21; V. 358, 6, 'heavy burden'; 430, 24, 'forcible seizure,' 496, 4; *tren-sliastach*, V. 274, y; *tren-taide*, II. 390, 1; *tren-timarcain*, I. 52, 13; III. 24, 21; *tren-tonda*, 'big waves,' V. 484, 26.

Trenaigim, I make tripartite (?); prob. *dep.*, but there is only one example, viz., at I. 264, 20 cisne a tri imm-a *tren-aigedar* cach athg. inbleoguin, [text gives *trenaiged ar*], (gl. 288, 5 cad iat na tri [e]arnuile; *emtrenuigther* do'n cach is inbleoguin imm a athg.; unfortunately this *emtrenuigther* gl. does not make the matter clear.

Trenege, three-angled, three-cornered, of a pail, (*sithal*); V. 410, 21 aine *trenege* gl. [*tre-innighi*, O'Dav., p. 54, *aine*], tre-beannaigi, 412, 4.

Treoir, guidance; IV. 126, 19 tairsce tar aibind na be *tr.*; the ety. gl., V. 22, 6 aistreach a *tr.* ic buain cluig.

Tres, battle; I. 178, 1 *tres* bundsach, 'battle of sticks,' (sh lelaghs?); IV. 34, 29 is "uillidi in *tres*" and fine matha (but see tr.); V. 190, 17 (278, 4) ech i *tress.*

Tres, third, [precedes its subst.); I. 26, 9; 56, 5, &c.; II. 18 2 in *tres* cin; V. 140, 18 in *tres* mil; V. 354, 11; 402, 7 512, 12; with cpd. numeral folld. by decade in *gen.*, II. 37 22 in *tres* rann seagat ($\frac{1}{6\,8}$); very often in the phr., fasc do *tres brethir*, I. 288, 16; 298, 10; 302, 24, 27; 304, 12 II. 18, 8.

Tret, herd; IV. 108, 8 (of pigs; *ed* of cows, 9, 13, but *tret* is use of both, 16, 17).

Trethan, the (stormy) sea; V. 298, 11 tabairt tar *tr.*, (i.e. do lá na fairgi, 20); V. 484, 1 torad cach *trethain* ala cairrge, g 26 in torad doberar do na cairgib tar a tecait na *tren-tond* of '*the big waves* dashing over the rocks,' cf. O'Dav., p. 12 i.e. *anfen*: "ard-ainm tar tuinn treathan" i.e. *anfenaig* with ety. gl., quasi '*third* wave,' *tre-thonn*, or prps. *tre*[*n tond*, as above, (cf. *tren-aethad* given as ety. gl. for *traethad*

Trethnais (?), only occurs at IV. 52, 17, leth log-enech *trethnai* aire, tr. 'half his honour-price *is taken away* on account o it': there seems no word to correspond in the text, excep *dide aire*, 6. Here *dide*(?) can hardly be anything else tha *some* form or deriv. of *ditiu*, but the tr. given is simpl from *traethaim.*

Trí, three; I. 16, 21; 28, 11; 50, 27, [abstr., *a tri*, 230, 4; 260 8; 264, 20]; 78, 12; 90, y; 102, 7, &c.; in *gen.*, *trí n-*, cf. IV 22, 20 *tri* ndechmad, but 22, 35 *teora* ndechmad; 24, 2 cumal *tri* mbo; II. 254, 4; 238, 18; 248, 10, &c.;—adv., f *thri*, 'thrice,' II. 262, 19; 266, 18.

Tria, *tré*, prep., through, by means of; I. 14, 19; 16, 6, 7, 11 [in Text of I.; only at 374, 12 of II.];—with pron. 3 *sg. trit*, I. 44, 1; II. 44, 11, 16; *treimit*, V. 172, 2; *treithe*, 1 144, 2; 3 *pl.*, *treithib*, I. 28, 6; III. 362, 22; *treothu*, I. 44, 10

Triallaim, I make the attempt, endeavour; II. 14, 21 ni cumann na *trialla*, 'let him not *try*,' cf. V. 428, 13 cia *triallait* tindtu[d], ni cuimget, gl. on 3 gia *tograid* [*oi*] comarba do.

Trian, one-third; I. 258, 2; 260, 19; II. 56, 19 *t. n-*aithgina 364, 11, 12, 13 *t. n-*u.; 336, 23 *t. n-*e; *gen.*, I. 92, 7 *trin* dual, *da t.*, II. 22, 8; 30, 5, &c.

Triar, triad of persons; I. 18, 6; II. 122, 7 in the maxim dofoxla *t.* do chethrur, cf. I. 266, 2, &c.; *gen.*, I. 68, 29 II. 254, 2 (fuiririud *trír*); V. 60, 10.

Triath, prince, or ruler, the highest of the 26 titles of 'dignity IV. 344, 2, but gl. 17, 'as a King'; [gen. *treith*, Cor., p. 4 sub voce].

Tricha, thirty, folld. by *gen. pl.*, V. 46, 16 *tricha* caerach; on thirtieth part; I. 30, 11; 46, 1, number of the fochlac stories; II. 134, 12 arsaig *trichu* mbuair, 13 in *trichu bo*

154, 15 iarraith mic rig *triuchu sét*; 260, 9 turcreic bo co n-a timtach *tricha sét*; III. 42, 23 imna 'airech forgill' *tricha seoit*; V. 42, z *t.* bairgen do airig echta; *gen.*, (used idiomatically, as regularly in the decades after the subst., with *unit* preceding), cf. II. 366, 6 in t-seised rann *trichat*; V. 36, 25; 38, 4 in seised rand *trichad*, 38, 3 in dara r. *trichat*; *dat.*, I. 92, 15 cia ro-sia co *trichait* secht cumala, [30 × 7]; II. 132, 18 co diaig in *trichuit* (?) aidche; IV. 18, 19 otha cumal co *trichad* [!].

Tricha-cet, [30 × 100], 'cantred' of land, defd. V. 50, 3, as 'one *tuath*,' cf. 112, 10, 15; *gen.*, I. 214, 1 ni crich *trichad* céd, cf. II. 104, 7 tar crich in *trichatmad* cét, 12, 14 dá, trí, *trichait* cét.

Trichatmad, thirtieth, [ordinal]; II. 104, 7, see preced.; III. 318, 22 in *t.* rann, $\frac{1}{30}$th; cf. V. 36, 22 and 326, 2.

Trichtaige, of thirty years of age; V. 86, 6.

Trillsen (?), technical name of some kind, in connexion with the *roid*-plant; I. 190, 1 *ru* 'n-a *trillsenaib*, cf. II. 420, 4; cf. LU. 55 β 5 teora *trillsi* fuirri; FM. ann. 606 trilis treab, '*brilliant* house'; Oss. VI. 80 *trillsean*, 'torches'; *trillsi* 'of *hair*,' FM. ann. 837.

Trinóit, the Trinity; I. 12, 6; III. 336, 12 crand na Trinoiti.

Trít, treothu, prep. pron. from *tré*.

Triuin, see *trén*.

Trócaire, mercy; leniency; I. 12, 6 ni dam *t.* Trinoit; 9 Dia di-a *t.*; I. 186, 3, of the leniency of a fine, cf. II. 294, 20, 25.

Troethad, see *traethad*.

Tróg, wretched; I. 194, 3 do'n duine *truag*; I. 228, 9 i n-a *trog* in mathair, tr. 'the mother is *in a decline*'; *gen.*, I. 232, 25 cis [rent] in duine *troig*, gl. cis *lobair*; *pl.*, III. 536, 33 acht nach *troig* tuargabat (?), 538, y; IV. 350, x friseillget *troig*, 'he looks after wretched people.'

Troiscim, I fast, (in order to get, *im*); I. 116, y in ti *troisces* tar taircsin reiri, 118, 4; III. 70, 12 dia *troisce* egluis *im* cáin; V. 180, 13 cia *troisce im* eneclainn; I. 114, 4 *ro-troiscc*; I. 116, 15 ar a *troiscther* aire, 118, 7; II. 294, 4, 5 *troiscthur* iumpu.

Trom, elderberry tree; IV. 146, y.

Trom, heavy; (of punishment), II. 62, 18 a *t.*, 'its severity'; *fem. gen.*, I. 66, 32 i ndigail na greise *truime*; *compar.*, IV. 88, y it *truma* smachta geimrid oldaiti s. samraid.

Trom-gres, I. 64, 9, tr. 'great injury'; IV. 348, 10 di-a *trom-gresaib*, tr. 'for his heavy *blisterings*.'

Tromugad, act of making heavy; V. 178, note[3], for *torma* of text.

Troscad, act of fasting; the custom of *troscad* is set forth in the note at I. 82, note[1], and in the Preface, p. xlviii., with reference to the "precedent in the Hindoo laws." It occurs in the Text, as follows:—I. 112, 15 tofet *t.* a tobach-side,

'fasting precedes distress in their case,' in the case of d
tress *on* or *by* (*nemid*) persons of distinction; and a pled
[of willingness to have recourse to legal decision] must
given to stop this fasting, nech nad gella di is eluthach
n-uile; 116, 14, gl. na comoigend [gl. on *nad oige*] re
dliged im in ni im a ra-troscad air, 'he who does not ce
what should be accorded by law respecting the thing for whi
ne was fasted upon, i.e. the defdt. i.e. to the person who
fasting upon him for what is due to him, fully pays doub
the debts in reference to which the fasting is made,' cf. t
details in the comm. on 116, 15; 118, 4, 5, 7; in II., t
notice at 46, 11 is very vague; nor is the other passage
which it occurs much clearer, 352, 2, 3 asrenar aithguin ca
dichmairc *cairichter co tr.*, 3 co *imcim troisce*, where the
22, makes the darkness only more visible; in III. and IV.
does not occur; in V., at 254, 8; 256, 29; 388, x; 480, 1
(cf. II. 352, 3).—In the Comm. reference is made to t
word frequently in appropriate passages, but the mode
carrying out the custom is not defined; I. 82, 5 (see note
112, 15, 16; II. 46, 11; 64, 20; 352, 2, (3 co imcim *troi*
gen.); V. 246, 9 is iar *t.* for gradaib flatha, ocus iar n-*apa*
for gradaib feine; *gen.*, I. 82, 29; I. 118, 5 *troiscthe*,
do scur *troiscithi*; V. 178, 11, where *imcim* is gl., nach
n-eimceimniugad *troiscthe* for gradaib flatha, cf. 20; O'Da
indeed, p. 99, says, 'it is likely that *imcim* is a name f
fasting,' quoting our Heptad [XVI.], but the drift of t
heptad and its comm. does not seem to harmonise with thi
on p. 98, he glosses it as '*evasion*,' and '*violation*.'

Trost, beam (of wood), crutch [?], V. 90, 18, but the thr
positions are not very clear, fo thuinn, for tur, for *troisd*; c
O'R.'s *trostán*, 'staff.'

Truaige, wretchedness, insignificance; I. 244, 27.

Truime, see *trom*.

Trumai, heaviness, difficulty; V. 372, 5.

Tu, in ety. gl., V. (488, 24,) 474, x *tu-eipe* = *toba*, and inde
equated with *tai*, [silence, secret ?].

Tuad, axe; II. 238, z; III. 174, 16 ma *si* in *t.*

Tuaid, the North; I. 22, 18 i *t.*; 26, y a *t.*; 74, 17; fo *t.*, IV.
27, went 'northwards.'

Tuair, breo tuair (?), II. 346, 14, ety. gl. on *brathair* [brother], t
'the *fire* which *relieves*,' (*breo toir-*).

-Tuaisim, I listen, perceive, hear of (?); see *urtuasacht*; III. 3
32 cach in-da-*tuaise*, 'every one who listens to it,' gl. 34,
bis a n-*urtuassa* ria; IV. 54, 15 nad urgair innruid con*tuais*
'who does not prohibit an *attack* which he has *heard of*,'
prob. corrige Text.

Tual (?), hollow (?), only at I. 140, 22, tr. 'the *perforated* iron
in t-iaronn *toll*.

Tualaing, able, competent; [sometimes folld. by *gen.*, or by ver
in *subj.*]; I. 78, 19 is *t.* forgell for cach recht; 84, 9 ni

ro·d·gaba, 202, 5; 92, 1, 2; 102, 23; 142, 2 ni *t.* a tesairgne; 180, 25 co na bi *t.* lanamnus; 202, 5; II. 168, 21; 284, 21; III. 50, 12; 240, 23 is *t.* a lesaigthi; IV. 264, 7 nach *t.* iat; V. 132, 7 ni *t.* toile; 238, 22 ni *t.* breitheamnacht la F.; 224, 7 fors' na *t.* saigte; 272, 10 ada *t.* taburta a corp; 272, 12 nadi *t.* somaine lanamnuis; *pl.*, II. 368, 19 nacha *thuailnge.*

Tuar, poet; sage (?), I. 18, 13.

Tuar, evil omen; I. 50, 22 *tuar n*-indligid; cf. Oss. IV. 66; 170; VI. 188.

Tuar, manure; II. 196, 14; IV. 132, 17; *gen.*, III. 48, x a dualgus fhuail no *thuair*; it is hard to say what it means in IV. 334, 9 rechtgai fri *tuar* toraid [?].

Tuarastal, proof [?]; I. 234, 8; III. 98, 5; V. 460, 29, 31.

Tuarastal, wages; V. 310, 6.

Tuarath (?), I. 50, 10, (29) *tuarathlia* coctha, but the gl. 20 is merely *ety. gl.*, and sheds no light; *tuarad*, acc. to Cor. means 'dry weather,' but the word here seems to denote in some way the unsettled condition of legal and social relations in time of war.

Tuarcaim, I strike; III. 222, 1 *tuairces* cach dib aigid re aigid in fir aile, gl. on 220, z acht nib tarrsna *do-fuarcartur* enech i n-einech, cf. V. 158, 10 ma tarsunn *do-fuairged*; IV. 314, 18 acht adraimm *tuarggar* for lar.

Tuarcain, tuargain, act of striking; threshing; scutching (flax); II. 374, 5, in sheaves without being *scutched*, cen *t.*; V. 164, 1 cruadugad arba ocus *t.* isin tig.

Tuargab, see *turgab.*

Tuarta, threshing (?), only at V. 486, 22 fortacht for *t.*, where there is no gl., but O'Dav., p. 120, quotes this phrase, with the gl. *tuarta* i.e. *tuargain* in tsil, 'threshing the seed'.

Tuartan, tartan; I. 188, 18, 19; I. 238, 3.

Tuarteit, 'it remains over'; I. 246, 3, 6; II. 212, 21 *do·n·urteit*; see under *tiruairse.*

Tuas, above, in a previous case; I. 170, 30; 216, 12; 218, y; IV. 292, 6; V. 210, 26; 306, x.

Tuaslucad, act of redeeming (a pledge); V. 186, 15; 486, 21; 496, (heading), *t.* cundrad.

Tuaslucaim, I set aside (a claim); II. 36, y ni *tuasluce* nach suire, &c.; see *fuaslaicim.*

Tuath, people of a country, in reference to the king; laity, as contrasted with clergy; the district itself; townland, or territory generally; III. 26, 13 cach *thuath* co rig; *gen.*, *tuaithe*, I. 54, 11 sabaid *t.*; 104, z forrechta *t.*; 184, 15 taistellach *t.*; II. 12, 24 cominnull *t.*; III. 14, z corus *t.*; 20, 21 sochraide *t.*; 32, 4, 29 dliged *t.* i n-eclais; *acc.-dat.*, *tuaith*, I. 4, 6; 16, 18; 50, 29; 78, 17; 240, y; II. 232, 17; III. 14, 1; 16, 7; 26, 13; 32, 2, 5; 38, 1; 42, 18, &c.; *pl. nom. -acc.*, *tuatha*, III. 14, 11; 24, 14; IV. 50, 25; *gen.*, *tuath*, III. 240, 23 arabi *t.*; 286, 14 bla *t.* treag; *tuathaib*, III. 20, 9; *dual*, I. 158, 20 itir *di tuaith* (?).

Tuath-gabail, I. 158, 19 congbail tuathgabala, where the meani is not very clear, but it seems the third assembly, *congba* viz., of *king*, *synod*, and *people*.

Tuata, one of the people, tr. 'layman,' at I. 92, 19, indliged atl do *t.*; II. 38, 25; 64, 25; 346, 1; V. 122, 9 airchinnech 'a lay *erennach*'; [V. 260, 18, athg. foendledaig fo-n-in *tuatha*, but I. 214, 11 has, fo indli *tuaith*].

Tuathait, shield-coverer; V. 106, 8, gl. 12, *tathait* a croicni i na sciathaib; II. 118, 25 *tuithait*, tr. 'shield-makers.'

Tuba, attack; only twice in the Texts, I. 266, 20 *tubad* slo fo mendad, gl. 298, 13 *fodiuba*; V. 486, 18 *tuba* ram 'cutting for an oar'; but often in comm., esp. in the ph *tuba ocus fuba* (q.v.); I. 68, 16, 19 *tuba n*-ainme, tr. 'reproa of blemish,' cf. 240, 21; II. 156, 19, 22; V. 234, 1 always with transported *n*-, but III. 346, 21, 23 *tuba n hainme*; [II. 16, 31 *t.* fri fiadnuib, tr. 'to *show* befo witnesses' (?)]; O'Dav., p. 119, *tuba* i.e. tochailt: *t.* ti i.e. fóid do bhuain as; 'digging,' stripping-off the sods *do* + *fo* + √*ben* [di-od-ben].

Tuc, see under *tabraim*.

Tucait, cause; I. 4, 15 *t.* a denma in tShenchusa; 32, 15 *t.* fis n sen; 66, 3 *t.* a n-elaidi; III. 82, 3; IV. 266, x.

Tucht, form; only once in Text, II. 362, 26 in *t.*-so, 'in thi way,' gl. fo in n*gne* i-seo;—II. 314, 26 *t.* nat coire ro-clos [?] IV. 142, 17, tr. 'at that *time*'; 318, 12, tr. 'on this o casion'; 334, 23, 'in that manner'; 362, 3 ar *th.* ocu forbairt, tr. 'for *grace* and swelling,' apparently of th belly [?].

Tudchad, 'went'; I. 16, 14 ni, nad *taudchaid* fri breithir nD tr. 'what did not clash with [go against] the word of God cf. 38, 26; see also at III. 30, y, where the same phr. occur with gl. 32, 10 na tainic a n-*aigid* breithre De.

Tuescair, V. 248, 8, see *tascar*.

Tugain, poet's *toga* (?); I. 18, 14; hardly the Lat. *toga*, see th ety. gl. in Cor. Tr., p. 160, *tugen* i.e. *tuige én*, 'covering birds,' for it is of *skins of birds*..... that the poet's toga i made; though one might be curious as to which was th *prius* here, the word or its explanation.

Tuiblib, III. 88, 17, see *taball*.

Tuicim, I understand; I. 18, 18 ni *thuicam*-ne a raidit, 'we don understand what they say'; IV. 166, 2 in ni as' *tuigfa* I. 14, 1 iss-ed *tuicther* triasin mbreith-sea.

Tuicsiu, act of understanding; intelligence; idea, notion; in genly. given *tuicsin*, [*dat.*], I. 194, 15 is *e t.*; 204, 11 as *i t.*; but *tuicsi*, II. 70, 19, 22; 92, x; 142, 7 rob *i* a *tuicsi*, 2 V. 136, 4; 192, 20 (°*siu*); III. 168, 17 rob *e* a *tuics* sium, but *i* at 416, 28, &c.; V. 342, y nocho *dliged* aslaig air-sim sin, acht a *th.* do bodein, 'not *law* urges, but h own *intelligence*.'

Tuidbenar, I. 266, 10, na fechem frisi a *tuidbenar*, tr. 'by whom *it is levied*'; but the gl. 296, 10, 11, makes it prob. that *taispentar* is the analysis, is riu-side *taispentar fuadach na hathgabala*, so that 10 and 11 of 266 should 'run on,' see *taisben-*; but also it is to be noted that the Text here really has *atuibenar*, and cf. *atoibenar* [q.v.], V. 314, 17, (gl. 'is offered').

Tuidecht, see *toidecht*.

Tuididin, act of leading water, aquam *ducere*: IV. 212, 30.

Tuidigin, tuigidin [?], V. 460, 19², tr. 'proof,' from the gl. *imdenam*, 28, and *tuarastail*, 29.

Tuidme (?), act of joining together; distraining (?); I. 90, z a *tuidme*, [but 92, 1 a *tabairt*, is the *third* 'case of error']; I. 94, 30, x, mad *t.* cen cinaid dogné; IV. 374, 28 nach *tuidmen* do·n·uidmenar is tuaslucad do·n·uasluicter uad i.e. nach innsaigid innsaiges nech cuigi, is sia-sa-sia uada é, 'every *approach* one makes to it, the farther and the farther it is from him,' where the action of *tuidme* is evidently the opposite of *tuaslucud*, i.e. *binding* opp. to *loosing*; this is the passage referred to by O'Dav., p. 119, *tuidme* i.e. *innsaiged*, or *innscuchad*; V. 302, 14 umun *t.* ngua i.e. um eiric in dearb-forgill.

Tuidmim, I fix into, bind; and tr. 'I distrain' at I. 94, 17 in fer *tuidmes* in athgabail; but cf. IV. 374, 27, where the verb is manifestly [Z] *tùidmen-*, [A] *do·n·ùidmen-*ar, quoted in preced., cf. O'Dav., 120, *tuidmithe* i.e. *fastaighthi*: "t. cach cor do·n·innlaic bel ocus lam ocus tenga"; such a contract is '*binding*,' cf. Ml. 58 a 9 cein no·m·betis inna saigtea *tuidmithi* inn-a feuil, gl. or 'sagittis infixis carni.'

Tuidrech, shedding (of blood); III. 320, x *t.* fola, tr. 'blood-*letting*,' cf. V. 146, 13 and 488, 5, slan do midach techta *t.* fola, so that the meaning seems clearly established; but a word *toidriuch* appears at I. 64, 5, tr. 'at daybreak,' ar *tuidruch* lai, ocus aidchi, and *tuithruch* suilsi, as gl. 66, 11; and ety. gl. *tae diriuch* na maitni, and *deirg-tairic* [!] which is tr. '*separation* of day and night,' and '*red-streaking* of the morning' [!]; prps. only *taith-rech*, from √*reg*; cf. *di-rech*, 'stripping,' 'un-covering,' IV. 314, 4; *cuim-rech*, 'binding.'

Tuige, straw, thatch; I. 140, 7 thatch, 166, 7; but 300, 23 dlui *t.*, 'wisp of straw'; II. 240, x cid *t.* cid arbur; III. 150, 8 (straw); IV. 312, 14; [I. 176, 10 is *i* in *tuigi* tuilci, tr. '*conspiracy* (!) on the hill'].

Tuigit (?), II. 238, 23 (v. tr.), see *tiget*.

Tuilce, see *tulach*.

Tuilithe (?), bastard, I. 192, 5², to test whether a son is *legitimate*, or is to be called a *bastard*, *t.* do rad fris, prps. only from *tol*, 'will,' a *voluntary* son [?].

Tuilled, addition; I. 278, 20; II. 174, x; V. 504, 26 (*tuille*).

Tuillem, act of earning; II. 348, 27; V. 96, 29; [III. 68, 14, see *gin-t.*, IV. 58, 12]; V. 264, 14 *t.* meinistri i.e. log ar comairce do'n minn, i.e. imtuillit na minna bitt for aister.

Tuillim, I deserve, earn; IV. 114, 26 na *tuille* aithgin; V. 27: 3 ni *tuile* fiacha ná eiric; 384, 8 ni *tuilli* ní; 3 *pl.*, V. 13(5; 156, 12; 160, 2; 186, 2; IV. 174, 11 [! v. tr. and text] V. 404, 17 ni *tuillet* acht muicc; 434, 9 (*tuillead*), 17 *tuilli rel.*, I. 162, 12; 238, 22; V. 434, 26 in ni *tuilles* (n airiltniges) secht cumala; 440, 1; 520, 19; V. 384, 20 noch *tuillend* se ni is mo ná sin; 438, 22 (*tuillean*); IV. 60, 2 *tuillter* ris; V. 166, 9 *tuillter* (no airillnither) smacht meth and do flaith.

Tuillim, I add to; increase; III. 322, 4 ro-*tuillistar*-sum cned 'he increased the wound,' in endeavouring to heal it.

Tuil-treb (?), tr. '*owner* of the house,' at III. 458, 22, seemingl gl. by *toltanach*, 24, of 'a man *willing* (to remain) in th house.'

Tuind, see *tond*.

Tuinide, 'usucapion,' cf. O'Dav., p. 84, in a quotation, "foruimte *tuinidhe* la cét cor," sub *forraimther* i.e. *fuirmither*, 'is put' I. 122, 15 im *t.* raitig (?), tr. 'for the *difficult removing* of vagrant,' after the gl., 128, x in *tenn-uide*, but cf. IV. 28, 1 and the gl. 6; IV. 2, 3, 4, gl. 11, 13, 15, 17; 4, 18, 19 20, 1; 28, 1; 268, 14, 23, x, tr. 'possession'; V. 210, cein bes a *t.*, gl. 18; 366, 13 *t.* for dag-rathaib.

Tuinide (?), tr. 'mill-race,' I. 124, 18, gl. 140, 15.

Tuinmell, IV. 332, 14 nad *t.* tuath uile, tr. 'that he *assembl* not,' cf. O'Dav., p. 123, *tuinmeall* i.e. *tinol*: "nis-*tuillmell* ir eclais," i.e. muna *tinola*, or muna *tecluma* in eclais, &c.

Tuir-creic, the verbal noun in connexion with *tor-cren-*, q.v., apparently the same as *turfochruic*, V. 264, 16; genly. tr 'proportionate stock' of food-rents; it has an ety. gl. '*cre toir*-ithnech,' tr. 'the relieving fee,' II. 228, 3, tr. '*propor tionate stock* is given for *rent*,' i.e. *stock* had to be given by the chief, in order that *food* should be supplied him by the tenant; [cf. IV. 304, 4, &c., z, 'eight cows are his *tur-creic* (i.e. of the *óg-aire*), i.e. ten 'seds,' which is double the pro portionate stock of the grade that is before him; but the passage goes on, tr. 'because it is for *land* the grades take service (?); it is for land that he is entitled to the value of his ten *seds*, as his proportionate stock; he has his land (given him) according to qualifications']. The word specially occurs in Text of II., p. 254 to p. 268, viz., a calf, 254, y a wether, 256, 24; a *dartaid*, [calf value three sacks], 258, 14; *colpach*-bull [of four screpalls], 260, 1; a cow, 260, 9 two cows, 260, z; how forfeited, [terminated ?], 268, 11.

It was *given by* the chief, who was *fed*, supplied with victuals, when he had given the returnable *seds*, and *tur creic*, 264, 11. If no food had been supplied at all during his life-time, the tenant had his choice, either to return two thirds of the *turcreic*, or [to give] *the four feedings* [paid to the co-arb of the chief], 7. Every 'relieving-fee' given as stock became *diles* to the tenant after he had supplied the

seven victuallings, 268, 20. Subsequently, reverting to the animals, in answer to the query, 'what is the *turcreic* for each food-rent' (*bés*), 254, 19, we have the definition of the animals, starting from the calf, value *two sacks* or *two screpalls*, 246, 26, ['its *turcreic* is *not found* in books,' 246, x,] but *three cows* is the *rath* [*stock*] given for this calf and nine *samaisc*-heifers is its *turcreic* [proportionate stock]. But the next comm. at 248, 15, *equates* the *rath*-stock and the *turcreic*-stock, viz. *six cows* for a calf of three sacks; so again, 250, 7 *twelve cows* is the *rath*, the *turcreic*, for a calf worth four sacks; 24 cows, the *rath*, for *a cow*, 252, 4; this brings us to the *food-rent* ('bes') which the *bo-aire* chief submits to i.e. he is willing and is bound to pay *one cow* for a *stock* furnished him to the amount of thirty 'seds,' i.e. *twenty-four* cows [viz. 18 cows + 12 samaiscs): this was the *turcreic*. It is plain therefore that the *turcreic* was the stock furnished by the chief, and entitling him to a certain amount of *food*, in this case *one cow*, regarded as a sufficiency for *four persons*, *two cows* being needed for *eight persons*, (260, 18, z; 224, 18). This is stated quite definitely in the gl. on the only case of the occurrence of the word in the text of IV. 210, 5, *turcreicc* di-a n-airbiathar, gl. 18 in *creic torithnech ratha* di-a n-uasal-biatar in flaith; cf. *torcriat* (II. 262, 3), of the bargain made with the tenants.

Tuiresc, a saw; IV. 310, 11.

Tuiridne, IV. 166, y, see *tuididin*.

Tuirmim, I reckon, enumerate; recount; [A], *do-rìm-*, [Z], *tùirm-*; [A], *do-rìme*, in the very common phr. *do-r.* sund, I. 66, 24, 'one reckons,' or (*-rimed*, 'was reckoned'), cf. also 196, 30, *do-rime* sund; 224, 1 *ni do rime*, tr. 'nothing is added,' but if *ni* were the *negative*, the verb would have to be *tuirm-*; II. 134, 13 *ro rime* sunn, tr. 'are reckoned here,' cf. 164, 3 [!], and 102, 9, cf. V. 306, 24; *pass. pres.*, I. 22, 9 *do-rimther* isin S.M., 'the first author who is mentioned in the SM.'; [Z] *tùirm-*, *imperat.*, III. 536, 5 *tuirim* crip coicertad, tr. '*repeat* quickly the right rule'; *pass.*, I. 36, 7, (the natural force) o *tuirmed* ainm cach red dligthig, 'from which was *drawn* [tr.] the name of every lawful thing'; in general, we find it with infixed *ro*: (cf. I. 82, 3 ni *ro-tuirim* in apad, cf. 29 a treise iartaigi *ro-tuirmi* [°*med* ?] sunn, cf. *do-rime* above; but) I. 182, 15 *do·r·ùirmius*, 'which I have enumerated'; IV. 326, 22 *do·r·ùirmisem*, 'which we have enumerated, cf. II. 274, z; V. 396, 24; 478, 2; II. 100, 6 ni *do·r·uirmead* forsin tslicht-*so*, '(was) not reckoned under this head', cf. above, I. 224, 1, and II. 362, 8 do-neoch *do·r·uirmed*, gl. *ro-raidsemar*, 'we spoke of.'

Tuirtin, cake; II. 242, 11; 418, 11.

Tuisclemneach (?), seemingly some name for a poem (or metre) of the *tamun* poet; V. 64, 13, 24 *teisc.*, *tuisc.*

Tuise, *aire t.*, name of one of the ranks of chieftain, defd. at 324, 19; V. 24, 11; 78, x.

Tuisech, first; prior, preceding; chief [of tribe]; V. 438, 2 cacha fine; I. 172, y is denam for *t.* an deidenach; II. 12 *t.*, tr. 'in the first place'; 186, 13 isin ais *tuisig*; 136, y do'n *t.* lan-og, tr. 'the first man of full [privileg but it does not appear in what series he was 'firs IV. 12, 12, 22 in fecht *t.*, 22 na ceathramthan *tuisige*; 438, 25; *compar.*, 'sooner,' II. 186, 23, *tuisiuchu*; III. 1 18, masa *tuisecha* [as *adv.*] ro-deirged a lam; V. 24, 2 *tuisechu* i n-urd aisneisen; cf. *tusca*, II. 110, 26.

Tuisel, fall, stumble; accident; V. 166, 2 dia tecma *tuisil* fair, *LnagC.*, 272, 19 ni biad *tuisel* for a flaithemnas, 6, 21.

Tuisidecht, chieftainship; V. 444, 13.

Tuisled, act of stumbling, falling (morally); I. 60, 3 mad *t.* gradaib uaisli.

Tuisledach, stumbling, falling into sin, of a bishop; I. 54, 8; 458, 21, cf. MR., 316; 318.

Tuislim, I stumble, fall; I. 54, 20 *tuislind* i n-olc; 62, 22 na b *ro-tuisled* ann-sin; V. 284, 3 fer *ro-tuislither* fo grad, cf. 2 6 (*ro-tuislithe*?).

Tuismim, I propagate; generate; prps. IV. 164, 17 in bliadai *tuisingend* [tuismigenn?] siad, as gl. on *tuisten*, 2; *do+fo* √*sem*, [Z] *tùism-*; with perfective *ro*-infix, *do-fò-r-sem do-fò-r-sat*, [Z] *tò-r-sat*; I. 12, 9 inid *tòrsat* Dia, 'in whi God created him,' where the tr. connects the word wi *dorat*, 'gave' [!!]; with *ro* before *fo*, I. 22, 21 (Dia) *doro* haec omnia; the impossible *derost*aba which follows, at 2 is prob. nothing else than this word.

Tuistiu, acting of begetting; generation; birth; child; III. 8, where *prim-geinit* is rendered by *cet-tuisdiu*, gl. *lelap*, 1 40, 23 cach dechmad *t.*, 'every tenth child'; I. 256, ciniud iar *tuistin* [*dat.*], as at z; *gen.*, IV. 164, 2 bliad a *dtuisten*; 190, 16 bunad a *tuisten*, 192, 2; I. 180, 18 ta *tuistin*, where it is tr., 'her *parents*' [?]: it would be curio if the same word meant both *child* and *parent*!

Tuithait, see *tuathait*.

Tuitim, I fall; often in technical sense, 'to be forfeited,' folld. *o*, of the person out of whose possession a thing has slippe *do-fùit*, [Z] *tùit*; the *s*-future stem is (*do-*)*fòeth*;—in Text I. it only occurs twice, at 194, 22, athg. fir *for* a *tuit* roi, 'who has lost the combat,' and 26 athg. fir *im* a *tuit* gort, 'who has lost his corn-field,' where the comm. (198, 16; 20 9) gives no clue to the varying prep., *for* and *im*;—in I twice, 18, 1 *do-tuit* athg., 'distress is forfeited'; 136, leth lan-ngell *do-tuit* for cach, 'half the fine falls upon ea one,' but the next quotation of Text, at 138, 4 has [teit] for da leth lan eruic;—in III. it does not occur at a [unless we take do-*taet* fo recht, (30, 6), as the *fut.* of th verb, but the gl. gives *tic*, 14, (see III. 60, 5); IV. 58, 1

and similarly in IV. 212, y do-*taet*, gl. *teid*, 214, 16; cf. V. 142, 7 do-*taet* for a ceand, gl. 144, 5 *tic* tar a cend; and V. 138, 15 inge ma as do-*taetsat*, also gl. 27, mad as *tancatar*];—in V. 236, 12 do-*tuit* a cath, gl. *tuites*, 18; 250, 6 ni *for* a *tuit* cet-dilsi, gl. ni for a *tuitenn* a dịsi do neoch ar dtus, 252, 2; 298, 9 do-*tuit* a ré; 368, 5 secht a *tuit* a eneclann o cach;—*pres.* 3 *sg.*, *tuitid* V. 188, 4 *tuiti*[*d*] a gell amuich; 250, 25, cin co *tuiti* an geall; (378, 17), 384, 10 cia *toitid* se, gl. on *deroth*, 1, cf. 420, 14, gl. on 8; 3 *pl.*, *tuitet*, I. 104, 2 is uada *tuitit* na ba; 224, 3 *do-tuitet* a colann-feich (?); [IV. 318, 21 isnaib sechtaib hi' *tuitet* enech caich, which should be *singular*]; *imperf.* 3 *sg.*, *tuited*, I. 24, 19 in tan ruced breith ngua, *do-thuite* mes in tire; *enclitic*, V. 380, 7 nocho *toitend* a gell uad-sum; 398, 20 dar a *tuitend* cend, gl. on darsan *ndithat* cenn, 12; *rel.*, *tuites*, I. 226, 23 im in cleithi sen *tuites* (?) itir na cometaib orba; IV. 162, 23 ni hiad na gealla-so *thoites* and; *s.-pret.* 3 *sg.*, *tuit*, [but also *pres.* 3 *sg.*], II. 18, 5 *do-tuit* athg. o'n fir; (*pres.*) IV. 126, 20 *do-tuit* [¼th] for talmain; 318, 7 cuin di-*tuitt* a gell? V. 236, 12 cro fir *do-tuit i* cath; 3 *pl.*, (*fut.*?) V. 138, 15 ma as *do-taetsat* (?); *pret.* 3 *pl.*, IV. 318, 20 ar na *tòrthaiset*, tr. 'if they have not fallen,' *do-rothai-set*, [see under *derb-tuit* supra, p. 227]; *s.-fut.* (*subj.*) 3 *sg.*, *do-faeth*, I. 142, 2 cia *do-faeth*, a tin [i tenid], tr. 'though *he went* into the fire,' but it means etsi *ceciderit*.

Tul, sudden, hasty; said of *athgabail*, I. 210, 21; 214, 20; 236, 24; 238, 6; 246, 19;—in cpds., e.gr., *tul-breth*, 'hasty judgement,' I. 26, 2; *tul-brethach*, I. 24, 22; *tul-comrac*, 'sudden collision,' III. 254, 17; *tul-fuigell*, IV. 8, 26, v. gl. and tr.[!], 12, 5.

Tul, top, face (?); the word means 'front,' 'top,' 'boss'; [cf. FM. ann. 1560 tal i dtul, 'front to front'; ann. 1600 (p. 2208) i dtul a édain, 'directly in the forehead'; cf. *tul-gel*, 'white-faced'; and see the use on MR. 302, 22 *tul-maela*, '*head*-less'; but it seems used *generally* as an 'intensive,' cf. MR. 158, *tul-mire* 'madness'; *tul-buirbe*, 'fierceness,' 152; 158; 258; FM. *ann.* 1495]; I. 66, 4 for *tul dreiche* in talman, 'for *tull-rech*,' [cf. MR. 260 *tul-maing*, 'surface of the ground']; so prps. *tul-comrac*, III. 254, 17 means 'face-clash,' but this word is used = 'congregation,' &c., as O'R. gives it, cf. LB. 127 *β* 49; see *tur-comrac*.

Tulach, hill; *gen.*, *tuilche*, III. 404, 17; *tuilchi*, I. 176, 10; *tulcha* (τῆς) I. 170, 16; V. 276, 21 mna *Tulcha* Leis; *acc.-dat.*, *tulaig*, I. 176, 12; *pl.*, V. 236, y tocbad *tuilce* fris (?); *gen. pl.*, III. 296, 12 na *tulach n*-aibind; in phr., *tulach tigernais*, II. 206, 26, tr. 'height of chieftainship,' i.e. (says the note[2]), "where the external chief becomes a man's natural chief by length of time, after the reign of three successive chiefs," see II. 210, 1; IV. 378, 13, [note[2], "if his father and grand-

father were chiefs, and that he is a chief himself, he is 'a hill of chieftainship' afterwards"]; 384, 4.

Tulca (?), IV. 150, 4, tr. 'in the *puncheon*'; see *tulchuba*.

Tulcach, hilly (arable), defd. IV. 276, 12.

Tulchan, hillock; *pl. tulchain*, V. 328, 3.

Tulchuba, 'cups,' V. 392, 12; cf. LL. 226 α 30; 243 β 40.

Tulla, immediate, (of *distraints, judgements, collisions*, &c.); I. 156, 12 bretha *t.*; 198, 5, of distraint, 208, 24; III. 254, 18 comrac *t.*, 258, 4.

Tullata, immediateness, haste, I. 192, 23, cf. 216, 7 na hathg. berar ar in *t.*

Tullrech (?), surface ('front-face') of the ground, I. 66, 4.

Tuma[d], act of dipping; II. 148, 20 *tuma*, 'seasoning,' 'flavouring'; 252, 2 *tumud*, dipping (in tallow).

Tuna-taide [?], III. 98, 2, for *duine*-taide.

Tur, 'manure,' II. 238, 18.

Tur, 'tower,' post; V. 90, 17 for *t.*, 'on a post.'

Tur, act of investigating; III. 90, 17.

Turbaid, tr. 'exemption,' [but indeed 'exemption' is used as a tr. for several words, which cannot have been identical, cf. *faer*, I. 200, 7; *faosam*, I. 100, 1; *saire*, II. 18, x; *bla*, III. 166, 17; 'privilege,' III. 242, 3, 7]; gen., *turbada*, I. 102, 21; II. 36, 22; V. 90, 27; τῆς *turbaide*, I. 198, 24; pl., *turbaide*, V. 308, 16; *turbada*, V. 306, 17;—in Text, I. 262, 15 *turba*, 21 *-badh*, 6 *-buid* (266, 20; 268, 8); II. 310, 24 *-baide*; not in III. or IV.; V. 256, 31; 308, 16;—the circumstances that justified the non-performance of particular legal acts or preliminaries, as the gl. says, I. 298, 10, 'except the lawful stoppages' i.e. re *re turbuid*, 'during the period of *exemption*,' &c.; 298, 23, 'every one of these circumstances is an 'exemption, i.e. the occurrence of any of them, after a person had come to take the distress'; hence 'disease' is often mentioned, cf. I. 282, 26; 284, 11; II. 102, 2, seqq.; a good example is found at I. 198, 19, where a man had gone into an *extern territory* (*sechtar crich*) to the 'ordeal of the cauldron,' he had *turbaid*, but not if it was *within* the territory; again, there was 'exemption' against the distraint of a man while his wife was in labour, &c.; cf. the Heptad [LVIII.]. Exemption might be wrongly claimed, V. 310, 15 *turbaide* breigi, cf. y, *faosam* breige. The period varied according to circumstances, ten days, a month, quarter of a year, a year, &c., cf. III. 392, 14, 16, 19, y; 394, 4, 8, &c. During the period of 'exemption,' the carrying out of a distraint was illegal, cf. the Heptad [XL.], V. 256, 31, taken by the gl. to mean 'disease,' 258, 18.

Turbais, I. 86, note, see under *tobong-*.

Turbrod, violation (of law); loss, impediment; I. 232, 15 *turbro* a cairdi, 282, 14; [III. 216, 1, 5 treated as a verb, pass. perf.]; III. 496, 13, 'loss'; V. 144, 13; 145, note*; cf.

LnagC. 6; MR. 108; 316; FM. ann. 1573–1583, (p. 1804); LB. 37 β 12, &c.

Turclaide, tr. 'return,' II. 194, 11 *t.* im manchuine; an ety. gl. of the word is evidently intended at II. 222, 8 tur-*cluide*, a *cloatar* 224, 18; 256, 25; 264, 1; cf. the instances of the word in the chief places of its occurrence in the Text II., pp. 224, and 260–264; in general, in the phr. *seoit t.*, 'returnable *seds*,' "cattle to be returned by the tenant when his term expires," II. 222, note; I. 186, x seoit *t.*, tr. "the *bounty*-'seds.'" At II. 226, 13 seqq., the amount of these returnable 'seds' is stated to be the (*log-enech*) 'honour-price' of each person, cf. III. 334, 5, seqq.; V. 358, 15; 428, 12; 460, 29.

Turchlu (?), V. 298, 11 *t.* a suainemnad, gl. 300, 18, apparently connecting it with *clo*, 'nail' (?), but perhaps this is simply the same as II. 222, 12, &c.:—

V. 300, 18, ini	*dobetr*	ar *clo is tar*
II. 222, 8, seoit	*doberar*	ar *clo a tar*
264, 1, seotu		*ar clo i tar*

Tur-comrac, meeting, assembly; II. 160, 7; IV. 226, 1; V. 240, 9 *t.* tuaithe, cf. O'Dav., p. 119, sub *tascar*; FM. ann. 864.

Tur-creic, see *tuir-c.*

Tur-fochraic, 'relieving wages,' V. 264, 16, which the gl. takes as *tur-creic*, with analysis into *creic toirithnech*, 266, 17; FM. ann. 1315.

Turgabáil, act of raising, IV. 162, 21 (of a fence); of the sun-*rise*, I. 104, 23; infin. of *do-ud-ro-gab*, 'to raise up,' and so different from the following word *torgabail*, from *do-ro-gab*, act of perpetrating a crime; trespass; [but it is impossible to keep the words apart, cf. the confusion at II. 132, 9, 10, 14]; I. 216, 16 gell da screp. fri diguin ocus *t.*; but again, at II. 140, 15, it seems used in the sense of *taking* a pledge, cf. 10 *turgabthur giall*; III. 156, 9 *taryabail* cinad, 'perpetration of crime'; and at IV. 318, 23, *torgabail* is tr. '*arrest*,' see *urgabail*; at V. 474, note, we have *turcbail*, but the meaning is not obvious.

Turgabaim, I undertake (an act); I perpetrate (a crime), transgress; in text of I. no form, either [A] *do-ragb-*, or [Z] *targ-*, *terg-*, *torg-*, *turg-*, occurs; in II., *do-ro-gaibtur* 62, 21; *do-ragba*, 242, 16; of [Z] only *tòrgaib* and *tòrgaba*, 254, 20, 21; in III. *do-ragaib*, 156, 4, and *torgaib*, 3; none in IV.; in V. only *turgabail*, 368, 6; so that the word is mainly commentatorial. But the analogy of *tocbail*, and *con-ucbail*, makes it prob. that we have *two* words:—

[A] *do-rò-gab-*, [Z] *tàrgab-*, 'to commit';
[A] *do-ud-ro-gab*, [Z] *tùrgab-*, *tùargab-*, 'to raise.'

The possibilities of admixture with *do-fo-ro-gab*, and *do-for-gab*, cannot be excluded; but the occurrences are not

numerous (nor trustworthy) enough to verify hypothesis. I have therefore brought together here special instances of the variety :—

Pres. 3 *sg.*, II. 254, 20 ar ni *torgaib* nach discor na mar, 'for no pauper undertakes anything great,' 21 mided cach a coir ar a *torgaba* a mama, 'let everybody measure his fitness, when he undertakes his service' : here the gl. merely repeats the word, but adds (at 26), *fir-gabann*, where the prefix is uncertain, (*fir*, or *for*?) II. 134, 22 im-a *tuarguib* in giall ; 3 *pl.*, II. 132, 11 masa turgabail *ro-turgabuit*, 'if it is trespass that they have *committed*' (?) ; III. 536, 36 acht nacht troig *tuargabat*, tr. 'they have not *taken up* wretches' [?] ; *pret.* 3 *sg.*, III. 156, 3, (where the double forms are very clear), [A] fer *do-ràgaib* ni nad *èren*, fer *asrèn* ni na *tòrgaib*; but the [A] form at II. 242, 15 cia *do-ràgba* airigiu, is gl. (24) by *ge digbaid*, tr. 'though the test *be wanting*' ; *pass. pres.*, II. 62, 21 cach cairigiud *do-ro-gaibtur* friu, 'profertur' ; 138, 1 ; II. 140, 10, 24 ma *turgaptur* iat, tr. 'if they are *distrained*' ; IV. 266, 1 manab tire *turgabar*, tr. 'unless land is *given*' [!!] ; II. 240, 20 co *tuargabar* i n-a fotaib, 'is raised,' gl. resiu *tocbaiter*, y.

Turgaire, III. 156, 4 fer *t.* druith, tr. 'the man *who incites* a fool,' gl. *toirriachad*, 11, 14.

Tur-orgain, act of plundering ; theft ; I. 226, 7 ; 278, 12 ; III. 458, 2 ; IV. 306, 16 ; V. 262, 1, quoted by O'Dav., p. 119, where the gl. given, nihe fein *tall*, is rightly *tallustar* in our gl. 262, 26 ; V. 476, 20.

Turthach (?), I. 180, 9, tr. 'violence,' see follg. (?) :—

Turtaid, striking ; III. 224, 1 cul-*t.*, and taeb-*t.*, the three directions of the *striking* being *forward* (*aigid*), *backward* (*cul*), and *sideways* (*taeb*) ; cf. MR., 292, 4 *turthugad*, 'overpowering.'

Turthugad, [cf. the preced. entry], 'protection,' 'maintenance,' (I. 218, 21) ; 'sanctuary,' &c. ; commonly equated in the gl. with *faesam* I. 92, 2 ; gl. 98, 13 ; 164, 12 brisid *turr-taig*[*th*]*e* ; V. 30, 16 ; 42, 26 ; 44, 16, y ; 50, 9 ; 56, 14 ; 94, 21 ; 256, 31 ; 260, 16 ; 304, 15.

Turus, journey ; I. 160, y gilla *turusa* ; V. 72, y ; 310, 30 ; 432, 10.

Tús, beginning ; I. 26, 5 ar d*tus* ; II. 280, 26 *t.* in urlabra, '*priority* in speech.'

Tusca, is *t.* beg, 'a little *sooner*,' II. 110, 26, compar. of *tuisech*, q.v.

Tuscurnad, tr. 'injustice,' I. 120, 21, as gl. on *fir*, 'true' ; but O'R. enters it as 'fiction, fable, lie,' which corresponds here, *ni t.* = 'no lie' ; see also his Supp. *tuscarnach*, 'story-teller, libeller,' but he has also *turcharna*, 'romantic story,' cf. LL. 125 *a* 41 ; 143 *β* 17.

Ua-, for words beginning thus, see the entries beginning *fua-*, or *o-*

Ua, grandson; *O'*, as prefix to names, O'Connell, &c.; I. 4, 14; 214, 5; 274, 10; II. 330, 16 (mac flatha ocus *ua* araile, is 'the *real* noble'); IV. 286, 8; V. 76, 7; 292, 3; *gen.*, *hui* I. 182, 26; *huai* 156, 29; pl., *ui*, V. 218, 30 *ui* Ceindselaig, 264, y, i n-*ib* Conaill G.

Uachtar, upper; I. 140, 17 cloch *uachtair*; top, V. 138, 17; ='cream,' II. 254, 4; IV. 302, 11, 23 *u.* ar leamlacht.

Uachtarach, the upper, higher, IV. 258, 23 (geil-fine).

Uada, **uadaib**, prep. pron. 3 pers., from *o*; IV. 226, 11; 234, 19; IV. 18, 29; 86, 23; 172, 13; 178, 21.

Uag, see *óg*; (FM. ann. 917; 845; 911).

Uagtir, II. 344 21, apparently *compar.* of *óg*, 'pure,' in an ety. gl. of *eclas* = *uag clas*, 'because the church is a *clas* that is *purer* than any other,' but prps. it was merely concocted *ad hoc*, like the other three: *eclas* = *ec(na)-clas*, or *ic* (a *les*), or *ec(in) les* [!].

Uaid (?), V. 368, 18 *ro-huaid* Dia dait-siu, &c., 'sewed,' 'framed' [?].

Uaidi (?), V. 520, 2 set *huaidi*, [? *ucaide*].

Uaim, unison; harmony; I. 298, 1; III. 42, 17.

Uaim, cave; den; II. 128, 15; V. 28, 16; 118, 3; 160, 3 (*u.* tadat).

Uaim, act of sewing; II. 154, 7; [gen. pl., *uamann*], 'seams (of shoes),' FM. ann. 1590, (p. 1900).

Uain, time; turn; (FM., p. 2022), I. 200, 12; [Hos. I. 4 *uaine* bige, 'of a little time'].

Uaine, green; I. 26, 31; [Levit. XIII. 49; *uaithne*, Oss. III. 100].

Uainn, 'from us,' used idiomatically, I. 214, 10 aderam *uainn* sís, 'whom we shall mention *hereafter*,' 'from us downwards.'

Uair, hour; time, I. 6, 13; II. 356, 18; *pl.*, I. 30, 11 *uaire*; ala n-*uair*, 'at another time,' I. 72, 17.

Uair, tr. 'proud,' III. 86, 2, in a line of a verse, brised cridi *uair* Aicle, 'breaking Aicell's proud heart,' i.e. *uabair*.

Uair, conj., for; I. 176, 9; 244, 24; 248, 2; II. 4, 19, &c. = 'though,' I. 272, 16.

Uairne (?), depredation, I. 298, 18, cf. O'Dav., p. 84, *fuarcne* i.e. *crechtach*.

Uairtnech, salty (?); II. 366, 8, see note; V. 260, 2 (note); see *uartan*, 'salt.'

Uais, noble; I. 84, 16; 98, 17 (!); 138, 31; II. 106, 5 an mag *uais* [?]; V. 224, 6; 228, 7, &c.; as prefix, 'justly,' I. 116, 19; 'goodly,' I. 130, 6; 'excellent,' IV. 326, x;—often used in ety. gll., as the expansion of a prefixed *as-*, cf. *u.-ernither* [for *as*-renar] II. 352, 11; 374, 24; *u.-genfed*, ety. gl. of *ascnad*, I. 156, 5, but *uais-gnia*, I. 182, z.

Uais, (slight) poverty; IV. 58, 5, see under *angbocht* for the distinction made by O'Dav., p. 52, *angbach*; prps. II. 84, 19 *u.*- athg., tr. '*difficult* distress' [?].

Uaisle, nobility; I. 34, 18; 60, 10 fo *u.*; V. 284, 5; 370, 5.

Uaislidetu, nobility; importance; dignity; V. 54, 6 fo *uaislidetaid*, I. 42, 14; II. 20, 16; 76, 15.

Uaisligim, I ennoble; *dep. pres.* (?), II. 12, x ro·n·*uaisligther*, 'whom they ennoble' (?).

Uaistreoir (?), in ety. gl., V. 22, 7, q.v.

Uaite, see *uathad.*

Uaithe, 'from her,' V. 286, 3; 454, 3; from *o.*

Uaithne, pregnancy; childbirth; I. 176, 1; 180, 8; 194, 24 ben fri *u.*; 268, 2; 300, 5.

Uaithne, concordance; harmony; V. 242, 10 bet *uaithni* comardu; 244, 25 gell is *uaithne* sund; cf. the use of *uaithne* as a technical term in verse-structure.

Uaithne, pillar, (cf. Gen. XIX. 26; FM. ann. 1570); prps. intended in the expression, '*uaitne*'-chief, IV. 344, 5, defd. 350, 24.

Uamairecht, deriv. of *uaim*, 'cave' (?); cellar, V. 94, 10.

Uaman, fear, terror; V. 192, 31; see *omun.*

Uan, lamb; I. 52, 7; 146, 14 (*dual*); II. 152, 10; III. 372, 24 (*u.* caorach); IV. 100, 6, (*pl.*); V. 84 20, (its value), *u.* meich.

Uar-both, tr. 'hunting booth,' I. 206, 5.

Uarda, tr. 'frigid' zone; I. 28, 21.

Uartan, salt (?); V. 260, 9 risin *u.* i.e. risin *salann*, as gl. on some kind of cow named *uairtneach* [?].

Uas, *prep.*, over, above; before *cach*, I. 200, z; with article *uasin*, I. 74, 5; with *pronom. suff.*, *uasum*, III. 90, z; *uasa*, V. 22, 7; 122, 10.

Uasal, high; lofty; noble; I. 2, 10; 16, 8; 42, 20; 92, 1; 106, 2; 302, 23 (?), &c.; IV. 232, 8, 19, 23 (*huaislib*); V. 252, z; 442, 7; 462, 5; 498, 15 (?); *compar.*, *uaisle* I. 34, 7; II. 20, 14; 22, 23; 36, z; *uaisliu*, II. 278, 22; 338, 2; often in cpds., e.gr.:—*uasal-airecht*, V. 394, 7; *u.-aithre*, 'patriarchs,' I. 16, 8; *u.-biad*, V. 430, 14; 434, 15; *u.-cinded*, (as ety. gl. on *aur-land*,) I. 102, 16; *u.-deoch*, V. 408, x; *u.-dliged*, V. 412, 31; 456, 7; *u.-fonaidm* ban, V. 132, 10; *u.-gaire*, 'loud announcement,' I. 302, 28; *u.-indsaigid* (?), I. 182, y; *u.-laithe*, V. 256, 30; *u.-linad*, V. 346, 30; 440, 9; *u.-lis*, V. 346, 19, 22; *u.-nemed*, V. 318, 3; 256, 29 (athg. *u.-n.*); 506, 10; *u.-sercach*, V. 442, 5;—it is to be noted that in many of these, the prefix *uasal* is simply an analysis of the prefix *air-*, *air-biad*, *air-dech*, &c.

Uatha, *prep.-pron.*, from *ó*, I. 2, 20; III. 268, 13.

Uathad, small number; one; singular (number); I. 68, 25 i n-*u.*, apparently meaning, 'only,' [not the *woman*, but only the beast]; 78, 16 (*gen.*) treisi *uathaid*, gl. 82, 7, only *one* of the periods of three days, cf. 82, 19, gl. by *a haenar*, and so (26), tr. 'the three days *only*'; 228, 31 d'*u.*, contrasted with x, do *sochaide*, cf. III. 252, 3 cid *u.* cid sochaide, 'whether *few* or many,' (404, 18; V. 208, 25); IV. 174, z

in the maxim, "*uathath* conoirg fri sochaide," 176, 2; V. 4, 5, 29, 30, referring to the *singular* number, opp. *ilair*, 'plural,' 30;—the *adj.* form is prob. *uathad-ite*, *uaite*, V. 400, z cia-pa *lin*, cia ba n-*uaite*, 'whether many or few,' the three grades being represented at IV. 294, 14, ma *lia*, ma *coim-lín*, ma *uaite*, 'greater, equal, fewer'; 344, 9 a lin ocus a n-*uaite*, tr. 'their smallest number'; the *compar.* form being shown more clearly at 348, 21, bes *uaitiu*.

Uathach, causing horror; V. 298, 18 is *u.* leis.

Uath-bás, horror of death (?); IV. 268, 25 gell n-*uathbais* (*gen.*), gl. 'a thing which is given out of terror,' cf. the Heptad [LIV.], V. 298, 10 tabairt a *u.-b.*, gl. 18, 'what he deems as horrible as death,' said of terrific *places*.

Uathmar, terrible; I. 72, 16.

Uatuaslaicthi, released, recovered; V. 496, 5; III. 30, 11, 14, tr. 'accessible,' 'open' to every one.

Uatuaslucad, act of loosing, opening; setting aside (a contract); I. 50, 24, gl. on *fuaslucad*, q.v.; V. 264, 6 'sequestration'(?).

Uball, apple; I. 26, 24; 52, 4; V. 474, 1; 500, 30; *pl.*, III. 284, 20 na *hubla* clis, 'juggling balls'.

Uca, choice, selection; I. 48, x, in the ety. gl. on *aicillne* i.e. *uca* ceilsine; V. 128, y; 444, 15; II. 318, 2 (*ucca*); V. 174, 17 tindtai co *u.*, often folld. by *togaide*, apparently as a jingle, *uca togaide*; II. 222, 4; 318, 13; III. 18, 5; 276, 2; V. 308, 25; [cf. *ocaib tocaib*]; *u.* set, 'choice of *seds*,' V. 262, 16; 360, 17; 520, 1, 5, 9; *rig-uga*, 'king-choice,' V. 450, 22.

Uceisced, edited as one word at IV. 34, 23, should prob. be two words, cf. V. 308, 24 r-*hugad eisced*, though here too (25) we have *ar* a' r-*ucad togaidi*, in an ety. gl. on the same word *aicditar*, 18 (IV. 34, 2), cf. IV. 56, 26, where the gl. (58, 8) equally gives the double explanation, *-uc-esced*, *-uca-togait*; it is noteworthy that O'Dav., p. 82, sub *eipert*, gives the same analysis for *aiccde*, 'word and *deed*.'

Ucht, bosom; front; van; III. 290, 18; IV. 178, 19, [not *acht*]; 180, 8 a n-*u.*, 'in the van' of an army; IV. 356, 1.

Udacht, will; bequest; I. 202, y; II. 272, z (*uidecht*); III. 32, z; 68, 4; IV. 196, 20; V. 454, 28.

Udbairt, offering; present; I. 44, 12; V. 212, 2; 430, 4, x; 498, 10; 506, 15, gl. on 10 fal *ubarta*; *gen.* [and *pl.*], °*barta*, I. 194, 25 a n-uair *u.*; V. 128, 12 (*rñc*) [=450, 14], 13 (*ràc*) [=430, 11].

Udbraim, I offer (as a gift); IV. 210, 11 in ni *udbras* neach ar anmain, gl. on *apert*, 2, cf. V. 212, 9, where the same gl. is given on *udbuirt* ar a., 2, [498, 10]; III. 52, 8 ni *udbair* nech seilb; V. 316, 28 tir *udburtar* do'n eclais, gl. on *atoibenar*, 314, 17; III. 38, 27 *ro-udpartha*, '(animals) were offered' (in the law of Moses); *ptcp. necess.*, III. 52, 11 nochon *udbairti*, 'offerendus.'

Udein, = *bodein*, *fodein*, *fein*, II. 26, 12, y.

Udnocht, palisade (?); IV. 304, 21 *u.* coil imbi [?]; O'C. *Lect.*, p. 596, 9, tr. 'portico.'

Ueine (?), II. 254, 3 lan *ueine*, 'the full of a *pan*', *ian* (?).

U-gaire, sheep-herd, shepherd; II. 366, 7; 414, 11; O'Dav., p. 124, *ui*, i.e. *caora*; Ml. 45b[28] *deg-u.*, 'pastor egregius.'

Ugtar, 'auctor,' author; I. 18, 23; V. 92, 29 adeitig laisin *u.*; *gen.*, V. 12, 13; *pl.*, V. 312, x *hudair*, prob. the *udar* i.e. *eolach*, of O'Dav., p. 124.

Ugtaras, authority; I. 24, x.

Uid, II. 78, 14 in ti do·n·urruid dliged fri *uid* log-einiuch fir, tr. 'to *obtain* the h.-price,' but it prob. means *fri oide*, 'attention, consideration.'

Uide, kind, sort (?); I. 270, 2 tri *uidi* inbleogain, the three kinds of kinsmen, (*near*, *middle*, and *farthest*, of kin).

Uide, journey; advance; I. 28, 28 *uide* mis, but here also prob. it only means *period of time*; IV. 28, 6 in tend-*uidi*, tr. 'the bold *advance*' [?]; 240, 11, in a maxim, 'do *uidib* cinad cach cintaig,' tr. 'of the *incidence* [lit. *journeys*] of the crime of every criminal' [?], v. follg.:—

Uide, fixed period of time, settled period; I. 156, 20 a *huidib* in brethe [*inbreithe*?], gl. on *inbuidib*, 'times'; 176, x a *uidi* anta, [ica, dithma]; 248, z *uidi* ice; 262, 4, four *periods* for notice of Law, [said of the four delays, viz., 1, 3, 5, and 10 days]; II. 16, 23 *u.* adbul-cinniud a dithma; 96, 10 *u.* anta, gellta, and note[1], cf. III. 326, 6; II. 234, z ar *u.* ice coir, ar cethre laithe, cf. 352, 12, and so, often of the '*time* of payment of debts,' cf. III. 492, 6; 514, 5; V. 340, 16; 344, 16; 398, 21; 482, 3; see also II. 390, z a n-*uidiu* fir, 'in *place* of a man' [!]; V. 392, 13 in *uidi* ol-fene [?].

Uidecht, see *udacht*.

Uidim, the virile member; III. 354, 15 mas *i* a *u.* ro-benad asin duine; O'R. gives it as, 'a staple, loop, or noose,' and renders *udmadh*, 'a kind of gag or muzzle put on young cattle to keep them from sucking,' and, 'a loop or noose made of twigs through which a beam or bar is put to secure a door or gap against cattle,' prob. taken from Cormac, p. 43; O'Dav., p. 124, under *udhma*, equates it with *loirg* and *sim*, the latter of which he describes as 'the little chain that is as long as [?] the cattle-pound'; now *loirg* is prob. 'club,' 'bar,' so that the word is probably merely a slang expression in ordinary use.

Uidir, see *odar*.

Uidiu (?), II. 130, 12, prps. only *uide*, 'period of time'; but cf. also II. 390, z, where it is not very clear either.

Uig, **ug**, egg; I. 28, 24, *gen.*, *uige*, I. 106, 24 lan *uigi* circi, V. 84, 5; *pl.*, *uigi*, III. 334, 19, [measurement by eggs]; V. 82, 8; 276, 8.

Uile, all; I. 16, 13, 17; 52, 4 in bith *u.*; 112, 17 na *hu.*, 'all things'; 150, 6; 228, 19; 254, 13; 258, 21; 260, 7, seemingly in cpd. in the prose-story, I. 14, 17 *uili-comachta* P., and *uile-filidecht*, I. 16, 1, but cf. IV. 232, 10 na *huile* cneda, where it is used as a *prefix* adj.

Uilidetu, totality; I. 108, 14 °*tai*[*d*]; 210, 19 °*liatuid*; 290, 25 °*leatuig*; V. 348, 24 °*liataidi*; 500, y i n-*uiliataid*.

Uilidi, prps. *fuilide*, 'bloody,' IV. 232, 10.

Uilli-te, *uilliu*, see under *oll*.

Uime, 'about it,' *prep. pron.*, from *imm*, 'about'; often used as *adv.*, 'therefore,' 'on that score,' I. 74, 23, &c. It never occurs in the Text, [IV. 232, 17 is not Text].

Uin, (stay of) one day; gen., *uine*, I. 120, 20, z; 126, 11; 144, 20; 150, z; 168, 6; 182, 2; 208, 1; see *aine*.

Uindius, ash-tree, (Mod. Ir. fuinnseóg); IV. 150, 3.

Uinge, ounce, 'uncia'; I. 202, 20; III. 70, 22; V. 16, z; 212, x; 382, 2; 392, 1.

Uir-, see words beginning thus under *ur-*, or *or-*.

Uirdned, act of ordaining, appointing; I. 42, z; 62, z; V. 56, 7.

Uirdnim, I ordain, appoint; see also *oirdn-*, but *uirdn-* is the commoner form; V. 12, 23 *uirdnes*; II. 228, 7 *ro-uirnestur*; V. 112, 21 *uirdnither*, (*pass.*).

Uirdnithe, appointed; V. 146, 16 liaig *u.* na criche.

Uirge, testicle; III. 354, 19 mas *i* a *uirgi* cle, a fundamental distinction of penalty being here made on the score that 'is uaithi ata in geineamain,' the right *uirge* being apparently of no great account.

Uisce, water; I. 2, 6; 72, 16 (of the *sea*); II. 148, z; IV. 220, z ind *uisci*, (*gen.*); V. 482, 24 main andach *u.*

Uiscide, watery; I. 26, 26; 72, 16 peist *u.*

Uisinn (?), V. 368, 15 (?).

Uisnech, n. pr. of place; I. 36, 22.

Uithir, see under *othor*.

Ulach, name of some class of person, not further defd., IV. 54, 3, 24, of servant, son, monk, and *ulach*, in their correlative relations to master, father, abbot and (*anybody else* ?); the gl. (24) evidently deems it a well-known word, adding the curious expression, 'because he will deny all about it, i.e. an 'ulach'-person who is without witnesses, even though they be in the plain' [?]; in LL. 208 *a* 26, 28, it seems to mean 'a foot,' [LU. *β* 43 ?].

Ulad, *ulaid*, tomb; *gen.*, *na hullta*, V. 448, 29, gl. on *ulla*, 24, (*ullaid*, 23), but cf. V. 308, 8 denam *ulaid* cumdachta ima't flaith, which is the particular neglect referred to at I. 184, 6, nem-thairecc *ferta*, (gl. 186, 16 *ulaid* c., 19 *adnacul*), quoted by O'Dav., p. 90, sub *fert*, with our gl.; cf. MR. 298; FM. ann. 918; *Sil. Gad.*, 47, 7; 126, 28; 252, 30 (*ulltaib* cloch); LU. 134 *a* 2, (6 *ulaid*).

Ulaid, Ulstermen; Ultonians; I. 78, 1; I. 150, 16, (154, x); 74, 18 ar *Ultaib*; *acc.-(voc.)*, *Ultu*, I. 74, 29 itir Feine ocus *Ulta*; IV. 178, 15 la h*Ultu*; I. 74, 7 a *Ultu*, 'o Ultonians.'

Ulca, 'whiskers,' III. 354, 8, and 'fesoc,' the *beard*.

Ulchach, bearded; IV. 302, 14 co cuairt *ulcaidh*, tr. 'the encircling *of beard*'; but this seems to have been a cpd. adj., cf. V. 86, 7 fichtigi, no trichtaigi, no *cuairt-ulcaigi*.

Ulcc, see *olc*.

[**Ulgaib** (?), IV. 104, 13, but *culgaib*, 90, 19].

[**Ullatecht**, tr. 'moving about,' I. 106, 7, but it is merely *fulla*, bis for *fulla* techt.]

Ullmugad, act of preparing, I. 38, 20.

Uma, brass, copper; I. 170, 17; 184, 13 (*umad*); II. 146, 17; [*ansolam*, III. 150, 16 *uma* indiu, (alloy), copper in them]; IV. 310, z; V. 90, 25 (*in t-uma*); 220, 12 (?); 410, 10 (?).

Umach (?), tr. 'ridge,' IV. 322, y na teit tír na humach aire ind, where prps. *iomaire*, 'ridge,' was meant by the tr., but possibly the text had *machaire*.

Umaide, braziers; brass-workers; V. 90, 19; 94, 19; 114, 18.

Umaind, hymn (?); requiem; III. 32, 31 baithes, comna, ocus *umaind* anma, cf. II. 344, 26, see *imaind*.

Umal, humble, obedient; II. 196, 14.

Umaloit, humility, V. 136, 11; 138, 7.

[**Umar** (!), II. 68, 25, should be, i *muin araile*].

Umar (?), V. 274, 19, in the ety. gl. *feis humar* = *imurfis*, *imarbus*, where *feis* prob. means 'concubinage,' but *umar* is not clear; prps. it is only the follg.:—

Umarus, doubt; = *am-ires*,' non-faith, II. 332, 12, 24, [Mod. amhrus].

Umbur, dog-trough, II. 118, 16, see *amar*.

Umpa, pron. prep. 3 *pl.*, from *im*.

Umscar, III. 294, 1, see *im*scar.

Un, act of washing (?); III. 62, 8 soud o *un* can cinaid, but in these haphazard guesses at ety. gl., on the unknown word *enuda*, there is often no clue to what the glossator may have meant; *un* is gl. by O'Dav., p. 124, *un* i.e. *sir-caingnim*, 'long-good-deed' (?); and *unach* means 'washing,' *od* + √*neg*, [cf. *diunach*,] LnagC., 218; 222; Cor. Tr., p. 166, refers to *á*, 'the head,' quasi 'head-washing,' *a-nech* [!].

Uptha, a charm; (love-) philter; I. 180, 30 fromad *uptha*; 202, 31 do *upthaib*, tr. 'sorcerers'; V. 292, 24 bean di-a tabair a ceile *upta* oc a guide co mbeir for druis; (*gen. sg.*) *uptha*, 294, z; cf. LL. 200 *a* 44 dorat seirc do Find m.C., co ro-delb nói cnú segsa co n-*upthaib seirce* intib, ocus focheird I. di-a n-idnacul do F.; see under *fubtad* and *ibu*.

Ūr, fresh; un-salted, III. 328, 21 ar muic *uir*, 'unsalted pig'; II. 148, 21 im *úr*, fresh butter; but at I. 170, 8 we have *muca* co n-*uir*, tr. '*fat* pigs,' see 10, and cf. I. 126, 20, 21, and note.

Úr, [*ór*], edge, border, brink; I. 170, 23 ar *ur* na dumaige.

Úr, earth; clay; I. 66, 5 'tellus' = *ur*-talam; *acc.*, 26, 25 ro-delb *uir* in talman; *dat.*, IV. 86, 20 do *úir*; 140, 24 a n-*uir*; *gen.*, I. 202, 1 im diubu n-*uire*, gl. 27 adbul-teipe na *huire*, 'digging of the *churchyard*'; acc. to Cormac, p. 43, *ur* means three things, *earth*, *new* [fresh], and *bad*.

Ur-, prefix often gl. by *uasal*, e.gr., I. 272, 27 *uasal-codnaig* = *ur-cuind*, 258, 26; V. 290, 18 *ur-sciathu*, gl. *uasal-sciath*, 26; 456, 7 *ur*-techt, gl. uasal-dliged; or by *fír*, IV. 6, 10 *ur-acomol*, gl. fir-a., y.

Ur-acomol, 'true union' [?], IV. 6, 10 *ur-a.* cis neimid, tr. '[land which] secures the rent of a N. person,' where the gl. has 'for the cattle of the entry are driven away *with* the rent of its *nemed*, [it cannot mean, 'are distrained *for*']: it is not right to make 'entry by *cattle* [but by *men*] thereon, owing to the respect due to the chief, whose is the land.'

Urail, excess (?), I. 60, 27 im *u.* (?), 'in addition to'; cf. O'Dav., p. 81, *erail*.

Uráil, act of enjoining [on, *for*, *ar*]; pressing (love) on a woman; being at a person's *order*, or under his *will*, &c.; I. 4, 21 d'a *u.* ar X; II. 170, 5 nach *u.* dorigne orro; 356, 8 ben for airitin n-*urala*, gl. *fo u.* in fir, 20; 8 fer can *u.* i.e. for a cairait [?], 23; 398, note[3], in *carthach* [the concubine of that name] i.e. *urail uirre* a *tig charut*, [quasi *car-tech* !]; cf. 400, 2, 9, 16, and 19 seoit dobeir ar *u.* na hairige, ocus noco tabair ar *u.* na carthaige, corresponding to the phr. at 398, note[3], ni tabuir seoit ar a *hu*rail; III. 158, 13 *u.* gan timgaire uil ar an druth and-sin, tr. 'he only requested and did not compel the fool,' where the words mean, '*enjoining* without *recalling*,' cf. V. 392, 25; IV. 64, 5, is aire is luga beireas brathair oldas athair, uair is luga is dichra lais *urail* na hingine im trian tinol da *freisci* a tochus uaithe, but the tr. 'if her property *is gone* from her,' spoils the clause: it should be, 'if he *expect* it from her'; V. 294, z is and dobeir na uptha, do *u.* a seirci *fuirre*.

Uráilim, I enjoin (on, *for*); III. 154, 2 *urailid* dliged air x[a]; often in enclitic form *-end*, I. 76, y; III. 116, 20; 224, 19; 402, 14; 426, 9.

Urain, excess; [a commentatorial word, never in the Text]; apparently *erain* of O'Dav., p. 81, i.e. *imforcraid*, "as the Munsterman says, 'ni fil erain duit'"; I. 278, 16, 17; 294, y (*h*); III. 286, 24; 288, 3 (trian n-*urana*), 464, 16; I. 54, 21 *urain-epertach*, as ety. gl. of *di-ubartach*, 'asking too much,' cf. the use at II. 374, 24 *u.* ebairt beres nech o 'cheile, and see III. 6, 29; 8, 26; IV. 58, 30, where it is tr. 'what has been settled *in the scale of estimating* [!] covenants'; II. 28, 19 *urain* bid, 'excess of food,' as gl. on *air-biata*, 15, gl. also uasal-biathad, 18; II. 50, 10 *u.* fiach, tr. '*balance* of debt,' [*balance* (?)]; 152, 5 doberar *seoit urain*

ar altrum na hingine, 'additional *seds*'; 262, 7 rath tar *airdig*, gl. tar iarain-dig, in *imarcraid* doberar ar in rath, ar in *uraindig*, ar in *dig urain*, tr. 'overplus of food,' 'surplus food'; but cf. IV. 210, 17, where the gl. reads, in rath doberar eir *eini raindig* [!!], ar ind imarcraid biata ocus manchaine; it is referred to at II. 314, 33, where apparently the two terms are contrasted [!], rath tar *airrdig* ocus in *uraindig*, tr. '(a balance struck) between the overplus stock and the *overplus of the rent*.' In any case the item *-dig*, in the cpd. *urain-dig*, is quite vague, and gets no light from the gll., nor from any source at my command.

Urba, act of cutting; I. 232, 6 *u.* itir féraib; IV. 154, 22, of the cutting of roads through a graveyard (?); V. 474, 12 *u.* in berna; see *aurba*.

Urbach, act of lacerating (cattle); IV. 122, 4, *for-√boing*.

Ur-chaelan, I. 106, 2, gl. 26, 'half-cake, *narrow* its two *ends*, *cael* a da *hor*, a da himel.

Ur-claide, ditch; [V. 474, 13, gl. 476, 19, 'the *proper partitions*' across a fair]; IV. 144, 15, as a mound-*mark*.

Ur-coimded (?), [*aurcuidbed*, I. 56, 13]; I. 236, 10, tr. 'perfect security,' but the gl. simply gives ety. gl., *comdeth*-(berius) dlegar de, or *uasal*-comded fri dliged; III. 92, 21, tr. 'boldness of denial' [!]; IV. 356, 18 cedfaid cach n-*u.*, tr. 'the sense of every *difficulty*.'

Urchoimdim, I fail [?]; find a difficulty (?); IV. 354, 27 ni *urcoimdend* ní a cetheora randaib saide, tr. (a professor) 'does not *fail* in any question in the four departments of knowledge.'

Urcholl, tr. spancel (for the yearling calves), at IV. 86, 2 *u.* fo na gamnaib; so in Keating TBGB., *urchall*, p. 452, see *urchomul*.

Urcomair, in cpd., 'over against,' 'with a view to,' '(lay snares) for'; III. 372, 17 a n-*u.* a hail, '(to be paid) *in consideration* of her litter'; IV. 114, 4 fo *u.* na ciri d., 'over against the b. crest'; cf. FM. 1560; 1578; Sil. Gad., 139, 38; 194, 26; LU. 103 a 8.

Urcomul, 'spancel' (on hens); pl., °*la*; II. 118, 15 imdibe a n-*ite* ocus *aurcomla* forru, [in the *distraint* of hens], just as IV. 118, z imdibe a n-*edaig* ocus *u.* foraib; V. 482, x; cf. the distinction asserted in Cor., p. 26, sub *lang-fiter*, the *long fetter* being between the fore and hind legs of a horse, but the *urchomul* between the two *fore*legs.

Urchonn, thoroughly sensible (person); II. 190, 1 la urrad n-*u.*; IV. 346, 21 ar cach n-*u.*; I. 258, 26 seota cach *urcuind*, tr. 'chieftain,' but the gl. 272, 27, has simply the ety. gl. *uasal-codnaig*.

Ur-chórach, truly lawful; V. 68, 12 ar 'anair' n-*ur-coraig*, cf. V. 58, z ar 'dein' co ndron-*coiri* (?).

Urchraide, perishableness; failure; III. 330, 3 smacht *urcraidi* dala, the fine for failure of keeping an appointment; II. 282, 14 ar setaib *urcruide*.

Urchuillim, I forbid, see under *arch.*]; I. 72, 9 *urchuillim* airiut, 'I put a prohibition on thee'; III. 62, 6 acht ani *urchuille* a clercecht; V. 454, 3 noco n-*urcuillenn* si nech uaithi as a lanamnus, gl. on *urcoillead*, 452, 18; II. 250, 13 *urchuillter* co na bia eric ann do'n flaith, gl. on *ar·a·cuilliu*, 2.

Urchuillte, forbidden; prohibited; I. 86, 1; 130, 22; II. 50, 9; 84, y; III. 152, 14; 388, 5; 480, 7, 10, 13; V. 132, 9; 166, 7; 236, 20; 254, 9.

Urchur, act of throwing, III. 252, 17; cast, throw, shot, (of stone, arrow, rod, &c.); I. 6, 8; II. 118, 14; IV. 126, 10, (138, 4; V. 136, 18); V. 140, 10; cf. the use as a measurement for *diguin*, IV. 226, 11, seqq.

Urchurur [!], II. 130, 13 nad *urchurur*, tr. 'when (the distress) is not lengthened out' [?].

Urd, (I. 302, 26; II. 334, 17), see *ord.*

Urdairc, plain, manifest, evident; I. 238, 6, 17.

Urdalta, assigned, definite; precise; certain; special; I. 190, 22; 212, 16; II. 112, 18; V. 194, 25; 246, 22; 282, 4; 312, x (smacht *u.* cinntech).

Urdarcaigim, I establish, make evident; V. 470, 27 co ra·s·*urdraicaigea* imat fir; V. 358, x is ed *urdarca*[*ig*]*ther.*

Urdarcugud, act of manifesting, making visible, evident; I. 208, 10 a *hu.* lochta, as gl. on *noisib* tuath, tr. 'the usages of the laity,' cf. V. 472, 27 (*urdrucud*); V. 232, 9 *u.* na hainme, cf. O'Dav., p. 108, sub *noudh*; 358, z is ed *u.*

Urdlaide, in Heptad [LXXVII.], seven separations; V. 366, 10, quoted by O'Dav., p. 78, secht n-*urdluide*, with the ety. gl. *uasal-deligthi.*

Ur-dliged, tr. 'liability for another,' at II. 342, 4, with unsatisfactory gl. at 21, cf. I. 150, 18, gl. 156, 7 cin inbleogain, contrasted with 'his *own* liability,' as at I. 106, 15.

Ur-ergi, full homage; due reverence; II. 24, 22; 194, 2; 344, 12; 354, 20; V. 24, 20, cf. LL. 188, 22 co na fodema in ben brethir a cét-muintire uaste, co na *fogenat* meic ocus ingena a n-athre, co na *urerset* fel-meic a fithithre.

Urfaemad, act of assenting; acceptance, I. 88, 10 is dir a toiched d' *u.*; 294, 20 dlegur a *furfaema.*

Urfaemaim, I assent; submit, consent; IV. 112, 12 co nach *urfaema* in talam, gl. *fír-faemann* se; I. 90, 22 is dliged *urfaemus* a toiched; I. 98, 25; 194, 4 ma ro-*urfaem* apad, 194, 4; III. 200, 15 *ro-urfaem*, gl. on *ro-airitnig*; II. 304, 22 mana *ur-faemtar*, gl. *fir-f.* 25.

Urfeichem (?), tr. 'awaiting them,' at II. 306, 13 madia rabat a n-*u.*, from the word glossed, *ar·da·neithet*, 'qui eos *expectant*,' but the verb given in gl. 12, is *urnaidet*, so that *urfeichem* can hardly be right; prps. *ind-feithem.*

Urfethius (?), at II. 282, 22, ma é *u.* a cinta, tr. 'if it is he that *pays for* his crimes,' from the word glossed, mad *ereaneastur*, where as in preced. entry the Text seems more explicable than the gl.

Urfocra, °*gra*, act of giving warning, notice; I. 78, y; 82, 14; 130, 24; 262, 11, 24; 264, 3, 4, 6, 14, 17; II. 174, 5, *urocra*; 290, 22; III. 10, 17; 266, 9; IV. 56, 27; V. 16, 7; 154, 11; 156, z; 160, 21; 204, 5; 340, 10; 444, 7; 502, 20.

Urfocrach, one of whom notice has been given, a 'proclaimed' person, outlaw; I. 88, 27; II. 218, 12; 288, 5; 290, 1, 6; III. 410, 19; IV. 58, 10; V. 184, 18; 226, 8.

Urfocraim, I give notice; warn, proclaim; call upon a person to do some act; IV. 256, 8 *urfograid*-seom di-a fine fir-íc lais, cf. 16 nír *fogair* di-a fine íc lais; III. 510, 3 *urocair*, 'he ordered'; V. 324, 1 dia n-*urfogra*; 188, 5 *urfocrus* athair im tiachtain fo coraib; I. 284, 32 *urfogarthar* apad cuicthi.

Urfognum, true, (real, full) service; V. 318, 3 fine *urfognuma*, gl. as a *ceile*, but there must have been *some* difference between the *fine fognuma*, and the fine *ur-f.*, occurring thus in a Heptad separately: I do not think it occurs elsewhere, and the gl. gives no help.

Urfoichlim, I pay attention, take care of; [ur-fo-*chel-*]; III. 266, 9 *urfoichlid*, 'take care,' beware!; III. 414, 24 *urfoichlither* na coin co na dernat fogail, 'the dogs are watched, so that they do no harm,' a parallel for *fomnaither*, 23, cf. IV. 34, 15 *foimdenaig*, no *urfoichli*, as gl. on *eimide*, 32, z, and see the quotation in Cor. Tr., p. 69, *emdhe* na tairsit, &c., gl. *fomnæ* nobith domenma; cf. also the use of *urfaichill*, in FM. ann. 1597, p. 2010.

Urfuigell, true decision (?), (but see the quotation below in V.); I. 276, 6, tr. 'arbitration' [?], (as at III. 322, 26; 324, 22); II. 96, 3 geall *urfuigill*, tr. 'pledge of judgement'; V. 252, 17 o tiucfait a reir a *ur-fuigill*; gu tisat a reir a *lan-fuigill*, where see Curry's note[b], p. 253.

Urgabáil, act of arresting, seizing; capture; IV. 104, z; 232, 18; 362, 2; V. 148, 12; 468, x; 476, 26 *u.* mna cen a meablugad.

Urgabaim, I arrest, capture; V. 148, 9 *urgaibtar* frisin slog, 10 *irgaibtar*.

Urgaire, act of forbidding; prohibition; IV. 56, 24; V. 366, 14 lecud creice cen *u.*, 27; 420, y; 484, z.

Urgairim, I forbid, prevent (the perpetration of a deed); I. 242, 12 nad *urgair*, (5 *n-u.*), gl. 244, 19 na *forocair*; IV. 54, 14 dia *urgaire*, 15 nad *urgair*; V. 236, 14 nad *urgair*; V. 478, 12; V. 194, z mun *urccaire*; [142, 5 *urgair*, (negat. omitted, or =) *ordered*, not *forbade*]; 226, 35 in lucht ar a'r *urguir* dliged X[a]; 342, 7 nad *urguir* a flaith; II. 292, 2 resin lucht

ro-urgairustar dliged cunnrad do denum; V. 266, y do na neithib is mo *ro-urgairustar* dliged; 436, 8, 10; IV. 220, 19 da-*urgairfed* a trebaire *im* gach nduine; V. 194, x ma *urgairter* a lecan ri fiad aile; 436, 11 is doib *ro-urgaired*; I. 224, 17 *ni* [and *ro*] *hurgartha* ni bud mo; and prps. (*pass. ptcp.*) III. 92, 2 torad in chraind *urgartha*.

Urgairt, prohibition; I. 52, 11; II. 84, 20 *aurgaurt* fechiumnuis; IV. 58, 5; V. 228, 7, 19, aitire (gell) for *uais* ocus *urguirt*, [abstract for concrete?]; pl., *urgartha*, IV. 58, 3, gl. na cuir *urgairthe*-sa, 'these prohibited contracts,' II. 290, 19 forsna *urgurtuib*-sa, 298, 9; V. 266, 20 di *urgurtaib* athgabala; 284, 7 d'*urgurta* fiadnaisi.

Urgais, request, petition (?), note its connexion with *aisced*, in the quotation at II. 292, 1 (and 298, 10, a mere repetition), cach idnucul i.e. fuilliuma, no do commainib, do aiscedaib, ocus *d'urgais*; prps. 'exchange,' see O'Dav., p. 124, i.e. *claochlodh*: rath n-aiscid ocus *urguise* no *erguididh*, [cf. *argesetar* in gloss.]; cf. V. 364, 17 felmac fri re *argaisi*, gl. bis ac *etarguide*, *uais* na foglama; and see the expression, V. 478, 23 *urguid*, gl. *fír-guidestar*, 'he truly begged.'

Urgal, conflict; quarrel; battle; I. 230, y *u.* cuirm-thige, 'a quarrel in an ale-house'; III. 278, 7 bla arm *u.*, gl. by *uasal*-gail, 8.

Urgeilid, V. 442, 6 *u.* na neichi-sin sruth taitnemach na fine, 'those things *bind as a pledge*' [?], gl. on *ar·a·geil*, 440, 22.

Ur-glanad, act of completely clearing off, driving away, II. 330, 3 mad do *urglan* ria flaith aile, gl. fír-glanad re, tr. 'to make a true removal *to* another chief,' a very extraordinary use of *ria*; IV. 176, 12 *urglan*, tr. 'quite clean,' but it seems fairly certain that it is the verb, used as a gl. on *inscuchad*, 3, for the very tr. shows that 'removal,' 'departure,' is intended; cf. V. 158, 1 *urglana*[*d*] do na heccodnachuib; and cf. the drastic action referred to in the process at V. 208, 25, where the Text *urglanu cille* (206, 7) is gl. *uasal-glanad* (208, 27) na cille, 'the thorough cleansing of the church,' by the abbot dragging out the monks by the hair of their head if they do not come otherwise.

Urgna, III. 382, 7 co tuca nech dib *urgna* sceine no bais gráin do, tr. 'gives him the *use* of a knife, or a handful of grain,' where it is plainly the same as *urgnam*.

Urgnaiter, in a legal formula at III. 470, 17, segar slicht othrusa urgnaiter, tr. 'the consequence of sick-maintenance is sued [and] provided, &c.'; where our word should be rather in relative clause qualifying *othrusa*, 'the sick-maintenance *which is provided*, supplied,' see follg.:—

Urgnam, act of supplying, providing; service, attendance; [gl. *uasal-fognam*, II. 364, 11, 15, 23]; II. 356, 8 (ploughing and

reaping); 362, 24, 25; 366, 12, 18; 396, 28; 398, 20; cf. IV. 114, y trian do *u.*, trian do *beachaib*, trian do *tír*.

Urgnamtaib, attendants; pl. of °*gnaimid* (?); II. 364, 13, 26.

Urguid (?), 'he truly begged'; V. 476, 24 na do·t·*urguid*, gl. *fírguidestar*, see *argesetar*.

Ur-iadad, act of completely closing, III. 254, 1, gl. *fír-iadad* na bernad, 14; *gen.*, I. 180, 27 smacht *uriata* comperta, 'the fine for closing the childbearing passage.'

Ur-iasacht, consent; leave given to a person to attempt a deed or do an act; III. 254, 13 is ed is *u.* and, a escail do dul ar a cenn, cf. 422, 8, seqq.; V. 262, y; 298, 21; 484, x.

Urla, hair of the head; III. 354, 10; so Cor. Tr., p. 166, and Coney's *urrla*.

Urlabra, faculty of speech; utterance; I. 8, 7 (*erl.*); 18, 6 (tr. 'liberty to speak'); II. 280, 26 tus *n-u.*, 'priority in speaking'; III. 348, 12; 350, 23; IV. 316, 23 (*aurl.*); V. 252, 10 mna nad eta *u.*, 25.

Urlaide, III. 190, 15 aes *u.*, tr. the '*striking* party,' [*ur-slaide*?], cf. Oss. III. 158, (144; 150); LnagC., 156.

Urlam, prepared, ready; I. 188, 23 cet-*urlum*, *lan-urlum*; I. 188, z na aicdib *urluma*, (cf. III. 204, 2; 208, z); II. 202, 8 biad *u.*; 372, 18 snath *u.*, 24.

Urlamad, act of preparing; II. 370, 6 co *hu.*, 'until it is completely prepared.'

Urlann, tr. 'a green,' III. 252, 20 dul ar a n-*urlainn*; IV. 102, 15 a *hurlann* sealb, tr. 'on the green of the cattle,' 17; 100, 4 a *hurlainn* ceathra.

Urlann (?), IV. 298, 6 a *hurlann* grad n-ecalsa, tr. 'from the similitude (?) of ecclesiastical orders,' 7.

Urlann, handle, staff, end; following, retinue; I. 102, 18 co *urlainn* a dithma, 'to the *end* of the delay in pound'; I. 44, 6 dobered in file a *urland* forsin cend; III. 84, 1 ro-ben a *hurlunn* i ndruim rechtaire na T.; IV. 226, 10, '(between a spear's head and) its handle'; V. 438, 24, (each person) with his *tail*, his lawful *retinue*, co n-a n-*urlaind* techta, with ety. gl. *uasal-linad*, 440, 9.

Urlár, house-floor; V. 72, y gillib *urlár*; pl. 326, 13 a *hurlair*, x.

Urlegenn, complete reading (?); only occurs at V. 472, 24, a *u.* ar uisci, where there is no clue to the precise meaning.

Urnadm, bond, covenant; √*nedh*, to bind, with suffix *man*, [or -iman, -*naidm*], into present base *nadh-sko* = *nasc-*, (*naisc-*); of any definite binding contract, V. 160, 2 *coir urnadma aithne*, 166, 2 coir *urnadma comloigthe*; but it was more especially used of marriage, e.gr. II. 346, 8 a *hurnaidm* fri comchineol iar n-aes toga, the father's duty to his daughter; 380, 25 ben *urnadma*, (who is not a *cét-muinter*, as the gl. says, 'an adultress [concubine] without sons'); 402, x ni *hurnaidm* dligthech, in the case of a *carthach*-concubine; III. 396, 21 [IV. 44, y] fer cet-muindtire *urnadma*, x fer

adaltraigi *u.* There may have been different contracts of the husband (father), (400, 3), in which case his sons have different shares and liabilities. The comm. here makes a number of distinctions:—

fer cet-muintire urnadma,	396, 21;
„ „ adaltraigi,	396, x;
„ „ foxail,	398, 17;
„ adaltraigi foxail,	398, 22.

The contract (*urnadm*) apparently made the *marriage* and the *concubinage* alike lawful, the *cetmuinter* and the *adaltrach* being both *dligthech*, 402, 20, i.e. after the woman has come ar *urnaidm* ndligthig, 19, [cf. V. 480, 17]; otherwise the term *foxail*, 'of abduction,' is applied to both the *cetmuinter* and the *adaltrach*, 18. See also the distinctions at V. 144, 7 seqq., and cf. the 'contributory negligence' element in V. 274, 3, amail ata *u. cin mifolta*; III. 532, 21 after cognisance on the part of those who are competent to make the contract (*urnaidm*), their silence is held to be 'assent,' and this has the effect of a binding contract; V. 132, 1, Heptad of the seven persons who have not the right of contracting marriage, *coir urnadma*, [*uasal*-fonaidm, 10]; this was an *ur-anfesa*, 132, 11; 516, 8 iar n-a *urnadmaim*, [*dat.*]; there was also a form of contract styled *u. n-idnaide*, 'contract of *waiting*,' cf. V. 216, 15, where it is *prps.* intended to be explained by the follg. *ar adall*, 'for a visit' (?); this 'wife' evidently had a low status, cf. V. 510, 23 and IV. 58, 25, the woman who *na idnaigead*, IV. 56, y, nad *urnuidet*, V. 214, y.

Ur-naide, act of waiting for, awaiting; waiting on, attendance; waiting at; residence; (it is also tr. 'suing' and 'detaining' a distress, see below); [see *ar-neut*, I expect, wait, *ar-neith-*, cf. II. 306, 4 *ar·da·neithit*]; I. 286, 32 i n- *urnaid*, 'waiting,' 284, 35, 36 *urnai* and *urnaid*, tr. 'residence'; 286, 39 *urna*, 'waiting'; see 288, 17 (!); 288, 34 *urnuide*, 36 *urnuigi*, [20 *idnuigi*], 290, y *urnuige*; cf. 256, 32, (270, 31); at II. 12, 11 tr. 'for *detaining* a distress'; 48, 10 bith i n-*u.* re ré dechmaide cin troscud forru; 278, 24 fri *hu.* somaine, tr. 'to *sue for* profits,' cf. IV. 374, 6; IV. 62, 5 ac *u.* a cinad, tr. 'petitioning' (!), but indeed it is tr. so even at IV. 10, 10, bith di i n-a *u.* re ré ocht laithi, where the literal meaning 'waiting' is clear enough, see also IV. 40, z ac *u.* fuidri ocus gormic, (in reference to the performance of *gaire*, cf. III. 56, 4, 5); V. 440, 11 fri *hu.* a mbiata.

Urnaidim, I wait, await; II. 306, 12, na codnaig *urnaidet* a cinaid, as gl. on *ar·da·neithit*, 4, also with gl., 13, ac a n-*urfeichem* [?]; III. 54, 1 na *hurnaidend* a folta, tr. 'does not *attend* to its duties'; see gl. 56, 4, and cf. V. 510, 6,

with its gl. 23, urnaidm n-*idnaide*; V. 178, 5, (216, 4) nad *urnaidit* ceart fri nech, gl. by *urnaidinn* dliged, 180, 11, 7; 370, 7 ni *urnaidet* comarba acht curu bel; [514, x *urnaided*, should prob. be *urrainded*, gl. on *conrannad*, 21]; I. 266, 2 co *aurnaidter*, tr. 'how is it *sought back*,' [the gl. gives no clue, 288, 17, the tr. reads *bethar* and tr. *berthar*, without rendering *urnaid* at all !].

Urnaisi (?), V. 350, 14 ro-bo *raith u.* e., prps. *urgaisi*, q.v.

Urrach, see *urthach*.

Urrad, tr. 'native freeman'; used in contrast with *deorad*, cf. III. 126, 7; 380, x; V. 74, 1; 80, 26; 434, y; the *deorad* being defd. III. 384, 26, 'what makes a *deorad* of him, is his land having gone from him'; I. 68, 6 *rob̃* cuicir *urrad*, in contradistinction from the sixth person, who was a *mac deoraid*, 2, but cf. V. 236, 3 in deoraid frecair, daig is *deorad* sum ocus is *urrad* a mac; cf. IV. 236, 21 mic *urrada*; II. 56, 22; 180, 2; 190, 1 la *u.* n-urchonn; III. 236, 4; IV. 152, z; V. 362, 4; 478, 9; at V. 108, 27 mention is made of na *gilli urraid*, but it is not easy to say what kind of servants it means, any more than at I. 106, 10, the young gillie, who acts as *guide* (?); prps. meaning 'responsible,' at V. 196, 7, *urrud* cach ar a laim fadeisin.

Urradus, genly. tr. '*Urradus*'-law: it can hardly be anything else than a derivate from preced., meaning 'the body of customs held to by the native freeman.' It occurs in Text of I. as follows, 160, z, lobad do *Chana*, and also *do Chairde*, but astad do *Urradu*[*i*]*s*, where the gl. 172, 25 has, astad fir escairdi na bi i n-*Urradus*; and at 260, 12, 'there exist four *U.*-laws,' and 16, but it is impossible to gather from the comm. 274, 28, the *precise* distinctions referred to. In the remaining Voll. of Text, it does not occur, though often met in the comm., where cf. the distinction between *Urradus* and *Cain*, I. 86, 12; 88, 20; 96, 19; 110, 31; II. 40, 9, [where see note[2]]; 116, 24, ('there are no pledges (*geill*) in *U.*-law at all,' cf. III. 236, 9), 134, 20; III. 22, 28; 24, 23; see also the use at V. 204, 14; 422, 9; 446, 13; 448, 5; 464, 1; 470, 1;—spelt *urruis*, *urris*, I. 274, 30 seqq.

Ur-rannaim, I divide, II. 286, 7 ni *urrannut* dligid na fine, gl. on *nadi nairniut*, which is evidently on the same lines of meaning as V. 514, 22 *conrannad* finteda, gl. *urnaided* cach dib duthaig fine a chele; IV. 8, 2 in tír, *urrannus* in flaith, tír dibad, gl. on *da·randa*; II. 366, 23 *urranntar* i tri; V. 452, x noco n-*urranntar* na feranna in fine donither re tarr, i taitius, gl. on *toranna*, 15.

Urrannus, part, proportion; I. 76, 3, 'part payment'; II. 346, 11, (cf. III. 314, 7, and IV. 60, 24); III. 244, 10; 316, 8; 352, 15; IV. 60, 24; 248, 16.

Ursa, door-post; IV. 312, 16 i n-*aursain* airthir tige.

Urscar (?), tr. furniture,' at I. 166, 9; O'C., *Lect.*, p. 311, 3, tr. '*lawn*,' but one does not see how *that* could be of *glass* and *carbuncle* (!), p. 596, 11.

Urscar, act of removing; III. 266, 10 dliged *urscair*, tr. 'the legal (warning) of removal,' cf. V. 156, z.

Urscar-, V. 76, 10 nicon *urrscair*, gl. by follg. :—

Urscartaim, I scare off, warn to go away, V. 76, 22 nucun *urscartann* se uad na[ch] richt duine.

Urscartad, act of removal (of persons or things illegally placed); III. 172, 13 urfocra ocus *u.*; 174, 6; IV. 144, 23, of the *cleansing* of roads; cf. LL. 120 β 28.

Ur-sciathad, act of shielding; V. 290, 18, gl. *uasal-sciath* di*ten* do tabairt tairsib, 'difficult to cast a noble-shield of protection over them.'

Ur-sclaide, act of smiting (?); IV. 360, 21 bachall *u.*, 'staff for *defending*'; FM. ann. 154, 3, tr. 'dexterity at arms'; 1599, (p. 2126), tr. 'to hew down'; MR. 156, 12, 'resisting,' 160, x; cf. 250, 20, and 286, 12 tuc daingean an chreasa d'*ursglaighi* an alad, tr. 'he drew his belt *to close* the wound'; cf. III. 190, 15 *urlaide*; see LL. 224 β 21.

Ur-sloice, prob. = *erosclaicthe*, 'opened,' tr. 'accessible,' III. 30, 3, 5, gl. 11 *uatuaslaicthi*, where possibly some reflex of ety. gl. *ur* = *uasal* may have led to the gl.

Urt-gal (?), I. 180, 10 in *turtgal*, tr. 'the painful violence,' where *urt* is prps. connected with *ort*, *orcain*, [cf. MR. 286, 19 *ro-ortas*, 'I slew,'] but there is no guarantee for the word's real existence; see *urtoingim*.

Urtha, tr. 'killings,' I. 46, 4, in the list of poets' 'stories,' but O'C. in *Lect.*, p. 584, 3 has *uatha*, tr. 'caves.'

Urthach (?), I. 176, 1 sar-*urrach* mban fri uatne, tr. 'for the *oath* of a woman in childbirth,' but gl. 180, 9 in *turthach* (*t-u.*?), tr. at 11 *urthach*, 'violence,' but 12 *urthach*, 'oath,' from the root *toing*, 13, 15, see next entry :—

Ur-thach, tr. 'violence,' at I. 180, 9, 11, but at 12, '*oath*,' connecting it with $\sqrt{}$*toing*, 'to swear'; *ùr-thach*, is the normal [Z] form verbal of [A] *ur-tòng* (q.v.), and seems used in the meaning 'an oath sworn in testimony,' hence prps. its use= 'a vow to keep a solemn festival,' III. 18, 17 *urtach* sollomain, cf. Cor., p. 26, sub *lugnasad*, *aurtach* no cluiche, *festival* or *game*.

Ur-techta, tr. 'rights,' 'noble rights'; II. 202, 25, gl. z *uasal-dliged*, riara la *ur-t.* olchena; 406, 20 ni techta nechtar n-ae *ur-t.* do somaine no domaine, tr. 'any *share* of profits,' but the gl. is the same, *uasal-dl.*; III. 32, 30 cuingid *ur-t.* o eclais, same gl., as also at 42, 14; V. 456, 1.

Ur-toingim, I swear an oath in proof of (a statement); V. 454, 26, in the curious passage, cach uair *urtoingeas* in fer a *meamur*, in the case where affiliation is attempted; an oath in attestation is evidently referred to in the gl., I. 180, 13, fiadnaise [fir] fia *toing* in ben fri huaitni, or fia *na toingid*

in ben fri u., which seems simply bad text for the alternative of the woman making, or not making, oath, about the man's action, &c., and the word *fortgell* of 180, 16 is prob. the word intended by *urtgal* of 10: the text is very unsatisfactory, but the juxtaposition of these two passages furnishes a probable clue.

Urtrom, one end heavy, beginning-heavy (?), of some kind of *dían*-poem, V. 60, 3, prps. *air*-trom, contrasted with *iar*-trom.

Ur-tuasacht, act of listening, perceiving (?); III. 34, 8 cach bis a n-*urtuassa* ria, tr. 'who is a listener to it,' gl. on 32, x in·da·*tuaise*; V. 274, 9 ben bis i n-*urtuasacht* a slethe can a fograd, gl. on 272, 5 ar·a·tuaisi a sleith; the use in FM. is noteworthy, III. 2120, 20 ni lambtha *urthuasacht* a breithre idir, tr. 'his word durst not be *disobeyed*,' and cf. 2296, 24, where a similar tr. is given; but it is clear that the word means 'listening to,' 'paying attention to,' cf. LU. 88 β 28 is écen a *urthuasacht* a brethir ind fir sin, [or *a breithre*, 'of his word,' as in FM.].

Urusa, easy; I. 72, 26 ni bi *u.* rig co n-ainim i n-Eirinn; IV. 4, y ni *hu.* son; 36, 11 co *hu.*, 'easily'; 208, 26 nocon *u.* X^a; 222, 1 nach *u.* cin d'agra for a tigernaib, V. 370, 9 cain airlicthe, ni *aurasu* a coccaelad la F.

Usa, easier; [often seems only *positive*, V. 428, 1; 430, 22; 460, 19]; III. 504, 4 is *ussa* do'n ti, 'easier for him'; IV. 176, 7; V. 132, 6 ni *husa* seitche; 7 ni *u.* cain-dliged fri heclais; 270, 14 nad *u.* adrodmaither a ratha, 18 noco n-*u.* lium; [IV. 94, 26 do *usa*[*id* ?] na comaichid, 'acc. to the *usage* of the neighbours' (?)]; *sec. compar.*, I. 152, 23 *usai-te* lé in torad dogni o laim; III. 152, 13 bad *usai-di* do X a fagail.

Uscca, tr. 'grease,' II. 252, 2; cf. Cor. Tr., p. 166, *usga*, ('lard'?); O'R's. *usgadh*, 'goose-grease.'

Ud, **út**, that; I. 20, 34; V. 188, 22; 200, 18.

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[**Uthli** (?), biestings (?); V. 152, 2 fuil *nutlige*, 154, 1 loeg na *uthli*, where J^1 has na *nuithlige*; see *nuidlech*.]

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Eimir, Courtship of, I. 46, 11 tochmarc Eimire.
Eire, Ireland, I. 2, z; 14, 13, 18; 154, 30, &c.
Emain Macha, I. 18, 13; 66, 20; 72, 24, 26, the Navan fort near Armagh.
Emnaide, I. 92, 13 asbeir isin n-Ai n-*Emnaide*, a law book; cf. I. 26, 1 Ai Emnach, *as* ro-gab Fithel a ugdaras.
Enair, January, I. 30, 14.
Enda Aigen-bres, one of the four sons of Buide mac Ainmirech, I. 68, 13; 70, 12.
Eochu, Bel-buide, I. 68, 14; 76, 10; 68, 7 seqq., son of Feidlime, who reigned over Ireland 111–119 A.D.; (68, 2 oc marbad *Echach* B.-b., 64, 10); 66, 34; 70, 9.
Eochu mac Luchta, I. 18, 23 bretha *Eachach* mic Luchta, (King of Thomond in the first century).
Eochu, Eochaid Oresach, I. 68, 11; 70, 12, one of the four sons of Buide mac Ainmirech.
Eogain mac Durtacht, judgements of, I. 18, 25; V. 348, 5, 17, 21.
Eoganacht Caisil, III. 28, 25, v. *LnaiC.*, 72.
Eoin, St. John, IV. 366, 21.
Eoip, planet *Jup-iter*, I. 28, 8.
Erc, senchaid, I. 208, 15; III. 28, 18 is e cét-duine ro-erig re Patraic ac F. F. F.
Erc mac Cairpre, III. 84, 16, slain by Conall Cernach, in revenge for the death of Cuchulaind.
Erennach, [Irishman], V. 64, 31.
Erna Dedad, I. 80, 3 4, one of the three noble tribes, viz. Ultonians, Feine of Tara, and E. D.
Etain, Courtship of E., I. 46, 10 tochmarc Etaine.
Eua, Eve, I. 26, 15, 20; II. 342, 8; III. 92, x.

Fachtna mac Senchath, Judgements of, I. 18, 24; 22, 29 (son of Sencha mac Cuil-Clain, 24, 18); his judgements, 24, 18, hence styled F. *Tul-brethach*.

Fail, poets of F., poetic name of Ireland, I. 32, 30.
Febra, February, I. 30, 14.
Fechtnadh, seemingly the same as *Fethgna*, I. 300, 8; there was also a *Fechtnach* [who died 873], a different person from *Fethgna*, but Ann. Ul. 873, gives *Fachtna* Episcopus, heres Patricii, which in FM. (872) is *Fethgna*, comarba Patraicc.
Feidlimid Eochu m. Feidlime mic Tuathail Techtmair, I. 66, 34, A.D. 111.
Feidlim, III. 85, 19 is do *F.* no-chrothaig, [mother of Aicell ?].
Feine Temrach, the *Feine* of Tara, I. 66, 20; V. 472, 12.
Fenius Farsaid, I. 20, 3, (the seventy-two disciples of the school) of F.F., 6 seqq.; II. 348, 24; V. 96, 25.
Feisin, I. 150, 15 bui hi F., gl. 154, 31 i *muig Desten* i n-Ultaib.
Fer, son of Parthalon, I. 154, 6, 9, 21.
Feradach Find-fechtnach, I. 22, 33, 'king and author,' A.D. 10.
Fer-certne, the poet, I. 18, 13, (cf. 7 *fer-certa*), 24, 29.
Fer-gnia, son of Partholon, I. 154, 7, &c.
Fergus, poet, one of the authors of the Senchus, I. 4, 11; 16, 23; 24, 30 F. file, mac Aithirne; 24, y; 32, x; 36, 30; 38, 5 (sai filidechta); 208, 12.
Fergus Fianach, poet, I. 24, 28, (from Fennet, Co. Kerry).
Fergus Fér-glethech, I. 64, 9; 66, 30; King of *Ulad*, 70, 7, and said to be F. mac *Leidi*, cf. I. 22, 10; IV. 17, note[3]; see also 76, 18; during the time of *F.*, and of Conchobar, and of Coirpre Gn., 74, 16,—but at 76, 5, in the time of Conchobar, *F.* and C.
Fergus Forcraid, father of Ciannacht, IV. 8, z, see note[2].
Ferta Fer-Feg, south of the Boyne, [now *Slane*], I. 64, 2, z; III. 28, 19.
Fertais Rudraid, 'Rury's Ford,' I. 74, 11; see FM. A.M. 2545 and A.D. 922.
Fethgna, I. 300, 8, 10, see Fechtnad.
Fiachna Fial-brethach, judgements of, I. 24, 3; 26, 2 (tul- b. F.).
Fiad Muman, V. 266, 2 (Fithmoone); see IV. 6, note[2].
Fianach, in Co. Kerry, (Fennet), I. 24, 28.
Finech (?), I. 64, 12, sea monster (*biast*) killed by Fergus in Loch Rudraide; 68, 23 [*sinig*].
Finn-sruth Fithil, a law treatise, I. 120, 1; IV. 90, y.
Fir-bolg, III. 28, 29, (of the Tuatha De Dananns, *or* of the Firbolgs).
Fithel, a judge, I. 24, 23, ('had the truth of nature, so that he pronounced no false judgement'), 26, 2; 22, 33 (in the time of Laogaire, son of Niall); III. 30, 23; IV. 264, 22 Fithal Fír-gaoth, mac Aoengusa, mic Muiredaig, mic Reth, asbert an breith-so iar choll sula Cormaic.
Fithir, wooing of, I. 46, 12 tochmarc F. ocus Dairine, two daughters of Tuathal.
Flidas, Táin bó F., I. 46, 7.
Foitline, son of Dorn, I. 68, 1, 12; 70, 13.

Fomorach, (sea pirates), I. 46, 5, one of the famous battles, the battle of Neimid with the Fomorians, cf. FM., A.M. 2530.
Forann, Pharaoh, I. 20, 9, 11.
Fraech, Táin bó Fraich, I. 46, 7.
Fuait, Sliab F., IV. 226, 1, (in Co. Armagh); I. 68, 9, note[1].

Gabair, IV. 16, z, Sithir ingen Mind ocus *G.*, see follg.:—
Gabal ingen Mind, IV. 10, 14.
Gaedel, a Gael; generically, the people so-called, *Gael*; I. 4, 16; 18, 2; 20, y; III. 214, 17 cath itir Gallu ocus Gaedelu.
Gaedelg, the language of the Gaedil, *Gaelic*; I. 32, 1; 34, 24 seanchaide na *Gaedilgi*; 36, 3 a *Gaedilg*, III. 88, z.
Gaedelgid, Gaelic speaker, III. 90, 3.
Gallu, III. 214, 17 cath itir Gulla ocus Gaedelu.
Gaileoin, one of the three principal races in Ireland, viz. Feine, Ulaid, and *G.* [Leinstermen]; I. 80, 3.
Gemine, Gemini in Zodiac, I. 30, 9, 16.
Germain, i nG., 'in Germany,' I. 20, 32.
Glend na mBodur, I. 2, 4.
Goban Saer, III. 226, 25 G. S., no ingen *Gobain tShair*, the famous carpenter of early Irish tales.
Goibniu, the Smith of the T. D. Danann, V. 98, 22 bretha *Goibnend.*
Grainne, III. 532, 11, ('*G.* eloped with thee, O L.').
Grég, isin nG., 'in Greece,' I. 20, 30.
Greig, the Greek language, I. 30, z; 36, 3; III. 88, z.
Gulla, for *Gallu.*

Iain, daughter of Parthalon, I. 154, 8, 24.
Ibair, Imlech I. (now Emly, Co. Tipperary), V. 112, 2:—
Imlech Iubair, ibid.
Imard n-airechta, law book by Connla, I. 26, 1.
Inber n-Ailbhine, 'name of a townland at the mouth of the river Delvin, north of Howth,' I. 68, 6; 70, note[4], 74, 20; 76, 27.
Inis Cathaig, IV. 6, 23, note[1], 'Scattery Island in the Shannon, near Kilrush.'
Isaias, I. 282, 2.
Israelidaid, Israelites, I. 20, 21.
Iuil, July, I. 30, 16.
Iuin, June, I. 30, 16.

Laegaire mac Neill, King of Ireland, at St. Patrick's coming, I. 2, y; 4, 18, &c.; V. 434, 2; 470, 30; 472, 26.
Laegaire Buadach, combat of L.B. and Conall Cernach, referred to, I. 252, 6, 18.
Laigen, (Feine, Ulaid, and L.), I. 78, 4; V. 472, 9 Coirpre sen Laigen (?)
Laiten, Latin, I. 32, 1; 36, 3; III. 88, z.
Laitneoir, 'Latiner,' one who speaks Latin, III. 90, 3.
Luglasnad, (*Lugnasad*), Lammasday, V. 406, 7.
Leidi, Fergus mac L., I. 70, 7; 74, 10 (Leti); 22, 10 mac *Leti*; IV. 17, note[3], Sithir, daughter of F. m. *Ledi*.
Leo, in Zodiac, I. 30, 9, 16.
Leth Cuind, 'Conn's Half,' the Northern Half of Ireland, V. 218, 27.
Lethglindi, lebar fata *L.-g.*, referring to one of the religious tests established by St. Patrick, V. 472, 24, (Leighlin in Co. Carlow).
Libla, Libra in Zodiac, I. 30, 9:—
Librum, id. I. 30, 17.
Lifechair, Coirpre L., q.v.
Lis Moir, mná L.M., 'the women of Lismore,' V. 272, 19, but comarba *Leasa Moir*, 264, z.
Lucifer, I. 26, 19; III. 90, y "solus-tairgedach," *Luci-fer*.
Luchtuine Saor, I. 24, 4; V. 98, 22, 23, note[a]. See the entry *nescoit*, in Cormac Gloss.
Lugaid, III. 532, 11 Grainde luid lat, a *L.*
Lugaid, *Corc* mac *Luigdech*, III. 28, 11, 25 d'Eoganacht Caisil.
Luigne, III. 82, 7, now Leyny in Co. Sligo.
Luimnech, Limerick, II. 224, 15.
Luna, Moon, I. 28, 8.

Mac Samradan, II. 370, 23, a jurist (?).
Maer, ingen Cobthaig, IV. 40, 11.
Mai, May, I. 30, 16.
Mag, plain, in cpds.:—
M. Breg, III. 86, 4, (east of ancient Meath); IV. 226, 2.
M. Desten, i n-Ulltaib, I. 146, 20; 154, 31.
M. Inis, I. 250, 17 (Lecale, in Co. Down).
M. Itha, in Ulster, I. 46, 13, site of Partholan's battle.
M. Raigne (?), V. 434, 12, see 302, 25.
M. Raith, III. 86, 7, Moira, in Co. Down; battle of, A.D 634 [637].
M. Tuire, I. 46, 15, (the two battles of Moy-tura).
Mairt, planet Mars, I. 28, 8.
Marta, March (month), I. 30, 15; II. 238, 19.
Martan, S. Martinus, IV. 366, 21.

Mata mac Umoir, the Druid, III. 28, 13, 28.
(Ailell mac) **Mata Mora**, IV. 358, 16, cf.
(Ailell mac) **Mata**, I. 156, 25, (12 *Matach*);
(Ninne mac) **Matech**, IV. 4, 27.
Meidb, Tochmarc Meidbi, I. 46, 10 wooing of Medb.
Mellach Suirig, V. 144, 2, a fool.
Mend, father of Sithir, IV. 10, 14; 16, y.
Mercuir, planet Mercury, I. 28, 8.
Mesgegra, IV. 378, 17 macha min-chorthar Mesgagra, prps. Ardnurchar, see O'Curry, *Lect.*, p. 593, 640.
Midba Bretha, a law book, I. 26, 3.
Mid-chuairt, 'Mid-court,' V. 28, 5 a tig medrach M.-cuarta, cf. IV. 330, 6 rii mi-chuarddu mescraid recht.
Mide, Co. Meath, I. 80, 4.
Miled, Meic M., I. 4, 6; 20, 31, x; 46, 14; cf. F.M., A.M., 3500 'the fleet of the sons of Milidh came to Ireland, to take it from the Tuatha De Dananns, and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis, in which fell Scota, wife of Milidh ben *Mileadh*.' The word usually occurs in the gen., and the personage is found as *Mile* mac Bile, but the word is probably only *mile*, 'soldier.'
Mochuta, V. 266, 5, St. Mochuda, Bp of Lismore, died 636.
Moenach mac Nine, a judge, I. 24, 3.
Morand mac Maen, a judge, I. 18, 25; 22, 31; 24, 25 nicon ruc breith cin sin im a bragait, 'M. never passed a judgement without a chain round his neck,' &c.; 102, 7, 10; III. 30, 23; IV. 360, 25; 384, 15.
Muena (?), charioteer of King Fergus, I. 70, x.
Mug mac Nuadat, I. 64, 1, 17, 19; 66, 2, 8; 74, 21.
Mug, father of Mug-dornn, V. 394, 1.
Mugain, see *Tir-M.*
Muiredach, father of Aengus, grandfather of the brehon Fithal, IV. 264, 23.
Muisi, Moses, I. 20, 4, &c.; 282, 1.
Muma, Mun-ster, V. 110, 19 ollam os rigaib na *Muman*, ri *Muman* bodein; 112, 3; 218, 27; IV. 334, 7 amail ro·n·gab rechtga rig Caisail la Mumain.

Naire, IV. 272, 3 o mo N. nuall-gnaid, 382, 26.
Nechtan, Togail tigi *Nechtain*, I. 46, 9.
Nede mac Adna, the Sage, I. 18, 13; 24, 30.
Néill, Laegaire mac Néill, I. 2, z; 4, 18, 24; III. 26, z; V. 434, 2; 470, z.
Nel mac Feniusa, I. 20, 14.
Nemed, I. 46, 14 catha *Neimid* re Fomorchaib.
Nemandchi (?), i farrad N., I. 2, 14.
Nerid mac Find-cuill, a sidib, I. 22, 32.

Nessa, Conchobar mac N. IV. 346, 4.
Niall, father of Laegaire, see *Neill*.
Niam ingen Celtra, I. 252, 12.
Nin, IV. 20, 9, ar Nin re Doigen.
Ninne mac Matech, d' Feinib, IV. 4, 27, x.
Nith, I. 2, 5, old name of the Ardee river, Co. Louth, (FM. A.M. 4169).
Nouimbir, November, I. 30, 18.
Nuada Derg, mac Neill, I. 4, 24; 12, 26; 14, 4; *gen.*, Nuadat, I. 10, 22 (!).
Nuadat, (Mug mac *Nuadat*), I. 64, 2; 74, 21.

Octimbir, October, I. 30, 18.
Odran, charioteer of St. Patrick, I. 6, 4, 7.
Oilella, see Ailell.
Olimp, Olympus, I. 28, 12.

Parthalon, I. 46, 13; 50, 18; 154, 5, 24; V. 450, z (martarlic P.)
Patraic, St. Patrick, I. 2, 4, &c.; 4, 3, &c.; 18, 1; 34, 20, &c.; 208, 9; 480, 1, &c.; II. 224, 11; III. 28, 2, &c.; 322, 23; 388, 5; IV. 228, 1; V. 120, 22; 364, 9; 414, 8; 434, 1; 468, 2; 470, 29, &c.
Petar, St. Peter, IV. 362, 8; 366, 20.
Pisc, Pisces in Zodiac, I. 30, 9, 15.
Pól, St. Paul, IV. 366, 20.
Port Lairge, Waterford, II. 224, 15; III. 86, 15:—
Port Laegaire, ibid., III. 86, 14.

Racholl mbreth, a law book; I. 26, 3; 154, 11, see Glossary, supra.
Raith guth-aird, I. 2, 3, 8.
Raithlend, King of R., I. 82, 12, Rathlin Island, N. of Antrim.
Rathach, Epithet of *Aimirgen*, V. 348, 3, 13, (gl. *bailech*).
Rechol, see *Racholl*.
Reth, ancestor of the brehon Fithal, IV. 264, 23.
Roman, ri Romain, 'King of the Romans' (?), I. 224, 13; IV. 362, 9 is fo 'mám bite flaithe *Román*.
Regamuin, Táin Bó R., I. 46, 6.
Rossa, a poet, I. 4, 11; 16, 22 (R. mac Trichim); 36, 30; 38, 5 (sui berla Feine); 208, 12.
Rot n-Adamair, A.'s Road, IV. 24, 2; V. 264, y.
Rudraide, Loch R., I. 64, 12; 68, 21; 72, 9 Dundrum Bay, Co. Down.

Saidbe, Tochmarc S., I. 46, 11 wooing of Sadb.
Saigetor, Sagittarius in Zodiac, I. 36, 10, 18 (°itar).
Salmon, Solomon, IV. 360, 16.
Satorn, planet Saturn, I. 28, 8.
Saxanu, fri S., 'against Saxons,' IV. 334, 9.
Scoirp, Scorpio in Zodiac, I. 30, 9, 18.
Scot, daughter of Pharaoh, and wife of *Nel* [=cloud], son of Fenius, I. 20, 12; here prob. merely a play on the σκότος and νεφέλη of Exodus XIV. 19, 20, in the escape of the Israelites.
Scuit, the Scots, I. 20, 13 inde dicitur S. for Scotaib; 20, 12 ina *Scoti*.
Sechtaib, isna S., 'in the Heptads,' I. 252, 31; see V. 118, seqq.
Seiscind, mother of Sadb, I. 46, 11 Tochmarc Saidbe, ingine S.
Sen mac Aige, 'the principal author that is enumerated in the SM.' I. 22, 9, 'the second most illustrious author in wisdom'; 24, 2, y, 'the foundation of the SM. by Sen. m. A.'; 24, 13 (had blotches on his cheek, when he pronounced a false judgement); 36, 20, 25, 27; 78, 5, passed the first judgement on distress, &c.; 78, 22, he was a Connaughtman; 120, 18, 21; 282, 25.
Sencha mac Ailella, a judge, I. 22, 30; 24, 23, (his three permanent blotches for each false decision); 36, 20, he was son to S. Coil-Cloin; 25, with the preceding S. m. Aige formed the *two sen*, in the dictum, 22, 'tidnaic *sen* do *sen*,' (cf. also 78, 22; 120, 22); 150, 15; 154, 32 (with an ety. gl. on his patronym); 154, 29, his mother's name was Brig, his wife's Brig Brethach; 252, 11, his daughter's name Brigi and Cuicthi; IV. 10, note; 14, x; 16, 8, 15.
Sencha mac Coil Clain, a judge, I. 22, 26; 24, 17.
Senchas, 'Antiquarian Customs,' I. 2, 1; 4, 7, &c.; 16, 19; 18, 3; 40, 14; 42, 3; II. 108, 20; III. 60, y; IV. 386, 6;—why called S. Mór, I. 34, 15; 42, 9, S. bec is contrasted, see note[1], p. 34; at II. 134, 4 reference is made to a Senchus of O'Scoba, and cf. note[2], p. 115.
Septimbir, month, I. 30, 17.
Sithir, ingen Mind, IV. 16, y; 17, note[3].
Sol, the Sun, I. 28, 8.
Sorar mac Airt Cuirp, III. 82 5.
Suibne Geilt, 'Mad Sweeny,' III. 88, 3, see MR. 231, 236.

Tadg, IV. 10, 1 Ciannocht, ingen Connla, mic Taidg, mic Ailella Ulaim.
Taillten, Cath T., I. 46, 14; V. 476, 14 suidech na Taillten.
Tauir, Taurus in Zodiac, I. 30, 9, 15.
Temair, Tara, I. 2, 1; III. 28, 10; 82, 1; IV. 266, 28; *gen.*, *Temrach*, I. 6, 14; 64, 17; 74, 20; 80, 3; III. 82, 13; 84, z; IV. 18, 3; 178, 14; *dat.*, *Temraig* III. 28, 22; 82, 14; 84, 4.

Tethosius, Emperor Theodosius; II., I. 2, z; 4, 4, 17.
Tibraite Traig-lethan, one of the four sons of Buide m. Ainmirecl who were the murderers of Eochu Bel-buide.
Tiprait Mail, V. 472, 9, 'M.'s Well.'
Tír-ba Chuind C.-C., I. 64, 8, the name of the land in dispute 66, 26, but prob. it only means Cow-land; out of this h took numerous horns (horned cattle) of the distraint, 29.
Tracia, Thrace, I. 20, 30; 22, 1.
Tuatha De Danand, to whom belonged Matha m. Umoir, II 28, 29.
Tuathal Techtmar, I. 66, 34; 70, 5, grandfather of Eochu Be buide.
Tuathail, I. 46, 12, Courtship of Fithir and Dairinn, T.'s tw daughters.
Tuilen, I. 34, 22, *Dulane*, near Kells, in Meath; there was monastery here dedicated to St. Cairneach, of the well-know curse, see MR. p. 20.
Tulach Leis, V. 276, 21 inna Tulcha Leis [q.v.!], 'the women o Tullalease, an old church in the barony of Orrery, Co. Cork FM. ann. 809, (cf. p. 460, 3).
Tul-bretha, 'the swift judgements' of Fachtna, I. 26, 2.

Uenir, planet Venus, I. 28, 8.
Uirgo, in Zodiac, I. 30, 9, 17.
Uisnech, I. 36, 22; 80, 4, 6, of the 'Great Assembly' (*Mor dail*) at U. in Meath.
Uithir, Adna mac U., the poet, father of Neide, I. 18, 14 24, 30.
Ulaid, 'Ultonians'; *nom. pl.*, *Ulaid*, I. 70, 3; 74, 6; 78, 4; 80 3; 150, 16 (Ulad); 154, x; *gen.*, *Ulad*, I. 66, 12, King of 70, 7; 72, 23, (wise men of); IV. 4, 27 crich n-*Ulud*; *dat.* *Ulltaib*, I. 66, 25; 146, 20; 154, 31; IV. 20, 11; *acc.*, *Ultu* I. 74, 15, 29 (Ulta), IV. 10, 4; *voc.*, *Ultu*, I. 74, 7.

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